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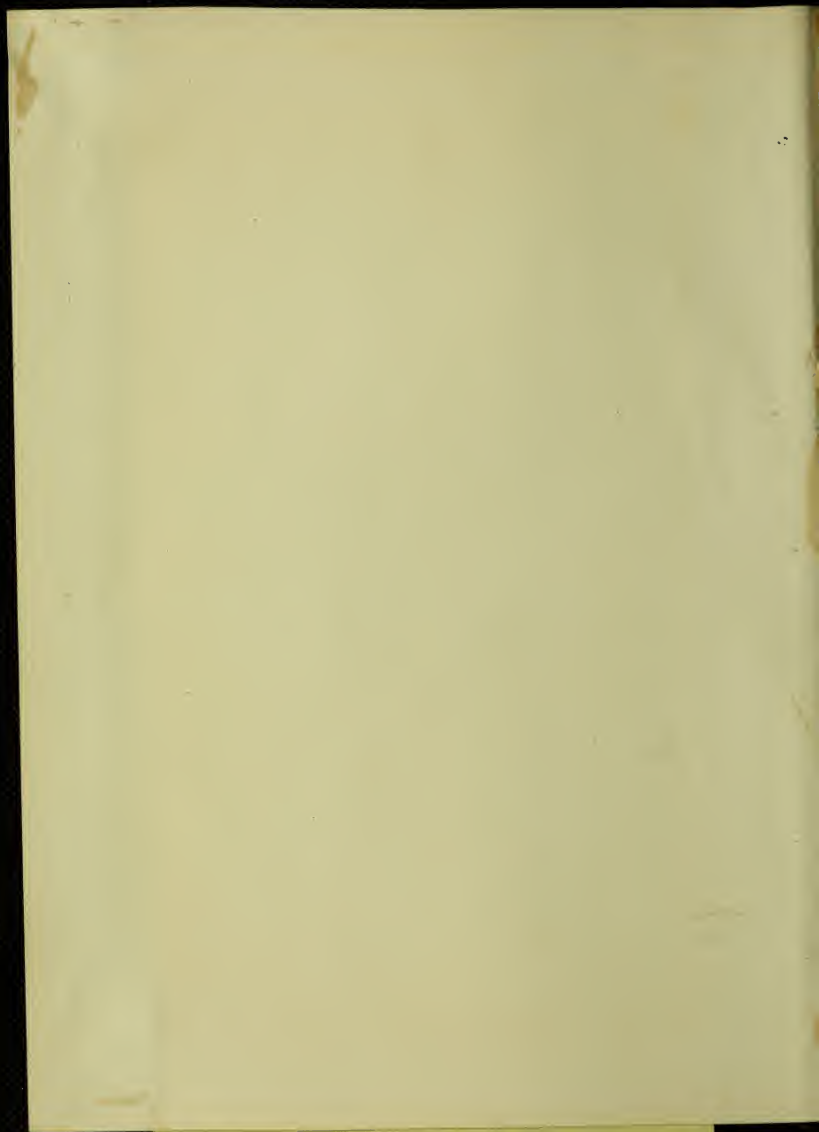
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A
PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE
AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

BY

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Illustrated with more than Two Hundred Engravings on Wood.



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PREFACE.

THIS little volume has been prepared with the design of furnishing the younger pupils in our schools with a Dictionary sufficiently full and complete to meet all their ordinary wants, yet small in size and of very moderate cost. Miscellaneous readers, however, will find it a convenient and serviceable manual for consultation, especially with respect to the pronunciation and spelling of the common words of our language. The general plan is the same as that of the "Common-School Dictionary," and though less comprehensive in its vocabulary, somewhat less copious in its explanations, and having fewer wood-cuts, it retains the most important and valuable features of that work. It has been brought within the limits it occupies by the omission of many derivatives in *er, ish, less, ly, ness, ship, in, out, over, un, under*, and the like, inasmuch as most words of this sort present no difficulty of orthography, pronunciation, or interpretation; by occasional retrenchment of definitions and synonyms; by leaving out or slightly abridging several of the Tables or Vocabularies of the Appendix; and by various typographical and other expedients for saving space.

The attention of instructors is called to the fact that this work may be advantageously used as a text-book for teaching spelling, the "Rules for Spelling" given in the introduction being unusually complete, and the words in the Vocabulary often having figures affixed to them referring to these rules. It will be seen, witho

explanation, how, by means of these references, pupils can prepare classified lists of examples illustrating the various principles of orthography, and thus construct their own Spelling-book, as it were.

The PRIMARY DICTIONARY was originally prepared by Dr. Webster, and was first published in 1833. In 1857 it was carefully revised and much improved by his son, Mr. William G. Webster. In these two forms, the work has had a very extensive circulation and popularity, many impressions of it having been printed and distributed. Under the editorial care of Mr. William A. Wheeler, it has now been considerably enlarged and brought in all respects into conformity with the new edition of the Quarto Dictionary published in 1864. To the friends of education it is submitted in the hope that the alterations and improvements which have been made will secure for it an increased degree of favor.

DORCHESTER, MASS., *September 2d*, 1867.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, long, as in . . .	Āle, Fāte, Grāy.	Ō, ō, long, as in . . .	Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ā, ā, short, as in . . .	Ādd, Fāt, Rāndom.	Ō, ō, short, as in . . .	Ōdd, Nōt, Tōrrid.
Ē, ē, long, as in . . .	Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.	Ū, ū, long, as in . . .	Ūse, Tūbe, Feīdal.
Ē, ē, short, as in . . .	Ēnd, Mēt, Lēopard.	Ū, ū, short, as in . . .	Ūs, Tūb, Stūdy.
I, ī, long, as in . . .	Īce, Fīne, Thrive.	Ȳ, ȳ, long, as in . . .	Flȳ, Stȳle, Edify.
Ī, ī, short, as in . . .	Īll, Fīn, Tribute.	Ȳ, ȳ, short, as in . . .	Nȳmph, Lȳric.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, as in	Āir, Shāre, Pāir.	Ō, ō, like short u, as in	Ōther, Dōne, Sōn.
Ā, ā, Italian, as in . . .	Ārm, Fāther, Fār.	Ō, ō, like long oo, as in	Prŏve, Dŏ, Mŏve.
Ā, ā, as in	Āsk, Grāss, Dānce.	Ō, ō, like short oo, as in	Bŏsom, Wŏman.
Ā, ā, broad, as in . . .	Āll, Tālk, Hāul.	Ō, ō, like broad a, as in	Ōrder, Fŏrm, Stŏrk.
Ā, ā, like short o, as in	Whāt, Wānder.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Mŏon, Fŏod, Bŏody.
Ē, ē, like ā, as in . . .	Ēre, Thēre, Hēir.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Wŏol, Fŏot, Gŏod.
Ē, ē, like long a, as in	Eīght, Prēy, Obey.	Ū, ū, preceded by r, as in	Rȳde, Rȳmor.
Ē, ē, as in	Ērmine, Vērge.	Ū, ū, like short oo, as in	Bull, Pūt, Pūsh.
Ȳ, ȳ, like long e, as in .	Pique, Māchine.	Ū, ū, as in	Ūrge, Bȳrn, Fȳrl.
Ȳ, ȳ, like e, as in . . .	Ȳrksome, Vīrgin.	e, i, o, (Italic) silent, Open,	Basin, Mason.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in	Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in	Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, soft, like s sharp, as in . . .	Çede, Accept.	Th, th, sharp (unmarked) as in	Thirtieth.
Ç, ç, hard, like k, as in . . .	Çall, Çonour.	Th, th, flat or vocal, as in . . .	Thither.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . . .	Child, Touch.	Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . . .	Singing.
Ch, çh, soft, like sh, as in . . .	Chaise.	N, n, as in	Anger, Ink.
Çh, çh, hard, like k, as in . . .	Çorus, Echo.	X, x, like gz, as in	Example.
Ç, ç, hard, as in	Çet, Tiger.	Ph, ph, like f (unmarked), as in	Seraphic.
Ç, ç, soft, like j, as in	Çem, Engine.	Qu, qu, like kw (unmarked), as in	Quantity.
S, s, sharp (unmarked), as in . . .	Same, Rest.	Wh, wh, like hw (unmk'd), as in	Awhile.
S, s, flat or vocal, like z, as in . . .	Has, Amuse.	Zh, zh, as in	Vision (vīzh'un).

*. * When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent: as in *āim, cīan, cēil, pēople, rŏute, sŏul, jŏurnal, tŏw, &c.* The combined letters *ce, ci, sci, se, si, or ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*: as in *ŏcean, cetāceous, so'cial, logi'cian, suspi'cion, auspi'cious, cont'science, nau'seous, controvert'sial, dissen'sion, initi'ial, ora'tion, ficti'tious, &c.* Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in *Su'perintend'ent*. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff, cliff, doff, puff; all, bell, hill, toll, null*. The words *clef, if, of, and sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb: as in *grass, press, hiss, moss, truss*. The only important exceptions are *as, gas, has, was, yes, his, is, thus, and us*.

§ 3. Besides *f, l, and s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, and z*. The following list contains all the important words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *ebb; add, odd, rudd; egg; inn, bunn; err, burr, purr; mitt, butt; fizz, fuzzi, buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail, peal, haul, door, and maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*: as in *black, fleck, click, knock, and buck*. The words *lac, sac, talc, zinc, roc, soc, arc, marc, orc, and fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*: as, *maniac, elegiac, cubic, public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*: as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock*. The words *almanac, sandarac, limbec, zebec, manioc, and haroc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e, i, or y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *plan, planned, planning, planner; hot, hotter, hottest; wit, witty; cabal, caballer; abet, abetted, abetting, abettor; begin, beginning, beginner; infer, inferred, inferring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*: as, *gaseous, gaseity, gasify*. *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρυσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquillize, tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning

with a vowel : as, *daub, daubed, daub'er ; brief, brief'er, brief'est ; travel, traveling, trav'eler ; prof'it, prof'ited ; act, act'ed, act'or.*

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i* : as *humbug, humbugged, humbugging ; periwig, periwigged.* The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l* ; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies, namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel, carburet* (and all similar words ending in *urel*), *cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, ital, dishevel, dowel, driv'el, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants : as, *ebb, ebbing ; odd, oddly ; stiff, stiffness ; skill, skillful, skillfulness ; will, willful, willfulness ; dull, dullness ; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, intrallment, thrallidom, and enrollment* (from *install, intrall, thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f* ; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontifical, and the like.*

One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s : as, *dull, dully ; full, fully.*

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant ; as, *pale, paleness ; hate, hateful ; chaste, chastely, chasteness ; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative : as, *due, duly ; argue, argument ; true, truly ; awe, awful* ; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursing, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph : as, *bride, bridal ; guide, guidance ; plume, plumage ; use, usage ; grieve, grievance ; come, coming ; shape, shaping ; move, movable ; sale, salable ; fleece, fleecy ; force, forcible ; true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the word *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants : as, *peace, peaceable ; manage, manageable ; outrage, outrageous.*

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together : as, *die, dying ; hie, hying ; lie, lying ; tie, tying ; vie, vying.*

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by ap-

pending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*; as, *mercy*, *merciless*; *tidy*, *tidiness*; *modify*, *modifies*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy*, *shyness*; *sly*, *slyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*, *spryest*; *wry*, *wryness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and tho like, also retain the *y*. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin*, are likewise exceptions.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *buy*, *buying*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *echo*, *echoed*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *owe*, *owed*; *free*, *frer*, *freest*; *agree*, *agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *befall*, *inthrall*, *disinthrall*, *foretell*, *undersell*, *fulfill*, *enroll*, *emboss* (from *fall*, *thrall*, *tell*, *sell*, *fill*, *roll*, *boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked*, *well-bred*, *dull-eyed*, *save-all*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of all and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *whicewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful*, *hateful*, *rueful*, *woeful*; — also, the words *chiblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *noskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *tree*, *trees*; *canto*, *cantos*; *claw*, *claws*; *cab*, *cabs*; *bead*, *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *lock*, *locks*; *bell*, *bells*; *cup*, *cups*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*; as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *motatoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in *i*, usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *i*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*, as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "the two *o*'s in 400;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a

consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities*. This rule includes words ending in *uy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as *colloquy, colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys*.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; sheaf, sheaves; calf, calves; self, selves; wolf, wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen*.

§ 23. The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in

ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum, data; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ or formulas; beau, beaux or beaus; index, indices or indexes; stratum, strata or stratus; bandit, banditti or bandits; cherub, cherubim or cherubs; seraph, seraphim or seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls*.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly

ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deffection*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe*, *floe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*: as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*; for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*—as, *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire*, or *inquire*, *ensure*, or *insure*, and the like—many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*—as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c.—which are often written *centre*, *meire*, *theatre*, &c. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical

words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *chloride*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *v* of the Greek $\delta\acute{\xi}\upsilon\varsigma$, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize*, or *criticise*; *civilize*, or *civilise*; *naturalize* or *naturalise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in $\iota\zeta\omega$, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*: as, *anathematize*; *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*: as, *albumenize*, *bastardize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise*: as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*: namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supercise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the ter-

mination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words, almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*: as *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a. adjective.

adv. adverb.

Amer. America.

colloq. colloquially.

compar. comparative.

conj. conjunction.

Eng. England, English.

esp. especially.

f. feminine.

Gram. Grammar.

imp. imperfect.

interj. interjection.

m. masculine.

Mus. Music.

n. noun.

obs. obsolete.

p. a. participial adjective.

pl. plural.

p. p. participle past.

p. pr. participle present.

prep. preposition.

pron. pronoun; pronounced.

sing. singular.

SYN. Synonyms.

v. verb.

v. i. verb intransitive.

v. t. verb transitive.

** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.

*** For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page vi. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

*** The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Rules for Spelling on pp. vii.-xii.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A called the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant: any; one.

A-back', *adv.* Backward.

Ab'a-eus, *n.*
An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations. [stern; astern.]

A-bâit', *adv.* Toward the

Ab-âl'ien-ate (-yen-), *v. t.*
To transfer the title of.

A-bân'don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.

A-bân'doned, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked.—**SYN.** Forsaken; profligate; depraved; reprobate.

A-bân'don-ment, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up. [to humble.]

A-bâse', *v. t.* To bring low;

A-bâse'ment (10), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

A-bâsh', *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.

A-bât'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bâte', *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price.—*v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.

A-bâte'ment, *n.* Decrease.

Ab'a-tis, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense. [superior.]

Ab'ba, *n.* Father; religious

Ab'ba-gy, *n.* Condition or privileges of an abbot.

Abbe (âb'bâ), *n.* An ecclesiastic without office or rights.

Ab'bess, *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey, *n.* (*pl.* **Ab'beys**.) A monastery or convent.

Ab'bot, *n.* Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey.

Ab-brê'vi-ate, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.

Ab-brê'vi-â'tion, *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.

Ab-brê'vi-â'tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.

Ab'di-câte, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign.—*v. i.* To give up an office. [dicating.]

Ab'di-câ'tion, *n.* Act of ab-

Ab-dô'men, *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.

Ab-dô'm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-dûc't *v. t.* To kidnap.

Ab-dûc'tion, *n.* Act of carrying away.

Ab-be-ge-dâ'ri-an, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet. [bed.]

A-bêd', *adv.* In bed; on the

Ab-êr'range, *n.* A straying from the right way.

Ab-êr'rânt, *a.* Wandering.

Ab'er-râ'tion, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way.

A-bêt', *v. t.* To encourage; to help.

A-bêt'tor, *n.* One who abets.

A-bey'ance, *n.* A state of suspense.

Ab-hôr' (7), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.

Ab-hôr'rence, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.

Ab-hôr'rent, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

A-bîde', *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABODE**.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.

A-bil'i-ty, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.

Ab'ject, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable.

Ab'jêct-ness, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness.

Ab'ju-râ'tion, *n.* Act of abjuring.

Ab-jûre', *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract.

Ab'la-tive, *a.* Denoting what takes away. [ec; capable.]

Ab'le (âbl), *a.* Having power.

Ab'le-bô'd'ied, *a.* Having strength of body. [ing.]

Ab-lû'tion, *n.* Act of washing.

Ab'ly, *adv.* With ability.

Ab'ne-gâ'tion, *n.* Self-denial.

Ab-nôr'mal, *a.* Irregular.

A-bôard', *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat.—*prep.* On board of.

A-bôde', *n.* Place of residence.—**SYN.** Dwelling; habitation; domicile.—*v.*, *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Abide*.

A-bôl'ish, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.

Ab'o-lî'tion (-lîsh'un), *n.* The act of abolishing.

Ab'o-lî'tion-ism (-lîsh'un-), *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.

Ab'o-lî'tion-ist (-lîsh'un-), *n.* One who favors abolitionism. [able.]

A-bô'm'i-na-ble, *a.* Detesta-

â, ë, î, ò, ù, ÿ, *long*; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, *short*; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tÿrm; pique, firm; sön, ör, dö, wölf, töö, töök; ärn, rÿe, pull; ç, è, *soft*; e, ë, *hard*; a; exist; n as ng; this

A-bôm/i-nâte, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.
 A-bôm/i-nâ'tion, *n.* Great hatred; object of hatred.
 Âb/o-rîg'i-nal, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.
 Âb/o-rîg'i-nêg, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.
 A-bôr'tion, *n.* An intentional miscarriage.
 A-bôr'tive, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
 A-bound', *v. z.* To be in great plenty.
 A-bout', *prep.* Round; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.
 A-bôve' (a-bûv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.
 A-brâde', *v. t.* To rub off; to grate. [off.]
 A-brâ'sion, *n.* A rubbing
 A-brêast', *adv.* Side by side.
 A-bridge', *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.
 A-bridg'ment (10), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compendium.
 A-brôach', *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.
 A-broad' (a-brawd'), *adv.* A large; out of doors; in another country.
 Âb/ro-gâte, *v. t.* To repeal; to annul. [pealing.]
 Âb/ro-gâ'tion, *n.* Act of repeal.
 Ab-rûpt', *a.* Sudden; broken.
 Ab-rûp'tion, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.
 Ab-rûpt'ness, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.
 Âb'scess, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
 Ab-scînd', *v. t.* To cut off.
 Âb-scîs'sion (sîzh'un), *n.* Act of cutting off; removal; separation.
 Ab-seônd', *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.
 Ab-seônd'er, *n.* One who absconds. [absent.]
 Âb'sence, *n.* State of being absent.
 Âb'sent, *a.* Not present; inattentive.

Ab-sént', *v. t.* To keep away.
 Âb'sen-tee', } *n.* One who
 Ab-sent'er, } absents himself.
 Âb'so-lûte, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.
 Âb'so-lûte-ly, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.
 Âb'so-lûte-ness, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
 Âb'so-lû'tion, *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness.
 Âb'so-lû'tism, *n.* Principles of absolute government.
 Ab-solve' (-zolv'), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.
 Ab-sôrb', *v. t.* To suck up; to imbibe.
 Ab-sôrb'ent, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.
 Ab-sôrp'tion, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.
 Ab-sôrp'tive, *a.* Having power to absorb. [forbear.]
 Ab-stâin', *v. i.* To refrain; to
 Ab-stê'mi-ôus, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.
 Ab-stê'mi-ôus-ly, *adv.* Temperately.
 Ab-stê'mi-ôus-ness, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.
 Ab-stêrge', *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.
 Ab-stêr'gent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
 Ab-stêr'sion, *n.* The act of cleansing. [cleansing.]
 Ab-stêr'sive, *a.* Serving to
 Âb'sti-nence, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action. [abstinence.]
 Âb'sti-ment, *a.* Practicing
 Ab-strâct', *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.
 Âb'straet, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstruse; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.
 Ab-strâet'ion, *n.* Act of abstracting; separation; absence of mind.
 Ab-strâet'ive, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
 Âb'straet-ly, *adv.* By itself.

Ab-struse', *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.
 Ab-struse'ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
 Ab-sûrd', *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — *SYN.* Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.
 Ab-sûrd'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
 Ab-sûrd'ness, } ity of being absurd.
 A-bûn'dance, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
 A-bûn'dant, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.
 A-bûge' (-büz'), *v. t.* To treat or use ill. [thing.]
 A-bûse', *n.* Ill use of any
 A-bû'sive, *a.* Marked by abuse. — *SYN.* Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious.
 A-bût', *v. i.* To end or border upon.
 A-bût'ment, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
 A-bût'tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land. [gulf.]
 A-bÿss', *n.* A bottomless
 Âc/a-dê'mi-an, } *n.* A
 Âc/a-dê'm'ic, } mem-
 Âc/a-de-m'ic'ian, } ber of
 A-câd'e-mist, } an academy; an academic philosopher.
 Âc/a-dê'm'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
 Âc/a-dê'm'ic-al, } ing to an academy.
 A-câd'e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and the college.
 Ac-cêde', *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.
 Ac-cêl'er-âte, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.
 Ac-cêl'er-â'tion, *n.* Act of hastening.
 Ac-cêl'er-a-tive, *a.* Increasing the speed.
 Âc'cent, *n.* Modulation of voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.

ê, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, têrm; pîque, fîrm;

Ac-cēt', *v. t.* To express or note the accent. [accent.]
Ac-cēt'u-al, *a.* Relating to
Ac-cēt'u-ate, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.
Ac-cēt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Mode of uttering or marking accents.
Ac-cēpt', *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe, and become liable for.
Ac-cēpt'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing.
Ac-cēpt'a-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
Ac-cēpt'a-ble-ness, } Quality of being acceptable.
Ac-cēpt'a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably.
Ac-cēpt'ance, *n.* Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.
Ac-cēpt'ā'tion, *n.* Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.
Ac-cēpt'er, *nr.* One who accepts.
Ac-cēss', or **Ac-cēss**, *n.* Approach; admission; increase; augmentation.
Ac-cēs'sa-ry, *a.* Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.
Ac-cēs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.
Ac-cēs'sion (-sēsh'un), *n.* The act of acceding to; addition; increase.
Ac-cēs-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.
Ac-cēs'so-ry, *n.* One who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice. — *a.* Contributing; aiding. [ry grammar.]
Ac-cē-dence, *n.* An elementary.
Ac-cē-dent, *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.
Ac-cē-dēt'al, *a.* Happening by chance; not essential. — *SYN.* Casual; fortuitous.
Ac-cē-dēt'al-ly, *adv.* By accident.
Ac-elām', } *n.* A shout
Ac-ela-mā'tion, } of applause.

Ac-elām'a-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or applause.
Ac-eli'māte, *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.
Ac-eli-mā'tion, *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.
Ac-eliv'i-ty, *n.* Ascending slope or inclination.
Ac-cōm'mo-dāte, *v. t.* To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.
Ac-cōm'mo-dā'ting, *a.* Disposed to oblige; kind.
Ac-cōm'mo-dā'tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; — (*pl.*) conveniences.
Ac-cōm'pa-ni-ment (13), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.
Ac-cōm'pa-nist, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.
Ac-cōm'pa-ny (-kūm'-), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.
Ac-cōm'plīce, *n.* An associate in a crime; an accessory.
Ac-cōm'plish, *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — *SYN.* To execute; effect; fulfill.
Ac-cōm'plished (-plisht), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined.
Ac-cōm'plish-ment, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.
Ac-cōmpt'ant (-kount'-), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.
Ac-cōrd', *n.* Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. i.* To agree; to harmonize.
Ac-cōrd'ance, *n.* Agreement; harmony.
Ac-cōrd'ant, *a.* Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable. [ance with.]
Ac-cōrd'ing to. In accord.
Ac-cōrd'ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; consequently.
Ac-cōrd'i-on, *n.* A small musical instrument.
Ac-cōst', *v. t.* To speak first to; to address.
Ac-cōst'a-ble, *a.* Easy of access; affable; familiar.
Ac-count', *v. t.* To reckon;

to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.
Ac-cōunt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability to give account.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble-ness, *n.* A being liable to answer for; accountability.
Ac-cōunt'ant, *n.* One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.
Ac-cōu'ter (ak-kōō'ter), *v.*
Ac-cōu'tre } *t.* To equip;
to furnish.
Ac-cōu'ter-ments } (-kōō-
Ac-cōu'tre-ments } ter-), *n.*
Equipment; trappings; ornaments.
Ac-crēd'it, *v. t.* To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.
Ac-crē'tion, *n.* The act of growing to; increase.
Ac-crē'tive, *a.* Increasing by growth.
Ac-crue', *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to increase.
Ac-cūm'ben-cy, *n.* State of reclining.
Ac-cūm'bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning.
Ac-cū'mu-lāte, *v. t.* To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.
Ac-cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap.
Ac-cū'mu-lā'tive, *a.* Causing accumulation.
Ac-cū'mu-lā'tor, *n.* One who accumulates.
Ac-cū-ra-gy, } *n.* Exact-
Ac-cū-rate-ness, } ness;
correctness; closeness.
Ac-cū-rate, *a.* Done with care; without error. — *SYN.* Correct; precise; just.
Ac-cū-rate-ly, *adv.* Exactly; correctly; nicely.
Ac-cūrse', *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.
Ac-cūrs'ed, *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kūrs't'*, and *a. ak-kūrs'ed.*] Cursed; execrable.
Ac-cūs'ant, *n.* An accuser.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ē, ē, soft; ē, ē, hard; a₂: exist; ŋ as ng: this.

- Æ'e-u-gā'tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.
 Ae-eū'sa-tive, *a.* Accusing; — applied to a case in grammar.
 Ae-eū'se', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure. [cuses.
 Ae-eū's'er, *n.* One who accuses habitual or familiar by use.
 Æce, *n.* A unit on cards or dice. [a head.
 A-çēph'a-loūs, *a.* Without taste or of spirit. [sourness.
 A-çēs'cent, *a.* Tending to acid.
 A-çēt'i-fy, *v.* To turn acid.
 Æ'e-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.
 A-çē'toūs, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.
 Æche (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.
 A-chiēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.
 A-chiēve', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.
 A-chiēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action.
 Æcl'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Continued pain. [of color.
 Æeh'ro-māt'ie, *a.* Destitute of acid.
 Æ'id (ās'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.
 A-çid'i-fy, *v. t.* To convert into acid.
 A-çid'i-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.
 A-çid'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.
 A-çid'i-ty, } *n.* Acid taste;
 Æ'id-ness, } sourness.
 A-çid'u-late, *v. t.* To tinge with acids. [sour.
 A-çid'u-loūs, *a.* Slightly acid.
 Æe-knōwl'edge (ak-nōl'ej), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow.
 Æe-knōwl'edg-ment (-nōl'ej-ment), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.
 Æe'me, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease.
 Æ'eōrn, *n.* Fruit or seed of an oak.
 Æe-cou'stie (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.
 Æe-cou'sties, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.
 Æe-quāint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.
 Æe-quāint'ance, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.
 Æe'qui-ēsce' (āk'wī-ēs's'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.
 Æe'qui-ēs'cence, *n.* Consent; compliance.
 Æe'qui-ēs'cent, *a.* Disposed to submit.
 Æe-quir'a-ble (ll), *a.* Capable of being acquired.
 Æe-quire', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to attain.
 Æe-quire'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain.
 Æe'qui-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.
 Æe-quis'i-tive, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.
 Æe-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.
 Æe-quit', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to absolve.
 Æe-quit'tal (7), *n.* Formal release from a charge.
 Æe-quit'tance, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge.
 Æ'ere (ā'ker), *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods.
 Æ'e'rid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.
 Æe'ri-mō'ni-oūs, *a.* Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.
 Æe'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — *SYN.* Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness. [taste.
 Æe'ri-tūde, *n.* An acrid taste.
 Æe'ro-bāt, *n.* One who practices high-vaulting, ropedancing, &c.
 Æe-rōn'y-eal, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.
 Æe-crōp'o-lis, *n.* A citadel.
 Æe-rōss', *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over.
 Æe-rōss'tie, *n.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name.
 Æe-rōss'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to acrostics.
 Æet, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. — *v. i.* To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; division of a play.
 Æet'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.
 Æe'tion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.
 Æe'tion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.
 Æe'tive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — *SYN.* Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.
 Æe'tive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.
 Æe-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness.
 Æet'or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.
 Æe'tress, *n.* A female actor.
 Æet'u-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain.
 Æet'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact. [clerk.
 Æet'u-a-ry, *n.* A register or book.
 Æet'u-āte, *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.
 Æe-eū'le-ate, *a.* Prickly.
 Æe-eū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.
 Æe-eū'mi-nate, *a.* Sharp; pointed.
 Æe-eū'mi-nate, *v. i.* To rise to a point.
 Æe-eū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.
 Æe-eū'te', *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.
 Æe-eū'te'ness, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.
 Æad'age, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.
 Ad-ā'gio, *n.* (Mus.) A mark of slow time.
 Æad'a-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; p'ique, firm;

- Ād'a-mant-ē'an, } *a.* Ex-
 Ād'a-mānt'ine, } tremely
 hard; hard as adamant.
 A-dāpt', *v. t.* To fit; to suit.
 A-dāpt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Qual-
 ity of adaptation.
 A-dāpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being adapted.
 Ād'ap-tā'tion, *n.* Act of
 adapting or fitting; suita-
 bleness; fitness.
 A-dāpt'ed-ness, *n.* State of
 being adapted. [*crease.*]
 Ād, *v. t.* To join; to in-
 Ad-dēn'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Ad-
 dēn'dā.) Thing added.
 Ād'der, *n.* A kind of ven-
 omous serpent. [*ing added.*]
 Ād'di-ble, *a.* Capable of be-
 Ad-diēt', *v. t.* To give up
 habitually; to apply.—
 SYN. To devote; to ded-
 icate. [*ing addicted.*]
 Ad-dī'tion, *n.* State of be-
 Ad-dī'tion (-dīsh'un), *n.*
 Act of adding; thing add-
 ed; part of arithmetic
 which treats of adding num-
 bers.
 Ad-dī'tion-al (-dīsh'un-), *a.*
 Added.
 Ād'dle, *v. t.* To make adde
 or corrupt.—*a.* Diseased,
 as eggs; putrid; corrupt;
 barren; empty.
 Ad-dress', *v. t.* To speak or
 apply to; to prepare for;
 to direct; to make love to.—
n. Application; petition;
 dexterity; skill; courtship;
 direction of a letter.
 Ad-dūce', *v. t.* To bring for-
 ward; to allege. [*ward.*]
 Ad-dū'cent, *a.* Bringing for-
 Ad-dū'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being added.
 Ad-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of ad-
 ducing, or bringing forward.
 A-dēpt', *n.* A person skilled in
 any art.—*a.* Well-versed;
 skillful.
 Ād'e-qua-cy, *n.* State of
 being adequate; sufficiency.
 Ād'e-quate, *a.* Fully suffi-
 cient; equal; proportion-
 ate; correspondent.
 Ad-hēre', *v. i.* To stick
 close; to remain fixed.
 Ad-hēr'en'ce, } *n.* Quality or
 Ad-hēr'en-cy, } state of ad-
 hering; tenacity; fidelity.
 Ad-hēr'ent, *a.* United with
 or to; sticking to.
 Ad-hēr'ent, } *n.* One who
 Ad-hēr'er, } adheres; a
 follower; a partizan.
 Ad-hē'sion, *n.* Act or state
 of sticking; adherence.
 Ad-hē'sive, *a.* Sticking; ten-
 acious. [*hesion.*]
 Ad-hē'sive-ly, *adv.* With ad-
 Ad-hē'sive-ness, *n.* Quality
 of sticking; tenacity.
 A-dieū' (a-dū'), *adv.* Fare-
 well; good-by.—*n.* Act of
 taking leave.
 Ād'i-po-çere', *n.* A waxy
 substance into which fat is
 sometimes converted.
 Ād'i-pōse, *a.* Consisting of
 fat; fat; fatty.
 Ād'it, *n.* A horizontal en-
 trance into a pit.
 Ad-jā'çen-cy, *n.* State of ly-
 ing close to.
 Ad-jā'çent, *a.* Lying near;
 contiguous.
 Ād'jee-tī'val, *a.* Pertaining
 to, or partaking of, an ad-
 jective.
 Ād'jee-tive, *n.* A word ad-
 ded to a noun to express
 some quality, attribute, or
 property.
 Ād'jee-tive-ly, *adv.* In the
 manner of an adjective.
 Ad-join', *v. t.* To join or unite
 to.—*v. i.* To be contiguous.
 Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining; ad-
 jacent; near; contiguous.
 Ad-joūrn', *v. t.* To put off to
 another time.—*SYN.* To
 postpone; delay; defer.
 Ad-joūrn'ment, *n.* Act of ad-
 journing; postponement;
 delay.
 Ad-jūdge', *v. t.* To sentence;
 to decide judicially.
 Ad-jū'di-cāte, *v. t.* To deter-
 mine by law.
 Ad-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* Judicial
 trial or sentence.
 Ād'junet, *n.* Something join-
 ed to another.—*a.* Added
 to, or united with. [*joining.*]
 Ad-jūne'tion, *n.* Act of ad-

Ad-jūnet'ive, *n.* That which is joined.—*a.* Tending to join.

Ād'ju-rā'tion, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

Ad-jūre', *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.

Ad-jūst', *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right.—*SYN.*—To adapt; suit; fit.

Ad-jūst'ment, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settle-ment. [*adjutant.*]

Ād'ju-tan-cy, *n.* Office of an Ād'ju-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.

Ād'ju-vant, *a.* Helping; helpful.—*n.* A helper; an assistant.

Ad-mēas'ūre-ment, (-mēzh'ūr-), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-mēn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Ad-mīn'is-ter, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate.—*v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.

Ad-mīn'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

Ad-mīn'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.

Ad-mīn'is-trā'tive, *a.* Administering.

Ad-mīn'is-trā'tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

Ad-mīn'is-trā'tor-ship, *n.* Office of an administrator.

Ad-mīn'is-trā'trix, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.

Ād'mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration.—*SYN.* Wonderful; rare; excellent.

Ād'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* Wonderfully; excellently.

Ād'mi-ral, *n.* Principal officer of a fleet or navy.

Ād'mi-ral-ship, *n.* Office of admiral.

Ād'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The power or the court for administering naval affairs.

Ād'mi-rā'tion, *n.* Astonishment; wonder; esteem.
Ad-mire', *v. t.* To regard with wonder or love. — *v. i.* To wonder.
Ad-mir'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being admissible.
Ad-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted.
Ad-mis'sion (-mīsh'yun), *n.* Act of admitting; admission; allowance.
Ad-mit', *v. t.* To let in; to receive as true; to allow.
Ad-mit'tance (7), *n.* Act or power of entering.
Ad-mix', *v. t.* To mingle.
Ad-mix'tion (-mīkst'yun), *n.* A mingling.
Ad-mixt'ure (-mīkst'yūr), *n.* Act of mixing; the substance mixed.
Ad-mōn'ish, *v. t.* To warn; to reprove gently; to advise.
Ad-mōn'ish-er, *v.* One who admonishes.
Ād'mo-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.
Ad-mōn'i-tive, } *a.* Con-
Ad-mōn'i-to-ry, } taining
admonition; }
warning. } [admonishes.
Ad-mōn'i-tor, *n.* One who
Ad-nās'cent, *a.* Growing to something else.
A-do', (-dō'), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.
Ād'o-lēs'cence, *n.* State of growing; youth.
Ād'o-lēs'cent, *a.* Growing; advancing to manhood.
A-dōpt', *v. t.* To take as one's own.
A-dōp'tion, *n.* Act of adopting.
A-dōpt'ive, *a.* Adopting; adopted.
A-dōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
Ād'o-rā'tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage; profound reverence.
A-dōre', *v. t.* To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.

A-dōr'er, *n.* One who adores; a lover.
A-dōrn', *v. t.* To deck; to embellish; to decorate. [ment.
A-dōrn'ment, *n.* Embellishment.
A-drift', *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random.
A-droit', *a.* Skillful; expert; dexterous; ingenious.
A-droit'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously.
A-droit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill.
Ād'sci-ti'tioūs (-tīsh'us), *a.* Additional; supplemental.
Ād'u-lā'tion, *n.* Excessive or servile flattery. [to excess.
Ād'u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Flattering.
A-dūlt', *n.* A person grown. — *a.* Grown to maturity.
A-dūl'ter-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.
A-dūl'ter-ate, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.
A-dūl'ter-ate, *a.* Debased; corrupted; tainted with adultery.
A-dūl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating.
A-dūl'ter-ess, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.
A-dūl'ter-ōis, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.
A-dūl'ter-y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed.
A-dūl'tness, *n.* State of being adult. [out faintly.
Ād-ūm'brāte, *v. t.* To shadow.
Ād'um-brā'tion, *n.* A shadow or faint resemblance.
Ad-ūn'ci-ty, *n.* A bending in the form of a hook.
A-dūst', *a.* Burnt or scorched, or looking so.
A-dūst'ion (-dūst'yun), *n.* The act of burning up.
Ad-vānce', *n.* A going forward; promotion; payment beforehand. — *v. t.* To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay beforehand. — *v. i.* To go on; to improve; to rise in rank.
Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* Act of advancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; preferment.
Ad-vān'tage, *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority;

gain; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.
Ād'van-tā'geōūs, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful.
Ād'van-tā'geōūs-ly, *adv.* Profitably; conveniently.
Ād'vent', *n.* A coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.
Ād'ven-ti'tioūs (-tīsh'us), *a.* Added; accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent. [the advent.
Ad-vēnt'u-al, *a.* Relating to.
Ad-vēnt'ūre (-vēnt'yūr), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise; chance; hazard. — *v. t.* To try the chance; to risk. — *v. i.* To venture.
Ad-vēnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures.
Ad-vēnt'ūr-ōūs (11), *a.* Daring; bold; enterprising; venturesome.
Ād'verb', *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
Ad-vērb'i-al, *a.* Relating to, or like, an adverb.
Ad-vērb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.
Ād'ver-sa-ry, *n.* An opponent; enemy; antagonist.
Ad-vēr'sa-tive, *a.* Expressing contrariety or opposition.
Ād'verse, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; afflictive.
Ād'verse-ly, *adv.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.
Ad-vēr'si-ty, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity.
Ad-vērt', *v. i.* To turn the mind. — *SYN.* To attend; regard; observe; refer.
Ad-vērt'ence, } *n.* Direc-
Ad-vērt'en-cy, } tion of the
mind; attention; heed.
Ād'vert'ent, *a.* Attentive.
Ād'ver-tige', *v. t.* To inform; to give public notice of.
Ad-vērt'ise-ment, or **Ād'ver-tise'ment**, *n.* A public notice; information.
Ād'ver-tīs'er, *n.* One who advertises.

- To make free; to enfranchise.
- Af-frāy', *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl.
- Af-fright' (-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear.
- Af-frōnt' (-frūnt'), *n.* Open disrespect or ill treatment. — *v. t.* To insult; to offend.
- Af-frūse', *v. t.* To pour upon.
- Af-fū'sion, *n.* Act of pouring upon. [the field.]
- A-fiēld', *adv.* To, in, or on.
- A-flōat', *adv.* or *a.* Swimming; in a floating state.
- A-foōt', *adv.* On foot; in action.
- A-fōre', *adv.* or *prep.* Before.
- A-fōre'said (-sēd), *a.* Named before. [past.]
- A-fōre'time, *adv.* In time
- A-frāid', *a.* Struck with fear. — *SYN.* Fearful; apprehensive; timid; alarmed; frightened; appalled.
- A-frēsh', *adv.* Anew; again.
- Āft, *adv.* or *a.* Near the stern; astern; abaft.
- Āft'er, *prep.* Later in time; behind; in search or imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.
- Āft'er-elāp, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.
- Āft'er-erōp, *n.* A second crop.
- Āft'er-māth, *n.* Second crop of grass.
- Āft'er-mōst, *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.
- Āft'er-nōon', *n.* The time from noon to evening.
- Āft'er-pāins, *n. pl.* Pains succeeding childbirth.
- Āft'er-piēce, *n.* A piece performed after a play.
- Āft'er-thōught (-thawt), *n.* Reflection after an act.
- Āft'er-ward, } *adv.* In time
- Āft'er-wards, } subsequent.
- A-gain' (-gāin'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return.
- A-gainst' (-gāinst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for.
- A-gāpē', *adv.* With the mouth wide open; with staring surprise.
- Āg'ate, *n.* A kind of quartz; a kind of type; thus, *see* Agate type.
- Āge, *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; decline of life; mature years; a generation; a century. [old.]
- Ā'ged, *a.* Advanced in age;
- Ā'gen-cy, *n.* Quality of acting or state of action; office of an agent or factor.
- Ā'gent, *n.* One who acts as a deputy; an active cause or power.
- Ag-glōm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or mass.
- Ag-glōm'er-ate, *a.* Collected into a ball or heap.
- Ag-glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of gathering into a ball; close collection.
- Ag-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Uniting as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous or adhesive substance.
- Ag-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* To cause to adhere or unite.
- Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Act of uniting, as by glue; adhesion. [to unite.]
- Ag-glū'ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending
- Āg'grand-ize, *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.
- Ag-grān'dize-ment, or Āg'gran-dize-ment, *n.* Act of aggrandizing, or state of being aggrandized; exaltation. [aggrandizes.]
- Āg'gran-diz'er, *n.* One who
- Āg'gra-vāte, *v. t.* To make worse; to exaggerate; to enhance; to provoke.
- Āg'gra-vā'tion, *n.* The act of aggravating.
- Āg'gre-gāte, *v. t.* To collect.
- Āg'gre-gate, *a.* Formed of parts collected. — *n.* A sum or assemblage of particulars.
- Āg'gre-gā'tion, *n.* The act of collecting into a mass.
- Āg'gre-gā'tive, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.
- Āg'grēs'sion (-grēsh'un), *n.* First attack, invasion, or encroachment. [first attack.]
- Ag-grēssive, *a.* Making the
- Ag-grēss'or, *n.* One who begins to attack, or injure.
- Ag-griēv'ance, *n.* Injury.
- Ag-griēve', *v. t.* To afflict; to oppress or injure; to harass.
- Ag-group' (-grōōp'), *v. t.* To bring together; to group.
- A-g'hāst', *adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.
- Āg'ile, *a.* Quick of motion. — *SYN.* Nimble; active; lively; brisk.
- Āg'ile-ness, } *n.* Activity;
- A-gil'i-ty, } quickness.
- Āg'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being agitated.
- Āg'i-tāte, *v. t.* To disturb; to perturb; to discuss.
- Āg'i-tā'tion, *n.* Disturbance. discussion. [tates.]
- Āg'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who agitates.
- Āg'let, *n.* A tag; a point at the end of a fringe.
- Āg'nāil, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.
- Āg'nāte, *a.* Related or akin by the father's side.
- Āg-nā'tion, *n.* Relation by the father's side.
- Ag-nō'men, *n.* An added name. [past.]
- A-gō', *adv.* In time past;
- A-gōg', *adv.* In a state of eager desire or curiosity.
- Ā-gō'ing, *p. pr.* In motion.
- Āg'o-ni-sm, *n.* Contention for a prize.
- Āg'o-nist'ic, } *a.* Relating
- Āg'o-nist'ic-al, } to any violent contest, bodily or mental.
- Āg'o-nize, *v. i.* To writhe with agony. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to torture.
- Āg'o-ny, *n.* Excessive pain. — *SYN.* Anguish; pang.
- A-grā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to an equal division of lands.
- A-grā'ri-an-ism, *n.* An equal division of land or property.
- A-gree', *v. i.* To be of one mind; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person.
- A-gree'a-ble (15), *a.* Agreeing

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pi-que, firm;

or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or senses.

Agree'a-bly, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.

Agree'ment, *n.* Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact.

Äg'ri-cült'ür-al, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Äg'ri-cült'üre, *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage. [er.]

Äg'ri-cült'ür-ist, *n.* A farmer.

A-ground', *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

Äg'ue (äg'ü), *n.* Chilliness; an intermitting fever.

Äg'u-ish (il), *a.* Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague.

Äg'u-ish-ness, *n.* A shivering as with cold.

Äh, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, triumph, &c.

Ä-hä', *interj.* An exclamation denoting triumph, &c.

A-head', *adv.* Further on; forward; in advance.

Äid, *v. t.* To help; to succor; to assist. — *n.* Help; support; assistance; succor.

Äid-de-camp, } (äd'-de-
Äide-de-camp, } kong) *n.*
(*pl.* Äids-de-camp, or
Äideg-de-camp.) An officer who assists a general.

Äil, *n.* Disorder; indisposition. — *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble; to be the matter with.

Äil'ment, *n.* Illness; morbid affection.

Äim, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; invention. — *v. i. & t.* To point, or direct as a weapon.

Äim'less, *a.* Without aim.

Äir, *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tune; peculiar manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth. [containing air.]

Äir'-cëlls, *n. pl.* Cavities

Äir'-gün, *n.* A gun discharg-

ed by means of compressed air.

Äir'-höle, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

Äir'i-ly, *adv.* Gayly; merrily.

Äir'i-ness, *n.* Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

Äir'ing, *n.* An excursion in the open air; exposure to air.

Äir'less, *a.* Void of air; close.

Äir'-pümp, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air for a closed vessel.

Äir'y, *a.* Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

Aisle (il), *n.* Wing of a building; a passage in a church.

A-jar', *adv.* Partly open.

A-kim'bo, *adv.* With a crook or bend.

A-kim'a. Related by blood; allied by nature.

Äl'a-bäs'ter, *n.* A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-läck', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-läc'ri-ty, *n.* Cheerful readiness or willingness.

Äl'a-möde', *adv.* In the fashion. — *n.* A kind of thin glossy black silk.

A-lärm', *n.* A notice of danger; sudden surprise and fear. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

A-lärm'-elöck, *n.* A clock made to sound an alarm.

A-lärm'ist, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

A-läs', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

Älb, *n.* A vestment of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Äl-bë'it, *adv.* Although; notwithstanding.

Äl-bës'cent, *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

Äl-b'no, *n. (pl. Äl-bi'nös.)* A person or animal preternaturally white; especially, a white negro.

Äl'bum, *n.* A blank book for autographs, &c.

Äl-bü'men, *n.* A peculiar

animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an egg. [part of wood.]

Äl-bür'num, *n.* White, soft

Äl'ea-hëst, } *n.* A universal
Äl'ka-hëst, } solvent.

Äl-cäid', *n.* A Spanish governor or warden.

Äl-chëm'ie-al, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, alchemy.

Äl'che-mist, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

Äl'che-my, *n.* Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

Äl'eo-höl, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.

Äl'eo-höl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, alcohol.

Äl'eo-rän, *n.* The sacred book of the Mohammedans.


Äl'eove, or **Äl-eöve'**, *n.* A recess in a library or other room. [varieties.]

Äl'der, *n.* A tree of several

Äl'der-man (21), *n.* A magistrate ranking below a mayor.

Äle, *n.* A fermented malt liquor.

A-lëm'bie, *n.* Chemical vessel used in distilling.

A-lërt', *a.* On the watch; vigilant; brisk; prompt.  Alembic.

A-lërt'ness, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness; activity.

Äle'wife (20), *n.* A kind of fish resembling the herring.

Äl'ge-brä, *n.* A branch of mathematics that investigates the relations of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

Äl'ge-brä'ie, } *a.* Per-
Äl'ge-brä'ie-al, } taining to,
or performed by, algebra.

Äl'ge-brä'ist, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

Äli-as, *adv.* Otherwise. — *n.* A second writ; an assumed name. [other place.]

Äli-bi, *n.* Elsewhere; an-

Äl'ien (äl'yen), *a.* Foreign; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner.

Äl'ien-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alienated.

son, ör, dğ, wölf, töd, töök; ürn, rje, püll; ç, é, soft; e, ë, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.

Āl'ien-āte, *v. t.* To transfer to another; to estrange.

Āl'ien-ā'tion, *n.* Transfer; legal conveyance; estrangement. [alienates.]

Āl'ien-ā'tor, *n.* One who alienates.
Āl'ien-ee', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.

A-light' (a-lit'), *v. i.* To get down; to dismount; to fall; to descend and settle.

A-lign'ment (-līn'-), *n.* The adjusting of a line; the line of adjustment; ground-plan of a road.

A-like', *adv.* In the same manner. — *a.* Similar; without difference.

Āl'i-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — *SYN.* Food; nourishment; nutriment.

Āl'i-mēnt'al, } *a.* Pertaining to
Āl'i-mēnt'a-ry, } ing to, or supplying, food; nutritious.

Āl'i-mēnt'ive-ness, *n.* The organ of appetite for food.

Āl'i-mo-ny, *n.* A separate maintenance allowed a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.

Āl'i-quānt, *a.* Not dividing without a remainder.

Āl'i-quōt, *a.* Dividing without a remainder.

A-live', *a.* Having life; living; active; lively; susceptible. [universal solvent.]

Āl'ka-hēst, *n.* A pretended alkali.
Āl'ka-lēs'cent, *a.* Tending to become alkaline.

Āl'ka-lī, or Āl'ka-lī, *n.* (*pl.* Āl'ka-lies, -līz or -līz.) A caustic substance which neutralizes acids.

Āl'ka-līne (-līn or -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. [alkaline.]

Āl'ka-līze, *v. t.* To make alkaline.
Āl'ka-loid, *a.* A vegetable principle possessing alkaline properties.

Āll, *a.* Every one; comprising the whole number. — *n.* The whole; every thing; the total. — *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite.

Al-lāy', *v. t.* To make quiet; to put at rest or bring down. — *SYN.* To check; appease; calm; to pacify; assuage; mitigate; repress.

Āl'lē-gā'tion, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion.

Al-lēge' (al-lēj'), *v. t.* To assert positively; to declare; to plead in excuse; to cite.

Al-lē'giance, *n.* The duty of fidelity which a subject owes to his government; loyalty; fealty.

Āl'lē-gōr'ie, } *a.* In the
Āl'lē-gōr'ie-al, } manner of
allegory; figurative.

Āl'lē-gōr'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

Āl'lē-go-rīze, *v. t.* To form or turn into allegory. — *v. i.* To use allegory.

Āl'lē-go-ry, *n.* A figurative expression or discourse; a parable.

Al-lē'gro, *adv.* Quick; lively. — *n.* A quick, sprightly movement in music.

Āl'lē-lū'ia (-lū'yā), } *n.* Praise
Āl'lē-lū'iah, } Jeho-
vah; a song or ascription of
praise to God.

Al-lē'vi-āte, *v. t.* To make light; to ease; to lessen.


Al-lē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of alleviating or making light.

Āl'ley (19), *n.* A narrow walk or passage. [of April.]

Āll-fōōls'-dāy, *n.* The first day of the year.
Āll-hāil', *interj.* All health; a phrase of salutation.

Al-lī'ance, *n.* Union by treaty or marriage; confederacy; parties allied.

Āl'lī-gā'tion, *n.* A rule of arithmetic.

Āl'lī-gā'tor, *n.* A large amphibious reptile; the American crocodile.


Al-lit'er-ā'tion
n. Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more successive words.

Āl'lō-e-ā'tion, *n.* A putting one thing to another.

Āl'lō-e-ā'tion, *n.* Act or manner of addressing; address.

Al-lō'di-al, *a.* Free of rent or service; freehold.

Al-lō'di-um, *n.* Land which is the absolute property of the owner; freehold estate.

Al-lōt' (7), *v. t.* To give by lot; to distribute.

Al-lōt'ment, *n.* Act of allotting; share allotted.

Al-low', *v. t.* To permit; to grant; to yield; to make abatement.

Al-low'a-ble, *a.* Proper to be allowed; permissible.

Al-low'ance, *n.* Act of allowing; that which is allowed; permission; abatement. — *v. t.* To limit to a certain quantity of food or drink.

Al-loy', *n.* A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a fine. — *v. t.* To debase by mixing.

Āll-sāints'-dāy, *n.* The first day of November.

Āll-sōōls'-dāy, *n.* The second day of November.

Āll'spīce, *n.* The berry of the pimento.

Al-lūde', *v. i.* To refer to without direct mention. — *SYN.* To hint; to insinuate.

Al-lūre', *v. t.* To attempt to draw to. — *SYN.* To entice; decoy; seduce.

Al-lūre'ment, *n.* That which allures or entices.

Al-lūr'ing (11), *a.* Having power to allure; enticing.

Al-lū'sion, *n.* Reference; properly, indirect reference.

Al-lū'sive, *a.* Having allusion.

Al-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium.

Al-lū'vi-on, } *n.* (*pl.* Al-lū'
Al-lū'vi-um, } vi-ā.) Earth deposited by water.

Al-lū'v' (19), *n.* One united to another by treaty or by any tie; a confederate. — *v. t.* To unite by compact.

Āl'ma-nāc, *n.* A book or table containing a calendar of months, weeks, days, &c.

Āl-mīght'y (-mīt'-), *a.* All-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, what; ěre, veil, tērri; pīque, firm;

powerful; omnipotent. —
n. The omnipotent God.
Āl'mond (ā'mund), *n.* The
 fruit of the almond-tree, a
 tree much resembling the
 peach; one of two glands in
 the throat; tonsil.
Āl'mon-er, *n.* A distributor
 of alms for another.
Āl'mon-ry, *n.* Place for dis-
 tributing alms.
Āl'mōst' (17), *adv.* Nearly;
 for the most part.
Ālms' (āmz), *n. sing.* and *pl.*
 Any thing given to relieve
 the poor. [of charity.
Ālms'-deed (āmz/-), *n.* Act
Ālms'-house, *n.* A house
 for the use of the poor.
Āl'ōe (āl'ō), *n. (pl. Āl'ōes.)*
 A tree of several species;
 the inspissated juice of the
 tree, used as a drug.
Ā-lōft', *adv.* On high; above.
Ā-lōne', *a.* Single; solitary.
 — *adv.* Separately.
Ā-lōng', *adv.* Lengthwise;
 onward; forward; togeth-
 er. — *All along*, the whole
 way; throughout. — *prep.*
 By the length of. [side.
Ā-lōng-side', *adv.* Side by
Ā-lōof', *adv.* At or from a
 distance; apart. — *prep.* At
 a distance from; away from.
Ā-loud', *adv.* Loudly.
Āl-pā'e'ā (18), *n.* The Per-
 uvian sheep, or llama, and the
 cloth made of its wool.
Āl'phā, *a.* First letter of the
 Greek alphabet, answering
 to A in English; the begin-
 ning.
Āl'pha-bet, *n.* The letters
 of a language arranged in
 order. — *v. t.* To arrange in
 the order of an alphabet.
Āl'pha-bēt'ie, } *a.* Per-
Āl'pha-bēt'ie-al, } taining
 to, or in the order of, an
 alphabet.
Āl'pha-bēt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In
 alphabetic order.
Āl'pine, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Alps, or to any lofty moun-
 tain; very high.
Āl-rēad'y, *adv.* At or before
 this time; now.

Āl'so, *adv.* or *conj.* In the
 same manner; likewise; too.

Āl'tar, *n.* A place
 for offerings to
 some deity; com-
 munion table.

Āl'tar-piēce, *n.*
 A painting or
 piece of sculpt-
 ure over or be-
 hind the altar.



Āl'ter, *v. t.* To
 Altar.
 make some change in. — *v.*
i. To change; to vary.

Āl'ter-ant, *a.* Producing a
 gradual change. — *n.* An
 alternative.

Āl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
 altering; change.

Āl'ter-a-tive, *a.* Causing
 alteration. — *n.* A medicine
 that gradually produces a
 change in the habit or con-
 stitution. [in words.

Āl'ter-cāte, *v. i.* To contend
Āl'ter-cā'tion, *n.* Warm
 contention in words; con-
 troversy; wrangle; dispute.

Āl'tēr'nāte, *a.* Being by
 turns.

Āl'tēr'nāte, or **Āl'tēr'nāte**,
v. t. To perform by turns. —
v. i. To happen or to act
 by turns. [turns.

Āl'tēr'nāte-ly, *adv.* By
Āl'ter-nā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal
 succession.

Āl'tēr'nā-tive, *n.* Choice of
 two things. — *a.* Offering
 a choice of two things.

Āl'thē'ā (18), *n.* A shrub.

Āl'thōugh' (āl-thō'), *conj.*
 Grant; allow or admit that;
 notwithstanding.

Āl-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of
 measuring heights.

Āl'ti-tūde, *n.* The height of
 an object; elevation.

Āl'to, *adv.* High. — *n.* The
 counter tenor.

Āl'to-gēth'er, *adv.* Wholly;
 without exception; con-
 jointly.

Āl'um, *n.* A peculiar astrig-
 ent mineral substance.

Ā-lū'mi-nā, } *n.* One of the
Āl'u-mine, } earthen. When
 pure it is called sapphire.

Āl'u-mīn'i-um, } *n.* A light,
Ā-lū'mi-num, } white
 metal, the metallic base of
 alumina.

Ā-lū'mi-noūs, *a.* Containing
 or resembling alum.

Ā-lū'm'nus, *n. (pl. Ā-lū'm'-*
nī.) A pupil; a graduate.

Āl've-o-late, *a.* Pitted like a
 honey-comb. [belly.

Āl'vīne, *a.* Belonging to the
Āl'wāy } (17), *adv.* For-

Āl'wāys } ever; perpetually;
 constantly.

Ām. The first person of *To be*.

Ā-māin', *adv.* With all
 force; suddenly.

Ā-māl'gam, *n.* A compound
 of quicksilver with another
 metal.

Ā-māl'gam-āte, *v. t.* To
 combine with quicksilver.

Ā-māl'gam-ā'tion, *n.* The
 act of amalgamating.

Ā-mān'u-ēn'sis, *n. (pl. Ā-*
mān'u-en'sēs.) A writer of
 what another dictates; a
 copyist.

Ām'a-rānth, *n.* An orna-
 mental plant with showy
 flowers; an imaginary
 flower that never fades.

Ām'a-rānth'ine, *a.* Like
 amaranth; unfading.

Ā-māss', *v. t.* To collect
 into a heap; to accumulate.

Ām'a-teur' (-tūr'), *n.* A lover
 of any one of the fine arts.

Ām'a-tive-ness, *n.* Propen-
 sity to love.

Ām'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to,
 or induced by, love.

Ā-māze' *v. t.* To astonish;
 to confound. — *n.* A mingled
 feeling of surprise and won-
 der; astonishment.

Ā-māze'ment (10), *n.* As-
 tonishment; confusion.

Ā-māz'ing, *a.* Wonderful.

Ām'a-zon, *n.* A warlike
 woman; a virago.

Ām'a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Relating
 to, or resembling, an Ama-
 zon. [bassador.

Ām-bās'sa-dor, *n.* See *Em-*

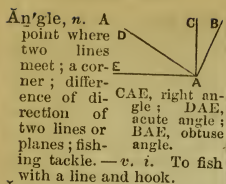
Ām'ber, *n.* A yellowish fos-
 sil resin, used for ornament-
 al purposes, varnishes, &c.

- Am'ber-gris**, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.
- Am'bi-dēx'ter**, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.
- Am'bi-dēx-tēr'i-ty**, *n.* Power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.
- Am'bi-dēx'trōus**, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.
- Am'bi-ent**, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding.
- Am'bi-gū'i-ty**, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.
- Am-big'u-ōus**, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.
- Am-big'u-ōus-ly**, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully.
- Am-bi'tion** (-bīsh'un), *n.* An eager desire of fame or power.
- Am-bi'tious** (-bīsh'us), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating, ambition; desirous of superiority.
- Am'ble**, *v. t.* To move with an amble.—*n.* A peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together.
- Am'bler**, *n.* A horse which ambles or paces.
- Am-brō'siā** (-brō'zhā), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods; a genus of plants.
- Am-brō'siā**, } *a.* Having }
Am-brō'siān, } the qualities of }
 } ambrosia; delicious.
- Am'bro-typē**, *n.* A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.
- Am'bu-lānce**, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battle-field.
- Am'bu-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of walking about.
- Am'bu-la-to-ry**, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable.—*n.* A place for walking.
- Am'bus-cāde'**, *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.
- Am'bush**, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.
- A-mēl'io-rāte**, *v. t.* To make better.—*v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.
- A-mēl'io-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.
- Ā'mēn'**, So be it; verily; truly.—*n.* Truth; one who is true.
- A-mē'na-ble**, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible.
- A-mēnd'**, *v. t.* To change in any way for the better.—*v. i.* To grow better.—*SYN.* To correct; reform; rectify; improve.
- A-mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being amended.
- A-mēnde'** (a-mōngd'), *n.* A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.
- A-mēnd'ment**, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.
- A-mēnds'**, *n. sing. and pl.* Compensation; recompense, satisfaction.
- A-mēn'i-ty**, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.
- A-mērcē'**, *v. t.* To punish with a fine.
- A-mērcē'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine.
- A-mērcē'ment**, *n.* Arbitrary fine.
- A-mēr'cer**, *n.* One who amerces, or imposes a fine.
- A-mēr'i-can-ism**, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.
- A-mēr'i-can-ize**, *v. t.* To render American.
- Ām'e-thyst**, *n.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.
- Ām'e-thyst'ine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.
- Ā'mi-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Amiability.
- Ā'mi-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.
- Ā'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being amiable.
- Ā'mi-a-bly**, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
- Ām'i-ān'thus**, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.
- Ām'i-ca-ble**, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious.
- A-mid'**, } *prep.* In the }
A-midst', } midst or mid- }
 } dle of; among.
- A-miss'**, *a.* Wrong; improper.—*adv.* Improperly.
- Ām'i-ty**, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill.
- Am-mō'ni-a**, *n.* A volatile alkali.
- Am-mō'ni-āe**, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.
- Am-mō'ni-āe**, } *a.* Per- }
Am-mō-ni'ae-al, } taining }
 } to ammonia.
- Ām-mu-ni'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.
- Ām'nes-ty**, *n.* An act of general pardon.
- A-mōng'**, } *prep.* Mingled or }
A-mōngst', } associated with.
- A-mō-roūs**, *a.* Pertaining to love; inclined to love; enamored; passionate.
- A-mōr'phōus**, *a.* Having no determinate form.
- A-mount'**, *v. i.* To come in the aggregate; to be equivalent.—*n.* The sum total; aggregate.
- A-mour'**, *n.* A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.
- Am-phib'i-an**, *n.* An animal that lives on land or in water.
- Am-phib'i-ōus**, *a.* Living in two different elements.
- Ām'phi-bōl'o-gy**, *n.* Discourse or proposition of doubtful meaning.
- Ām'phi-thē'a-ter**, } *n.* An }
Ām'phi-thē'a-tre, } edifice }
 } of a circular or oval form, }
 } used for public sports.
- Ām'phi-the-ā'tric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheater.
- Ām'ple**, *a.* Large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.
- Ām'pli-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* En-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, *short*; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

- largement; diffuse description. [amplifies.]
- Ām'pli-fi'er, *n.* One who amplifies.
- Ām'pli-fy, *v. t.* To enlarge; to treat copiously. — *v. i.* To become large; to dilate.
- Ām'pli-tūde, *n.* Largeness; extent; capacity. [erally.]
- Ām'ply, *adv.* Largely; liberally.
- Ām'pu-tāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb.
- Ām'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of cutting off a limb.
- Ām'u-let, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.
- A-mūse', *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; to delude. — *SYN.* To divert; entertain.
- A-mūse'ment, *n.* That which amuses. [amusement.]
- A-mūsing, *a.* Affording amusement.
- A-mū'sive, *a.* Having power to amuse.
- A-myg'da-late, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, almonds.
- A-myg'da-line, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, almonds.
- Ām'y-lā'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to starch.
- Ān. One; any; — the same as *a*, the indefinite article.
- Ān'a-bāp'tist, *n.* One who holds that infant baptism is not valid.
- A-nāch'ro-nism (-nāk'-), *n.* An error in chronology.
- Ān'a-eōn'dā (18), *n.* A large serpent of the Boa family.
- A-nā'e-re-ōn'tie, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.
- Ān'a-grām, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name or word. [ing to analogy.]
- Ān'a-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Accidental.
- A-nāl'o-gize, *v. t.* To explain by analogy.
- A-nāl'o-goūs, *a.* Having analogy or resemblance.
- A-nāl'o-gy, *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely unlike; proportion.
- A-nāl'y-sis, *n.* (*pl.* A-nāl'y-sēs.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements.
- Ān'a-lýst, *n.* One who analyzes.
- Ān'a-lýt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements.
- Ān'a-lýt'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements.
- Ān'a-lýt'ies, *n. sing.* The science of analysis.
- Ān'a-lýze, *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements.
- Ān'a-lýz'er, *n.* One who analyzes.
- Ān'a-pest, *n.* A metrical foot of one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented, syllables.
- Ān'a-pést'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the anaepist.
- A-nāreh'ic, } *a.* Being without government; lawless; disorderly.
- A-nāreh'ic-al, } *a.* Being without government; lawless; disorderly.
- Ān'arch-y, *n.* Want of government; lawlessness.
- A-nāth'e-mā (18), *n.* An ecclesiastical curse and excommunication.
- A-nāth'e-ma-tize, *v. t.* To pronounce an anathema against.
- Ān'a-tōm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. [in anatomy.]
- A-nāt'o-mist, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.
- A-nāt'o-my, *n.* Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected.
- Ān'bu-ry, *n.* Soft tumor on horses and cows; excrescence on the roots of turnips, &c.
- Ān'ces-tor, *n.* One from whom a person descends; progenitor; forefather.
- Ān'cēs'tral, *a.* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors.
- Ān'cēs'try, *n.* Series of ancestors; lineage; honorable descent.
- Ānch'or, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest. — *v. t.* To place Anchor.
- at anchor. — *v. i.* To cast anchor.
- Ānch'or-age, *n.* Ground for anchoring.
- Ānch'o-ress, *n.* A female anchoress.
- Ānch'o-rēt, } *n.* A religious hermit; a recluse.
- Ānch'o-r-ite, } *n.* A religious hermit; a recluse.
- Ān-chō'vy, *n.* A small sea-fish used in seasoning.
- Ān'c'ient (ān'shent), *a.* Of former times; not modern; old. [times.]
- Ān'c'ient-ly, *adv.* In olden times.
- Ān'c'ients (ān'shents), *n. pl.* Men of former times; old men.
- Ān'c'il-la-ry, *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.
- Ānd, *conj.* A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.
- Ān-dān'te, *a.* (*Mus.*) Rather slow; moderate. — *n.* A movement or piece in *andante* time.
- Ānd'ī-ron (-ī-urn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace.
- Ān-drōg'y-nal, } *a.* Having characteristics of both sexes.
- Ān-drōg'y-noūs, } *a.* Having characteristics of both sexes.
- Ān'ee-dōte, *n.* A short story or incident.
- Ān'ee-dōt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes. [flower.]
- A-nēm'o-ne, *n.* The wind.
- Ān'eū-rism, *n.* A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery.
- A-new', *adv.* Afresh; newly; over again.
- Ān'gel, *n.* A divine messenger; a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.
- Ān-gēl'ic, } *a.* Belonging to angels.
- Ān-gēl'ic-al, } *a.* Belonging to angels.
- Ān-gel-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine respecting angels.
- Ān'ger, *n.* A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.* To make angry; to provoke.





Ān'gle, n. A point where two lines meet; a corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* To fish with a line and hook.

Ān'gler, n. One who angles or fishes.

Ān'gli-can, a. English.

Ān'gli-ċism, n. An English idiom. [into English.]

Ān'gli-ċize, v. i. To render

Ān'gling, n. Act of fishing with a line and hook.

Ān'gri-ly (13), adv. With anger.

Ān'gry, a. Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.

Ān'guish, n. Excessive pain.

Ān'gu-lar, a. Having angles.

Ān'gu-lār'i-ty, n. Quality of being angular.

Ān'gu-lā'ted, a. Formed with angles. [imbecile.]

Ān'ġle, a. Old womanish;

A-nīl'i-ty, n. Old age of a woman; dotage.

Ān'i-mad-vēr'sion, n. Remarks by way of criticism or reproof. — SYN. Strictures; comment; blame.

Ān'i-mad-vērt', v. i. To turn the mind; to remark by way of criticism.

Ān'i-mal, n. An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irrational being. *a.* — Pertaining to animals.

Ān'i-māl'eu-lar, a. Relating to, or resembling, animals.

Ān'i-māl'eūle (18), n. An invisible or very minute animal. [molecular.]

Ān'i-māl'eu-line, a. Ani-

Ān'i-māl'eu-lum, n. (pl. Ān'i-māl'eu-lā.) An animalcule.

Ān'i-mal-ġsm, n. Animal nature; brutishness; sensuality.

Ān'i-māl'i-ty, n. Animal existence or nature.

Ān'i-mal-ize, v. i. To give animal life to.

Ān'i-māte, v. i. To give life to; to quicken; to enliven.

Ān'i-mate, a. Possessing animal life. [or spirit.]

Ān'i-māt'ed, a. Full of life

Ān'i-mā'tion, n. Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor. [gives life.]

Ān'i-mā'tor, n. One who

Ān'i-mōs'i-ty, n. Extreme hatred; malevolence; malignity.

Ān'ise, n. An aromatic plant.

Ān'kle (ānk'l), n. The joint between the foot and the leg. [annals.]

Ān'nal-ist, n. A writer of

Ān'nals, n. pl. A chronological history; chronicles.

Ān'nats, n. pl. First fruits or profits of a spiritual preferment.

Ān-nēal', v. t. To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.

Ān-nēx', v. i. To join at the end; to subjoin; to add.

Ān'nex-ā'tion, n. Conjunction; addition; union.

Ān-nī'hi-lāte, v. t. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

Ān-nī'hi-lā'tion, n. Act of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.

Ān'nī-vēr'sa-ry, a. Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year. [comments or notes.]

Ān'no-tāte, v. i. To make

Ān'no-tā'tion, n. An explanatory note.

Ān'no-tā'tor, n. A writer of notes; a commentator.

Ān'nōt'to, n. A kind of reddish dyeing material.

Ān-nounce', v. i. To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.

Ān-nounce'ment, n. A declaration or advertisement; publication.

Ān-noy', v. i. To incom-

mode; to vex; to molest; to pester. [annoys.]

Ān-noy'ance, n. That which

Ān'nu-al (ān'u-al), a. Coming yearly. — *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication. [year.]

Ān'nu-al-ly, adv. Year by

Ān'nu'i-tant, n. A person who has an annuity.

Ān-nū'i-ty, n. A yearly allowance of money.

Ān-nūl' (7), v. t. To make void; to abrogate; to abolish; to nullify.

Ān'nu-lar } (ān'u-), a.

Ān'nu-la-ry } Having the form of a ring; round.

Ān'nu-lēt, n. A little ring.

Ān-nūl'ment, n. Act of annulling.

Ān'nu-lose', a. Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

Ān-nūn'ci-āte (-shī'āt), v. t. To announce.

Ān-nūn'ci-ā'tion (-shī-ā'-shun), n. Act of announcing; thing announced.

Ān'o-dġne, n. Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.

A-noint', v. t. To rub, as with oil; to consecrate by the use of oil.

A-noint'ed, n. The Messiah.

A-noint'ment, n. Act of anointing.

A-nōm'a-lġsm, n. A deviation from rule; anomaly.

A-nōm'a-lis'tic, a. Irregular.

A-nōm'a-loūs, a. Deviating from rule or analogy; irregularity.

A-nōm'a-ly, n. That which deviates from rule; irregular.

A-nōn', adv. Soon; quickly.

A-nōn'y-mōūs, a. Wanting a name; nameless.

Ān-ōth'er, a. Some other; one more; any other.

Ān'ser-ġne, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

Ān'swer (ān'ser), v. t. To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit. — *n.* A re-

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ö, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ċre, veġl, tōrm; pġque, fġrm;

ply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.

Än'swer-a-ble (än'ser-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable.

Än'swer-er (än'ser-er), *n.* One who answers. [pismire.]

Änt, *n.* A small insect; a

An-täg'o-nism, *n.* Opposition of action; contest.

An-täg'o-nist, *n.* An opponent; a competitor; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting; opposing. [ing.]

An-täg'o-nist'ie, *a.* Opposition; to strive against.

An-täg'o-nize, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to strive against.

An-täl'gie, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.

Ant-äre'tie, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region.

Änt'ar-thrit'ie, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

Än'te, in compound words, signifies *before*.

Änt'-eater, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.

Än'te-çed'ence, *n.* Act of preceding in time.

Än'te-çed'ent, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — SYN. Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.

Än'te-çes'sor, *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

Än'te-chäm'ber, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.

Än'te-däte, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date; anticipation.

Än'te-di-lü'vi-al, } *a.* Being
Än'te-di-lü'vi-an, } before
the flood in Noah's days.

Än'te-di-lü'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

Än'te-löpe, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.



Antelope.

Än'te-me-rid'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.

Än'te-mün'däne, *a.* Being before the creation.

An-tén'nä, *n.* (*pl.* An-tén'næ.) One of the feelers of an insect.

Än'te-nüp'tial (-nüp'shal). *a.* Being before marriage.

Än'te-päs'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. [ticipation.]

Än'te-päst, *n.* Foretaste; an-

Än'te-pe-nült', *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.

Än'te-pe-nült'i-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

An-të'ri-or, *a.* Before in time or place; previous.

An-të'ri-ör'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

Än'te-rööm, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.

Än'them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

Än'ther, *n.* Tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Än'tho-lög'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

An-thöl'o-gy, *n.* A collection of flowers or of poems.

Än'tho-ny's-fire (än'to-), *n.* The erysipelas.

Än'thra-çite, *n.* A hard kind of mineral coal.

Än'thra-çit'ie, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Än'thro-pöl'o-gy, *n.* Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.

Än'thro-po-mór'phism, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.

Än'thro-pöph'a-gy, *n.* The feeding on human flesh; cannibalism.

Än'ti. A Greek preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; — used in composition.

Än'tie, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon, or merry-andrew.

Än'ti-christ, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.

Än'ti-chris'tian (-krist'yan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tiç'i-päte, *v. t.* To take or do before; to foretaste.

An-tiç'i-pä'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

Än'tiç'i-pä'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

Än'ti-el'i'max, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.

Än'ti-dö'tal, } *a.* Efficacious
Än'ti-dö'ta-ry, } against poison [poison.]

Än'ti-dö'te, *n.* A remedy for Än'ti-fëb'rile (*or* -fë'bril), *a.* Good against fever.

Än'ti-mä'son (*-sn*), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

Än'ti-mo-näre'h'ie-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

Än'ti-mö'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Än'ti-mo-ny, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.

Än'ti-nö'mi-an, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.

Än'ti-nö'mi-an-ism, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.

Än'ti-no-my, or An-tin'o-my, *n.* Contradiction between two laws. [the Pope.]

Än'ti-pä'pal, *a.* Opposing

Än'ti-pär'a-lyt'ie, *a.* Good against paralysis.

Än'ti-pa-thët'ie, *a.* Having antipathy. [dislike.]

An-tip'a-thy, *n.* Aversion or

An-tiph'o-nal, *n.* Book of antiphons. — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.

Än'ti-phon, } *n.* Alternate
Än'tiph'o-ny, } or responsive singing.

An-tiph'ra-sis, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.

An-tip'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

son, ör, dq, wqlf, tōō, tōök; ün, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Ān'ti-pōde, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān-ti-p'ō-dēs**.) One living on the opposite side of the globe.
Ān'ti-quā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to antiquity. — *n.* Antiquary. [*in* antiquities.]
Ān'ti-qua-ry, *n.* One versed in antiquities.
Ān'ti-quāt'ed, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.
Ān-tique', *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.
Ān-tiq'ui-ty, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.
Ān'ti-scor-bū'tie, } *a.*
Ān'ti-scor-bū'tie-al, } Good against the scurvy.
Ān'ti-script'ūr-al, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.
Ān'ti-sēp'tie, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.
Ān'ti-slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.
Ān-tith'e-sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Ān-tith'e-sēs**.) Opposition of words or sentiments.
Ān'ti-thēt'ic, } *a.* Per-
Ān'ti-thēt'ic-al, } taining to, or containing, antithesis.
Ān'ti-type, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type.
Ān'ti-typ'ic-al, *a.* Relating to an antitype. [*horn*.]
Ān'tler, *n.* Branch of a stag's antler.
Ān'vil, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.
Ānx'ie-ty (*ang-zī'e-tī*), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; inquietude.
Ānx'ious (*ānk'shus*), *a.* Greatly solicitous.
Ānx'ious-ly (*ānk'shus-*), *adv.* With solicitude.
Āny (*ēn'y*), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.
Ā-ōr'tā, *n.* The great artery.
Ā-pāce', *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast; with speed.
Ā-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.
Ā-pārt'ment, *n.* A room.
Ā-p'a-thēt'ic, *a.* Insensible.
Āp'a-athy, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.
Ape, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.*



Ape.

To imitate as an ape; to mimic.
A-pē'ri-ent, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative. [*hole*.]
Āp'er-tūre, *n.* An opening;
Āp'ex, *n.* (*pl.* **Āp'ex-es**, or **Āp'i-çēs**.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.
A-phē'l'ion (*a-fēl'yun*), *n.* (*pl.* **A-phē'li-ā**.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.
Āph'o-rism, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — *SYN.* Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.
Āph'o-rist'ic, } *a.* Having
Āph'o-rist'ic-al, } the form of an aphorism.
Āpi-a-ry, *n.* A place for bees.
Ā-piçe', *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.
Āp'ish, *a.* Like an ape.
A-pōe'a-lypse, *n.* The book of Revelation.
A-pōe'a-lyp'tic, } *a.* Relating
A-pōe'a-lyp'tic-al, } to the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious.
A-pōe'o-pe, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.
A-pōe'ry-phā, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.
A-pōe'ry-phal, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.
Āp'o-gee, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.
A-pōl'o-gēt'ic, } *a.* Said
A-pōl'o-gēt'ic-al, } by way of defense or excuse.
A-pōl'o-gist, *n.* One who makes an apology. [*excuse*.]
A-pōl'o-gīze, *v. i.* To make an apology.
Āp'o-lōgue (*-lōg*), *n.* A moral fable. [*an excuse*.]
A-pōl'o-gy, *n.* A defense;
Āp'oph-thēgm (*āp'o-thēm*). See *Apothegm*. [*apoplexy*.]
Āp'o-plēc'tic, *a.* Relating to
Āp'o-plēx'y, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.
A-pōs'ta-sy, *n.* A departure from professed principles.

A-pōs'tate, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.
A-pōs'ta-tize, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.
A-pōs'tle (*a-pōs'sl*), *n.* A messenger sent on important business; one of the 12 disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel.
Āp'os-tōl'ic, } *a.* Relating
Āp'os-tōl'ic-al, } to an apostle; taught by the apostles.
A-pōs'tro-pher, *n.* A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark ['] used to denote such contraction.
A-pōs'tro-phize, *v. t.* To address.
Āp-pōth'e-ca-ry, *n.* A compounder of medicines.
Āp'o-thēgm } (*āp'o-*
Āp'oph-thēgm } *thēm*), *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim; aphorism.
Āp'o-thē'o-sis, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [*deify*.]
Āp'o-thē'o-size, *v. t.* To
Āp-pall', *v. t.* To smite with terror. — *SYN.* To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.
Āp-pa-nāge, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince to support a younger son.
Āp-pa-rā'tus, *n.* (*pl.* **Āp-pa-rā'tus** or **Āp-pa-rā'tus-es**.) Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.
Āp-pār'el, *n.* Clothing; dress; equipment. — *v. t.* To dress; to clothe.
Āp-pār'ent, *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — *SYN.* Obvious; clear; evident.
Āp-pār'ent-ly, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.
Āp-pa-r'i'tion (*-rīsh'un*), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.
Āp-pār'i-tor, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.
Āp-pē'al, *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; recourse. — *v. t.* To remove to a higher court. —

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ē, ŷ, ö, ü, ŷ, *short*; cäre, cūr, āsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

v. i. To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.
Ap-peár', *v. i.* To be or become visible; to seem.
Ap-peár'ance, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court. [pacify.
Ap-peáse', *v. t.* To quiet; to
Ap-pél'iant, *n.* One who appeals. [appeals.
Ap-pél'láte, *a.* Relating to
Ap-pél'lá'tion, *n.* A name by which a thing is called.
Ap-pél'lá-tive, *a.* Relating to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name.
Ap-pel-lee', *n.* The defendant in an appeal.
Ap-pel-lór', *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.
Ap-pénd', *v. t.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.
Ap-pénd'age, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.
Ap-pénd'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.
Ap-pén'dix, *n.* (*pl.* Ap-pén'dix-es, or Ap-pén'di-cēs.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.
Ap-per-táin', *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
Ap-pe-tence, } *n.* Strong
Ap-pe-ten-cy, } natural desire. [of food or drink.
Ap-pe-tite, *n.* Desire, esp.
Ap-pe-tize, *v. t.* To whet the appetite.
Ap-plaud', *v. t.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.
Ap-plause', *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.
Ap-ple, *n.* A tree and its fruit; pupil of the eye.
Ap-pli'ance, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.
Ap-pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being applicable.
Ap-pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied. [plies.
Ap-pli-cant, *n.* One who ap-

Ap-pli-cá'tion, *n.* Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity.
Ap-ply', *v. t.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.
Ap-point', *v. t.* To fix, establish or ordain; to designate; to direct.
Ap-point-ee', *n.* A person appointed. [appointing.
Ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of
Ap-pór'tion, *v. t.* To divide and assign fairly; to allot.
Ap-pór'tion-ment, *n.* A dividing into just shares or proportions.
Ap-po-síte, *a.* Very applicable; proper; suitable.
Ap-po-sítion (-zish'un), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word.
Ap-práis'al, *n.* Valuation by authority; appraisement.
Ap-práise', *v. t.* To set a price on. [appraising.
Ap-práise'ment, *n.* Act of
Ap-práis'er, *n.* A person appointed to appraise.
Ap-pré'cia-ble (-prē'shī-), *a.* Capable of being estimated.
Ap-pré'ci-áte (-shī-), *v. t.* To value; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value.
Ap-pré'ci-á'tion (-shī-ā-shun), *n.* Act of appreciating; a just estimate.
Ap-pre-hénd', *v. t.* To seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.
Ap-pre-hén'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.
Ap-pre-hén'sion, *n.* Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust.
Ap-pre-hén'sive, *a.* Quick to apprehend; fearful.
Ap-prén'tice, *n.* One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.
Ap-prén'tice-ship, *a.* The time an apprentice serves.
Ap-príse', *v. t.* To inform.
Ap-príze', *v. t.* See *Appraise*.
Ap-próach', *v. t.* To draw

near to; to approximate. — *v. i.* To draw near. — *n.* Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.
Ap-próach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.
Ap-pro-bá'tion, *n.* Act of approving; liking; support.
Ap-pro-bá'tive, } *a.* Ap-
Ap-pro-bá'to-ry, } proving.
Ap-pró'pri-áte, *v. t.* To set apart; to assign.
Ap-pró'pri-ate, *a.* Belonging peculiarly. — *SYN.* Fit; adapted; suitable.
Ap-pró'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly. [secular fitness.
Ap-pró'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Pe-
Ap-pró'pri-á'tion, *n.* Act of appropriating; any thing set apart.
Ap-prov'al, *n.* Approbation.
Ap-próve', *v. t.* To like or allow of; to commend.
Ap-próx'i-máte, *v.* To bring or draw near. [nigh.
Ap-próx'i-mate, *a.* Near;
Ap-próx'i-má'tion, *n.* Ap-
Ap-próx'i-má'tive, } [proaching.
Ap-pú'pulse, *n.* Ap-
Ap-pú'pulse, *n.* Ap-pú'se', *n.* Act of striking against.
Ap-pú'te-nance, *n.* That which belongs to something else. [ing by right.
Ap-pú'te-nant, *a.* Belong-
Ap-pri-eót, *n.* A kind of plum, very delicious. [the year.
April, *n.* Fourth month of
Apron (ā'purn or ā'prun), *n.* A part of dress worn in front. [the way.
Ap-ro-pós' (-pō'), *adv.* By
Aprt, *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified. [wings.
Apr-ter-ous, *a.* Without
Apr-ti-túde, *n.* Fitness; adaptation; tendency.
Aprtly, *adv.* Properly; fitly.
Aprt'ness, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.
A-quá-fór'tis, *n.* Nitric acid.
A-quát'ic, *a.* Living in water.
Aqu'e-dúct (ák'we-duk't), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water; conduit.
Aque-cūs, *a.* Watery.
Aqu'i-line (ák'wī-līn or -līn),

son, òr, òg, wòlf, tōo, tōok; ùrn, ñe, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; as; exist; ñ as ng; this.

- a.* Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.
- Ār'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia.
- Ār'a-bēsque (-bēsk), *a.* Pertaining to Arabian architecture.
- A-rā'bi-an, } *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
Ār'a-bie, }
Ār'a-bie, *n.* The language of Arabians.
- Ār'a-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing.
- Ār'bi-ter, *n.* An umpire; a judge. [determinable.]
- Ār'bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary;
- Ār-bit'ra-ment, *n.* Will; determination; award.
- Ār'bi-tra-ry, *a.* Dictated by will; bound by no law; despotic. — SYN. Tyrannical; imperious; absolute.
- Ār'bi-trāte, *v. i. or t.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to determine.
- Ār'bi-trā'tion, *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators.
- Ār'bi-trā'tor, *n.* An umpire; arbiter.
- Ār'bor, *n.* A shady bower.
- Ār'bo-rēs'cent, *a.* Growing like a tree. [a tree.]
- Ār'bo-rōus, *a.* Pertaining to a circle. Arc.
- Ar-cāde', *n.* A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gallery.
- Ar-cā'num, *n. (pl. Ar-cā'nā.)* A secret.
- Arch, *a.* Chief; principal; waggish; sly. — *n.* A curved or vaulted structure. — *v. i.* To form an arch.
- Ār'chā-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of antiquities.
- Ar-chā'ie, *a.* Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.
- Ār'cha-ism, *n.* An obsolete word, expression, or style.
- Ār'ch-ān'ġel (ārk-), *n.* A chief angel. [bishop.]
- Ār'ch-bish'op, *n.* A chief
- Ār'ch-bish'op-ric, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop. [deputy.]
- Ār'ch-dēa'eon, *n.* A bishop's
- Ār'ch-dūch'tess, *n.* A grand duchess of the house of Austria.
- Ār'ch-dūke', *n.* A grand duke of the house of Austria.
- Ār'ched (ārch't), *a.* In form of an arch. [with a bow.]
- Ār'ch'er, *n.* One who shoots
- Ār'ch'er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.
- Ār'ch'e-typ'al, *a.* Belonging to an archetype; original.
- Ār'ch'e-type, *n.* An original; a pattern; a model. [finds.]
- Ār'ch'iānd, *n.* Chief of the
- Ār'chi-pēl'a-go, *n.* A sea with many small islands in it. [the art of building.]
- Ār'chi-tēet, *n.* One skilled in
- Ār'chi-tēet'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.
- Ār'chi-tēet'ūre, *n.* The art or science of building.
- Ār'chi-trāve, *n.* That part of the entablature resting immediately on the column.
- Ār'chīves, *n. pl.* Records, or a place where they are kept.
- Ār'ch'ness, *n.* Sly humor.
- Ār'ch'wāy, *n.* A passage under an arch.
- Ār'e'tic, *a.* Lying far north.
- Ār'dent, *a.* Hot; fervid; vehement; zealous.
- Ār'dor, *n.* Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.
- Ār'd'u-ōus, *a.* High; lofty; hard to climb; laborious.
- Ār'e-ā (18), *n.* Inclosed space; superficial contents.
- A-rē'nā, *n.* An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.
- Ār'gal, *n.* Crude tartar.
- Ār'ġent, *a.* Silvery.
- Ār'ġent-ine, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, silver.
- Ār'ġil-lā'ceous, *a.* Of the nature of clay; clayey.
- Ār'go-gy, *n.* A large ship for merchandise or for war.
- Ār'ġūe, *v. i. or t.* To debate or discuss; to persuade.
- Ār'ġu-ment, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; plea.
- Ār'ġu-men-tā'tion, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.
- Ār'ġu-mēnt'a-tive, *a.* Consisting of argument.
- Ār'i-an, *n.* One who denies the deity of Christ.
- Ār'i-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.
- Ār'id, *a.* Dry; parched.
- A-rid'i-ty, *n.* Dryness; absence of moisture.
- A-right' (-rit'), *adv.* Rightly.
- A-rise', *v. i.* [imp. AROSE; *p. p.* ARISEN.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.
- Ār'is-tōe'ra-cy, *n.* Government by nobles; nobility.
- A-ris'to-crāt, or Ār'is-to-crāt, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.
- Ār'is-to-crāt'ic, } *a.* Relating to aristocracy.
Ār'is-to-crāt'ic-al, }
[numbers.]
- A-rith'me-tic, *n.* Science of
- Ār'ith-mēt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to arithmetic.
- A-rith'me-tic'ian, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
- Ārk, *n.* A chest or coffer; a large vessel or boat.
- Ārm, *n.* Limb from the shoulder to the wrist; branch; inlet of water. — *v. t.* To furnish with arms. — *v. i.* To take arms.
- Ar-mā'dā (18), *n.* A large fleet of armed ships.
- Ār'ma-ment, *n.* A force equipped for war.
- Ār'ma-tūre, *n.* Armor; a piece of iron to connect the poles of a magnet.
- Ār'm'ful (26), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
- Ār'mil-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings.
- Ar-min'ian (-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to universal redemption.
- Ar-min'ian-ism, *n.* Tenets of Arminians. [in arms.]
- Ār'mip'o-tent, *a.* Powerful from arms; truce.
- Ār'mis-tice, *n.* A cessation from arms; truce.
- Ār'm'let, *n.* A little arm; ornament for the arm.
- Ār'm'or (33), *n.* Defensive arms or covering.
- Ār'mo-rer, *n.* One who

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ö, ý, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, åsk, all, whæt; ċre, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

- makes, sells, or has the care of, arms. [armor.]
- Ar-mô'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to
- Ar-mo-ry, *n.* A repository for arms. [shoulder.]
- Ar'm'pit, *n.* Cavity under the arms, *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.
- Ar'my, *n.* A large body of armed men; great number.
- A-rô'mâ, *n.* The fragrant principle of plants.
- Ar'o-mât'ie, *a.* Spicy.
- Ar'o-mât'ies, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or perfumes.
- A-rô'ge', *imp.* of *Arise*.
- A-round', *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* On every side; here and there.
- A-rouge', *v. t.* To excite to action; to awaken suddenly; to animate. [hand-gun.]
- Ar'que-bûse, *n.* A sort of Ar'râck, *n.* A spirit obtained from the cocoanut, rice, or sugar-cane.
- Ar-râign' (ar-rân'), *v. t.* To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse.
- Ar-râign'ment (ar-rân'-), *n.* Act of arraigning.
- Ar-rân'ge', *v. t.* To set in order; to adjust; to prepare.
- Ar-rân'gement, *n.* Act of arranging; adjustment.
- Ar-rant, *a.* Notoriously bad; infamous. [hangings.]
- Ar-ras, *n.* Tapestry; figured
- Ar-rây', *n.* Order of battle; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To put in order; to dress. — *SYN.* To dispose of; arrange.
- Ar-rêar'age (8), *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.
- Ar-rêars', *n. pl.* That which remains unpaid.
- Ar-rêst', *v. t.* To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. — *n.* A seizure by legal authority; a staying or stopping after verdict, as of a judgment.
- Ar-riv'al (11), *n.* Act of arriving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach.]
- Ar-rive', *v. i.* To come; to
- Ar'ro-gance, *n.* Insolence of bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.
- Ar'ro-gant, *a.* Haughty; proud; insolent.
- Ar'ro-gâte, *v. t.* To claim unjustly; to assume. [bow.]
- Ar'rôw, *n.* A weapon for a
- Ar'rôw-rôot, *n.* A plant and a nutritive starch from it.
- Ar'se-nal, *n.* A magazine of arms and military stores.
- Ar'se-nic, *n.* A poisonous metal and a white oxide of it.
- Ar-sên'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic.
- Ar'son, *n.* The malicious burning of a house.
- Ârt, 2d person of *To be*. — *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cunning; artifice.
- Ar-tê'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an artery.
- Ar-tê'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.
- Ar'te-ry, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.
- Ârt'ful (17), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly; crafty.
- Ar-thrit'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to the gout.
- Ar'ti-chôke, *n.* A garden vegetable.
- Ar'ti-cle, *n.* A particular item, condition, part, or thing; a certain part of speech. — *v. t.* To bind by articles.
- Ar-tic'u-late, *a.* Having joints; distinctly uttered.
- Ar-tic'u-lâte, *v.* To pronounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints.
- Ar-tic'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.
- Ar'ti-fice, *n.* Artful contrivance; device. — *SYN.* Stratagem; fraud; deceit; trick.
- Ar-tif'i-çer, *n.* A skillful workman in some art.
- Ar'ti-f'cial (âr'ti-fish'al), *a.* Made by art; not natural; factitious; fictitious.
- Ar-til'ler-ist, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.
- Ar-til'ler-y, *n.* Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.
- Ârt'i-san, *n.* A mechanic.
- Ârt'ist, *n.* A practitioner of one of the fine arts. [art.]
- Ar-tist'ie, *a.* Pertaining to
- Art'less, *a.* Without art; simple; guileless. [art.]
- Art'less-ness, *n.* Want of
- Âs (âz), *adv.* In like manner to; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.
- Âs'a-fê'ti-dâ, { *n.* A fetid
- Âs'a-fet'i-dâ, } inspissated sap, used in medicine.
- As-bês'tus, *n.* A fibrous and incombustible mineral.
- As-çênd', *v.* To move upward; to mount; to climb.
- As-çênd'ant, *a.* Above the horizon; superior. — *n.* Superior influence; height.
- As-çênd'en-çy, *n.* Controlling influence. — *SYN.* Authority; prevalence; control. [ascending.]
- As-çên'sion, *n.* The act of
- As-çênt', *n.* Act of rising; an eminence; acclivity.
- Âs'çer-tâin', *v. t.* To make certain; to find out; to make confident.
- Âs'çer-tâin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.
- As-çêt'ie, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit. — *a.* Auster; recluse. [ascetics.]
- As-çêt'i-çism, *n.* Practice of
- As-crib'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being ascribed.
- As-cribe', *v. t.* To attribute; to assign; to impute.
- As-crip'tion, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
- Âsh, *n.* A well-known tree and its wood. [shame.]
- A-shâmêd', *a.* Covered with
- Âsh'er, *a.* Made of ash-wood; resembling ashes.
- Âsh'es, *n. pl.* Incombustible remains of what is burnt; a dead body that is burnt.
- A-shô're', *adv.* On or to shore. [ashes.]
- Âsh'y, *a.* Ash-colored; like
- A-side', *adv.* On or to one side.

sôn, ôr, dg, wôlf, tōb, tōök; ûrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; as; exist; n as ug; this.

As'i-nīnc, *a.* Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

Åsk, *v. t. or i.* To make request; to question; to beg; to invite; to demand.

A-skånçé', } *adv.* Toward
A-skánt', } one corner of
the eye; sidewise; obliquely.

A-skew' (a-skū'), *adv.* Obliquely.

A-sleep', *a.* In a state of sleep or of death. — *adv.* In a sleeping state.

Åsp, *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.



As-pār'a-gūs, *n.* A garden plant.

Ås'pæc, *n.* Look; countenance; appearance.

Åsp'en, *n.* A kind of poplar.

As-për'i-ty, *n.* Roughness; harshness; moroseness.

As-përse', *v. t.* To attack with slander. — *SYN.* To calumniate; slander; vilify.

As-për'sion, *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; slander; censure.

As-phält', } *n.* A bitumi-
As-phält'um, } nous substance.

As-phÿx'i-å, } *n.* Suspended
As-phÿx'y, } animation;
fainting. [pires.]

Ås-pÿr'ant, *n.* One who aspires; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

Ås'pi-råte, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing.

Ås'pi-råtion, *n.* Act of aspiring; ardent wish.

As-piré', *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to ascend; to rise.

As-pÿr'ing, *a.* Aiming at something great; ambitious.

A-squint', *adv.* Obliquely.

Ass, *n.* A beast of burden; dolt.

As-såll', *v. t.* To attack; to assault.

As-såll'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assailed.

As-såll'ant, *n.* One who as-



Ass.

[sails.]

As-sås'sin, *n.* One who kills by secret assault.

As-sås'sin-åte, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

As-sås'sin-å'tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.

As-sault', *n.* Violent onset or attack. — *v. t.* To attack with violence; to storm.

As-såy', *v. t.* To examine chemically, as metals. — *p. i.* To attempt; to try. — *n.* Attempt; examination, as of metals.

As-sêm'blåge, *n.* A collection of persons or things.

As-sêm'ble, *v.* To bring or meet together.

As-sêm'bly, *n.* A company assembled; a legislature.

As-sënt', *v. i.* To admit a thing as true. — *n.* The act of agreeing; consent.

As-sért', *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver.

As-sért'tion, *n.* Act of asserting; declaration. [serts.]

As-sért'or, *n.* One who asserts.

As-séss', *v. t.* To tax; to value; to determine.

As-séss'ment, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed.

As-séss'or, *n.* One appointed to apportion taxes.

Ås'sets, *n. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

As-sév'er-åte, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

As-sév'er-å'tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

Ås'si-dÿ'i-ty, *n.* Closeness of application; diligence.

As-sid'u-ous, *a.* Constant in application; diligent; busy.

As-siçn' (-sîn'), *v. t.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over. — *n.* An assignee.

As-siçn'a-ble (-sîn'-), *a.* Capable of being assigned.

Ås'siç-nå'tion, *n.* Appointment for a meeting.

Ås'siçn-ee' (-sîn'-), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

As-siçn'er (-sîn'-), } *n.* One
Ås'siçn-ör' (-sîn'-), } who assigns.

As-siçn'ment (as-sîn'-), *n.* Act of assigning.

As-sim'i-låte, *v.* To make or become similar.

As-sim'i-lå'tion, *n.* Act of assimilating. [lieve; to aid.]

As-sist', *v. t.* To help; to relieve; to aid; to succor; to support.

As-sist'ant, *n.* One who assists. — *a.* Helping.

As-siçe', *n.* A court, or session of a court; (*pl.*) time or place of holding a court. — *v. i.* To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority.

As-sö'çi-ate (-shÿ-åt), *v.* To join in company; to unite with. — *a.* Joined in interest; united. — *n.* A companion; partaker.

As-sö'çi-å'tion (-shÿ-), *n.* Union; connection; society.

Ås'so-nant, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds without rhyme.

As-sört', *v. t.* To arrange in classes; to class.

As-sört'ment, *n.* Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.

As-suåge', *v. t.* To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — *SYN.* To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.

As-süme', *v. t.* To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess. [haughty.]

Ås-süm'ing, *p. a.* Arrogant;

Ås-süm'ption, *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.

As-surr'ance (-shÿr'-), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; boldness; insurance.

As-sure' (a-shÿr'), *v. t.* To make secure; to assert positively; to insure.

Ås'ter, *n.* A plant.

Ås'ter-isk, *n.* The mark (*).

A-störn', *adv.* In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.

Ås'ter-oid, *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

Åsth'må (åst'-, åz'-, or ås'-), *n.* Shortness of breath.


Åsth-måt'ie (ast-, az-, or as-),

- bute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute.
- At-tri'tion** (-trish'un), *n.* Act of wearing or rubbing.
- At-tūne'**, *v. t.* To put in tune.
- Au'burn**, *a.* Reddish brown.
- Au'ction**, *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder.
- Au'ction-eer'**, *n.* Manager of an auction.
- Au-dā'ciōus**, *a.* Bold; impudent; presumptuous.
- Au-dāc'i-ty**, *n.* Boldness; presumptuous impudence.
- Au'di-ble**, *a.* Capable of being heard. [to be heard.]
- Au'di-bly**, *adv.* In a manner
- Au'di-ence**, *n.* A hearing; assembly of hearers.
- Au'dit**, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts.
- Au'dit-or**, *n.* A hearer; one who audits accounts.
- Au'dit-o-ry**, *n.* An assembly of hearers; audience. — *a.* Having the power of hearing.
- Au'ger**, *n.* A tool to bore holes. [any part.]
- Aught** (awt), *n.* Any thing;
- Aug-mēnt'**, *v. t.* To make larger; to increase. — *v. i.* To grow larger.
- Aug'ment**, *n.* Increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.
- Aug'men-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of augmenting; thing added.
- Aug-mēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.
- Au'gur**, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds. — *v. t.* To predict by signs; to prognosticate. — *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens.
- Au-gū'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.
- Au'gu-ry**, *n.* A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; an omen; prognostication. [of the year.]
- Au'gust**, *n.* Eighth month
- Au-gūst'**, *a.* Impressing reverence or awe. — *SYN.* Grand; imposing; majestic.
- Au'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.
- Aunt**, *n.* A father's or mother's sister.
- Au-rē'o-lā**, } *n.* A halo of
Au-rē-ole, } light or luminous rays. [ear.]
- Au'ri-cle**, *n.* The external
- Au-ri'e'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear.
- Au-ri'fer-ōus**, *a.* Producing gold.
- Au'rist**, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
- Au-rō'rā**, *n.* The dawning light. — *Aurora borealis*, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; northern lights.
- Au-rō'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the aurora.
- Aus'cul-tā'tion**, *n.* Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest. [fluences.]
- Au'spi-cēs**, *n. pl.* Omens; in-
- Au'spi'ciōus** (-spish'us), *a.* Having omens of success. — *SYN.* Prosperous; propitious.
- Au-stēre'**, *a.* Severe; rigid.
- Au-stēre'ly**, *adv.* Severely; rigidly.
- Au-stēr'i-ty**, *n.* Severity; harsh discipline; rigor.
- Aus'tral**, *a.* Southern.
- Au-thēn'tic**, *a.* Genuine; original; not counterfeit.
- Au-thēn'ti-cāte**, *v. t.* To establish by proof.
- Au-thēn'ti-cā'tion**, *n.* Establishment by proof.
- Au'then-tic'i-ty**, *n.* State of being authentic; genuineness.
- Au'thor**, *n.* One who produces any thing; a writer.
- Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author. [authority.]
- Au-thōr'i-ta-tive**, *a.* Having
- Au-thōr'i-ty**, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule; support; testimony.
- Au'thor-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Establishment by authority.
- Au'thor-ize**, *v. t.* To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.
- Au'thor-ship**, *n.* The state of being an author.
- Au'to-bi-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes a history of his own life.
- Au'to-bi-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The writing of one's own life.
- Au'to-bi'ō-grāph'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to autobiography.
- Au-tō-de'ra-cy**, *n.* Supreme independent power.
- Au'to-crāt**, *n.* An absolute sovereign.
- Au'to-crāt'ic**, } *a.* Relat-
Au'to-crāt'ic-al, } ing to au-
 } tocracy or to an autocrat.
- Au'to-dā-fe'**, *n.* Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.
- Au'to-grāph**, *n.* A person's hand-writing; signature.
- Au'to-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Con-
Au'to-grāph'ic-al, } sisting in one's own hand-writing.
- Au'to-māt'ic**, *a.* Belonging to, or like, an automaton.
- Au-tōm'a-ton**, *n. (pl. Au-tōm'a-ton; Lat. pl. Au-tōm'a-tā.)* A self-moving machine, especially one which imitates the motions of men or animals.
- Au'tumn** (aw'tum), *n.* Third season of the year; fall.
- Au-tūm'nal**, *a.* Of, or belonging to, autumn.
- Au-x-il'i-a-ry**, *a.* Helping. — *n.* A verb that helps form moods and tenses of other verbs; (*pl.*) troops assisting another nation.
- A-vā'il'**, *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage. — *n.* Advantage; profit; (*pl.*) proceeds of property sold.
- A-vā'il'a-ble**, *a.* Profitable; valid.
- Åv'a-lānche**, *n.* Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. [of gain.]
- Åv'a-ri-ē**, *n.* Excessive love
- Åv'a-ri'ciōus** (-rish'us), *a.* Greedy of wealth. — *SYN.* Covetous; miserly; penurious; niggardly.
- A-vā'st'**, *interj.* Cease; hold.
- A-vāunt'**, *interj.* Begone.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm;

Ā've-Mā'ry, } *n.* A prayer
Ā've-Ma-rī'ā, } to the Vir-
 gin Mary. [to oats.
Ā've-nā'ceoūs, *a.* Relating
A-vēnge', *v. t.* To take just
 satisfaction for; to take
 vengeance on.
A-vēng'er, *n.* One who
 avenges.
Ā've-nūc (18), *n.* An en-
 trance; passage; shaded al-
 ley in a garden; wide street.
A-vēr', *v. t.* To declare posi-
 tively; to affirm; to assert.
Ā'ver'age, *n.* A mean pro-
 portion; medium. — *a.* Re-
 lating to a mean. — *v. t.* To
 reduce to a mean. — *v. i.* To
 be or form a medial sum or
 quantity. [sertion.
A-vēr'ment, *n.* Positive as-
A-verse', *a.* Having a strong
 dislike; disinclined; unwill-
 ing; reluctant.
A-vēr'sion, *n.* Hatred; dis-
 like; the cause of aversion.
A-vert', *v. t. or i.* To turn
 aside. [t:nds in.
Ā'vi-a-ry, *n.* A place to keep
A-vid'i-ty, *n.* Greediness; ea-
 gerness; intense desire.
Ā'v'o-cā'tion, *n.* Business
 that calls away.
A-void', *v. t.* To keep at a
 distance from; to make
 void; to defeat or evade.
A-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being avoided. [ing.
A-void'ance, *n.* Act of avoid-

A-void'er, *n.* One who
 avoids.
Ā'voir-du-pois' (āv'er-), *n.* A
 weight which has sixteen
 ounces to the pound.
A-vouch', *v. t.* To declare
 positively; to maintain.
A-vow', *v. t.* To declare
 openly; to own and justify.
A-vow'al, *n.* A frank declara-
 tion.
A-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* In an
 open manner.
A-vow'er, *n.* One who
 avows. [asunder.
A-vul'sion, *n.* A tearing
A-wāit', *v. t.* To wait for; to
 expect.
A-wāke', *a.* Not sleeping. —
v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* AWAKED
 OR AWOKE.] To rouse from
 sleep; to wake. — *v. i.* To
 cease to sleep.
A-wāk'en, *v.* To awake.
A-wārd', *v. t.* To adjudge;
 to decree. — *n.* A judgment.
A-wāre', *a.* Foreseeing; vigi-
 lant; watchful; apprised.
A-wāy', *adv.* At a distance.
Ā'we, *n.* Reverential fear. —
v. t. To strike with awe.
Ā'w'ful (10), *a.* Striking awe.
Ā'w'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of
 striking with awe.
A-while', *adv.* For some time.
Ā'wk'ward, *a.* Clumsy; un-
 handy; inelegant.
Ā'wk'ward-ness, *n.* Un-
 gracefulness; clumsiness,

Ā'wl, *n.* A tool to pierce
 holes.
Ā'wn, *n.* The beard of grasses
 and grain.
Ā'wn'ing, *n.* A covering from
 the sun or weather.
A-wōke', *imp. & p. p.* from
Awake.
A-wrȳ' (-rī'), *a. or adv.* Ob-
 lique or obliquely; aside.
Ā'x, } *n.* An iron tool with a
Ā'xe, } steel edge, for hewing
 and chopping.
Ā'x'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an
 axis.
Ā'x'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the
 shape of an axe.
Ā'x'il-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to
 the armpit.
Ā'x'i-om, *n.* A self-evident
 proposition or truth.
Ā'x'i-om-āt'ic, *a.* Pertaining
 to an axiom; of the nature
 of an axiom.
Ā'x'is, *n.* (*pl.* Ā'x'ēs.) The line
 on which a thing revolves;
 stem of a plant.
Ā'x'le (āks'l), }
Ā'x'le-tree, }
n. A shaft on which a wheel
 turns. 
Ā'y, or **Ā'ye**, *adv.*
 Yes.
Ā'ye (ā), *adv.* C, Axle.
 Always; ever.
Ā'z'urc (āzh'ur or ā'zhur), *a.*
 Blue; sky-colored; cerulean.
 — *n.* A light blue; the sky.

B.

BĀā, *n.* The cry or bleat-
 ing of sheep. — *v. i.* To
 cry like a sheep.
Bā'b'le, *v. i.* To talk idly, ir-
 rationally, or unintelligibly;
 to prattle. — *n.* Senseless
 prattle; idle talk.
Bā'b'bler, *n.* An idle talker;
 a prater.
Bā'be, *n.* An infant; a young
 child; a baby.

Bab-ōon', *n.* A
 large species
 of monkey.
Bā'by (19), *n.*
 An infant; a
 young child;
 a babe.
Bā'by-ish, *a.*
 Like a baby;
 childish.
Bā'e-ca-lāu're-



Baboon.

ate, *n.* The degree of
 Bachelor of Arts.
Bā'e'cha-nal, *n.* A drunkard;
 a reveler.
Bā'e'cha-nā'li-an, *a.* Revel-
 ing in intemperance. — *n.*
 A drunken reveler.
Bā'ch'e-lor, *n.* An unmarried
 man; one who has taken
 the first degree in any of the
 liberal arts.

Bäck, *n.* The hinder part in man and the upper part in beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing.—*adv.* To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again.—*v. t.* To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.

Bäck'bite, *v. t.* To slander in the absence of the person traduced. [lumniator.]

Bäck'bit'er, *n.* A secret ca-
Bäck'böne, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.

Bäck'gäm'mon, *n.* A game with dice, played on a table or board.

Bäck'ground, *n.* Ground or part behind; shade.

Bäck'side, *n.* Hinder part.

Bäck'slide', *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Bäck'ward, } *a.* Unwilling;
Bäck'wards, } slow; late;
dull. [ingly.]

Bäck'ward-ly, *adv.* Unwill-
Bäck'ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

Bäck'wood's'man (21), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements

Bä'con (bä'kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried.

Bäd, *a.* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked.

Bäde, *imp.* of *Bid*. [tion.]

Bäd'ge, *n.* A mark of distinc-
Bäd'ger, *n.* A quadruped.—*v. t.* To tease; to worry.

Bä'fle, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice.—*SYN.* To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Bäg, *n.* A sack; purse.—*v. t.* To put into a bag.—*v. i.* To swell like a bag.

Bäg'a-tälle', *n.* A trifle.

Bäg'gäge, *n.* Utensils and other necessities of an army; clothing; luggage.

Bägn'io (bän'yo), *n.* A hot bath; brothel. [instrument.]

Bäg'pipe, *n.* A musical wind

Bäil, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle.—*v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release by bail; to free from water.

Bäil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed.

Bäil'iff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

Bäil'i-wick, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bäil'or, } *n.* One who delivers
Bäil'er, } goods in trust.

Bäirn, or **Bärn**, *n.* A child.

Bäit, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to.—*v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey.—*n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

Bäize, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bäke, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place.—*v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bäk'er, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

Bäk'er-y, *n.* Trade of a baker.

Bäk'ing (11), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

Bäl'ance, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac.—*v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle.—*v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Bäl'ance-sheet, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Bäl'eo-ny, *n.* A gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bald, *a.* Without hair; naked.

Bäl'der-däsh, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

Bald'ness, *n.* A want of hair.

Bäl'd'päte, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

Bäl'drie, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bäle, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods.—*v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bäle'-fire, *n.* A signal fire.

Bäle'ful (17), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Bälk (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam; hindrance; disappointment.

—*v. t.* To disappoint.—*v. i.* To stop abruptly.

Bäll, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game.—*v. i.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet. [song.]

Bäl'l'ad, *n.* A simple popular

Bäl'l'ast, *n.* Any heavy substance to steady a ship.—*v. t.* To load with ballast.

Bäl'let (or *lä*), *n.* Theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.

Bal-löön', *n.* A vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.

Bäl'lot, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting.—*v. i.* To vote by ballot.

Bäl'lot'böx, *n.* Ballot. A box for receiving ballots.

Bäl'm (bäm), *n.* An odoriferous plant; an ointment.

Bäl'm'y (bäm'y), *a.* Sweet; fragrant.

Bäl'sam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

Bäl-säl'm'e, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; healing.

Bäl'us-ter, *n.* A small pillar to support a rail.

Bäl'us-träde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bäm'böo', *n.* A kind of tropical reed. [ceive.]

Bäm'böözle, *v. t.* To defeat.

Bän, *n.* A public notice; interdiction; curse.

Bä-nä'nä, *n.* A tree, and its fruit.

Bänd, *n.* Any thing that binds; a company.—*v. t.* & *i.* To unite together.

Bänd'äge, *n.* A fillet.

Bän-dän'ä, } *n.* A Banana.
Bän-dän'nä, } kind of silk.

Bänd'böx, *n.* A light box for bonnets, &c.

Bän'dit (25), *n.* An outlaw; a robber.

Bän'dy, *n.* A club for striking a ball.—*v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball; to ex-



change. — *v. i.* To contend. [*leg.*]
Bān'dy-lēg, *n.* A crooked leg.
Bāne, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.
Bāne'ful, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.
Bāng, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump. [*banyan.*]
Bān'ian, *n.* A morning gown;
Bān'ish, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.
Bān'ish-ment, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.
Bān'is-ter, *n.* A baluster.
Bānk, *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a stream; a shoal; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.
Bānk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being received by a bank.
Bānk'-bill, [*n.* A promise.
Bānk'-nōte, } sory note issued by a banking company.
Bānk'-bōok, *n.* A small book for private bank accounts.
Bānk'er, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.
Bānk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.
Bānk'rupt, *n.* One who can not pay his debts. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.
Bānk'rupt-cy, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.
Bānk'-stōck, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.
Bān'ner, *n.* A standard; flag.
Bān'quet (bānk'wet), *n.* A grand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to. — *v. i.* To regale one's self with a feast.
Bāng, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage. [*of fowl.*]
Bān'tam, *n.* A small variety
Bān'ter, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. — *n.* Rallery; joke.
Bānt'ling, *n.* An infant.
Bān'yan, or **Bān-yān'**, *n.* A kind of fig-tree.
Bāp'tism, *n.* Application of

water to the body as a religious ceremony.

Bāp-tis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Bāp'tist, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.

Bāp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place for baptizing.

Bāp-tize', *v. t.* To administer baptism to. [*tizes.*]

Bāp-tiz'er, *n.* One who baptizes.

Bār, *n.* A bolt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or courtroom; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To fasten; to shut out.

Bār'b, *n.* Any thing like a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs.

Bār-bār'i-an, *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.

Bār-bār'ic, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.

Bār'ba-ri-sm, *n.* Savageness.

Bār-bār'i-ty, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.

Bār'ba-roūs, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.

Bār'be-cūe, *n.* A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.

Bār'ber, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.

Bār'ber-ry, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit. [*poet.*]

Bārd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a Bāre, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.

Bāre'fācēd (-fāst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Bāre'fōōt, *a. & adv.* Without shoes or stockings.

Bāre'hēād'ed, *a.* With the head uncovered.

Bār'gain, *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.

Bār'ge, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c.

Bā-ril'lā, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.

Bār'k, *n.* Rind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.

Bār'k, } *n.* A
Bār'que, } ship with three masts, without a mizzen topmast.



Barque.

Bār'ley, *n.* A kind of grain that malt is made of.

Bār'ley-cōrn, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an

Bār'm, *n.* Yeast. [*inch.*]

Bār'n, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.

Bār'na-ele, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

Bā-rōm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

Bār'on, *n.* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.

Bār'on-age, *n.* Body of barons. [*wife.*]

Bār'on-ess, *n.* A baron's

Bār'on-et, *n.* A dignity next below that of a baron.

Bār'on-et-cy, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.

Bā-rō'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a barony.

Bār'o-ny, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.

Bā-rouche' (-rōush'), *n.* A two-seated four-wheeled open carriage. [*soldiers.*]

Bār'rack, *n.* A building for

Bār'ra-tor, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.

Bār'ra-try, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits.

Bār'rel, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.

Bār'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. — *n.* An unfruitful tract of land.

Bār'ren-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, è, soft; e, è, hard; a; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Bār'ri-cāde', *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. — *v. t.* To stop up, as a passage.

Bār'ri-er, *n.* A limit; defense; bar; obstruction; boundary. [at law.]

Bār'ris-ter, *n.* A counselor

Bār'rōw, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.

Bār'ter, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles. — *n.* Traffic by exchange. [ters.]

Bār'ter-er, *n.* One who bar-

Bār'y-tōne, *n.* A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Ba-salt', *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.

Ba-salt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

Bāse, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music. — *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. — *SYN.* Mean; vile. — *v. t.* To found, set, or lay.

Bāse-bōrn, *a.* Illegitimate. **Bāse'less**, *a.* Without support. [of a building.]

Bāse'ment, *n.* Lower story **Bāse'ness**, *n.* Quality of being base; meanness; villainess; deepness of sound.

Bāse'vi-ol, } *n.* A musical

Bāss'vi-ol, } instrument. **Bāsh'ful**, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest; shy; diffident.

Rāsh'ful-ness, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

Bā'sie, *a.* Relating to a base.

Bāg'i-lisk, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.

Bā'sin (bā'sn), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.

Bā'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Bā'sēs.) Foundation; support; base.

Bāsk, *v. i.* To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Bāsk'et, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.

Bāss, *n.* A fish; a tree.

Bāss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The base. — *a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.

Bas-sōon', *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bās'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock. — *n.* A spurious child.

Bās'tard-y, *n.* State of being a bastard.


Bāste, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.

Bas-tile' (*or* bās'teel), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.

Bās'ti-nāde', } *v. t.* To beat

Bās'ti-nā'do, } on the soles of the feet with a cudgel. — *n.* A cudgeling, especially on the soles of the feet.

Bās'tion (bās'tyun), *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

Bāt, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.  **Bat**.

Bātch, *n.* Bread baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together. [abate.]

Bāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to **Ba-teau'** (bat-tō'), *n.* (*pl.* Bateaux', bat-tōz'.) A long light boat.

Bāth, *n.* (*pl.* Baths.) A bathing; a place to bathe in.

Bāthe, *v.* To wash or lie in water.

Bā-tōn' (-tōng'), } *n.* A staff

Ba-tōon', } or truncheon. [fantry.]

Bat-tāl'ion, *n.* A body of infantry **Bāt'ten** (bāt'tn), *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — *n.* A narrow piece of board.

Bāt'ter, *v. t.* To beat down. — *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Bāt'ter-ing-rām, *n.* An engine for beating down walls.

Bāt'ter-y, *n.* A raised work for cannons; a body of cannon taken collectively; apparatus for containing or producing electricity; unlawful beating of another.

Bāt'ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

Bāt'tle, *n.* A combat; an encounter; a fight. — *v. i.* To contend in fight.

Bāt'tle-āx, } *n.* A kind of

Bāt'tle-āxe, } ax anciently used in battle.

Bāt'tle-dōor, *n.* An instrument to strike shuttlecocks with. **Bāt'tle-ment**, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.

Bāw'ble, *n.* A gewgaw; trinket; trifle. [procuress.]

Bāwd, *n.* A lewd woman; a

Bāwd'y, *a.* Filthy; obscene.

Bāwl', *v. t.* To proclaim as a crier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.

Bāy, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chestnut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bāy'bēr-ry, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Bāy'o-net, *n.* A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Bāy'ou (bā'ō), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

Bāy'rūm, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree.

Ba-zāar', } *n.* An Eastern

Ba-zār', } market-place or exchange; a fair.

Bē, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN.] To exist.

Bēach, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bēa'con (bē'kn), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

Bēād (bē), *n.* A little ball to be strung on a thread.

Bēa'dle, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bēa'gle, *n.* A small hound.

Bēak, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

Bēak'er, *n.* A drinking-cup.

Bēam, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; ray of light. — *v. i.* To shine.

Bēan, *n.* A leguminous plant and its seed.

Bēār, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORN.] To bring forth, as

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, ū, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; cre, veil, tērm; pīque, firm;

young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORNE.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer. — *n.* A kind of wild animal; a stockjobber interested in depressing the value of stocks.



Bear.

Beâr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bêard, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Bêard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Beâr'er, *n.* A carrier.

Beâr'-gâr'den (-dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport. [*mien.*]

Beâr'ing, *n.* Deportment; **Beâr'ish**, *a.* Like a bear.

Bêast, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute. [*brutal.*]

Bêast'y, *a.* Like a beast; **Bêat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAR; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb, as a pulse. — *n.* A stroke; a blow.

Bêat'en, *p. p.* of *Beat*.

Bê'a-tif'ie, *a.* Making happy.

Be-ât'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

Bêat'ing, *n.* Act of striking.

Be-ât'i-lûde, *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

Beau (bô), *n.* (*pl.* **Beaux**, bôz.) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a fop.

Beau I-dê'al. A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beaũ'te-ôũs, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

Beaũ'ti-ful, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. — *SYN.* Handsome; fair; elegant; lovely.

Beaũ'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — *SYN.* To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

Beaũ'ty (bũ'ty), *n.* What ever pleases the eye or the

mind; assemblage of graces; a lovely woman.

Beâ'ver, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat.



Beaver.

Be-kâm' (be-kâm'), *v. t.* To

quiet; to calm; to appease.

Be-câme', *imp.* of *Become*.

Be-caũge', *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as. [*to befall.*]

Be-chânce', *v. i.* To happen;

Bêck, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

Bêck'on, *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. i.* To make a sign to another.

Be-cloud', *v. t.* To obscure.

Be-côme' (-kũm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECAME.] To fit, or befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to. [*graceful.*]

Be-côm'ing, *a.* Suitable;

Bêd, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order.

Be-dâb'ble, *v. t.* To wet.

Be-dâsh', *v. t.* To wet by spattering. [*to daub.*]

Be-daũb', *v. t.* To sneer;

Be-dâz'zle, *v. t.* To dazzle.

Bêd'-bũg, *n.* An offensive bug that infests beds.

Bêd'-châm'ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bêd'-clôthes, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.

Bêd'ding, *n.* Materials for a bed. [*trim.*]

Be-dêck', *v. t.* To deck; to

Be-dew' (be-dũ'), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.

Bêd'-fêl'lôw, *n.* One lying in the same bed.

Be-dim', *v. t.* To make dim.

Be-diz'zen (-dĩ'zn), or **Be-diz'en** (-dĩ'zn), *v. t.* To adorn tawdrily.

Bêd'lâm, *n.* A mad-house.

Bêd'lâm-ite, *n.* A madman.

Bêd'-quilt, *n.* A quilted covering for a bed.

Be-drâg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.

Be-drênc'h', *v. t.* To soak completely; to drench.

Bêd'rid, } *a.* Confined to

Bêd'rid-den, } the bed.

Bêd'rôom, *n.* A room for a bed.

Bêd'side, *n.* Side of a bed.

Bêd'stêad, *n.* A frame for a bed.

Bêd'time, *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

Bee (18), *n.* An insect that makes honey.

Bee'-brêad, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees.

Beech, *n.* A forest-tree.

Beech'en, *a.* Belonging to, or made of, beech.

Beef, *n.* The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox-kind. [In the latter sense it has a *pl.*, **Beev'es**.]

Beef'stêak, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.

Bee'-hive, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

Been (bin), *p. p.* of *Be*.

Beer, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops. [*by bees.*]

Bee's'-wâx, *n.* Wax secreted

Beet, *n.* A garden vegetable.

Bee'tle, *n.* A mallet; an insect. — *v. i.* To hang over.

Beeves, *n. pl.* of *Beef*. Cattle.

Be-fall' (16), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN.] To happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-fit', *v. t.* To become; suit.

Be-fit'ting, *a.* Suiting; becoming. [*of.*]

Be-fool', *v. t.* To make a fool

Be-fôre', *prep.* In front of; prior to; in presence of. — *adv.* Previously; sooner.

Be-fôre'hând, *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.

Be-foul', *v. t.* To pollute.

Be-friênd', *v. t.* To favor.

Bêg, *v. t.* To ask earnestly; to solicit. — *v. i.* To live on alms; to ask for alms.

Be-gêt', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce.

Bêg'gar, *n.* One who begs, or who lives by begging. —

v. t. To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.
Bēg'gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly; meanness.
Bēg'gar-ly, *a.* Very poor; mean. — *adv.* Meantly.
Bēg'gar-y, *n.* Extreme indigence or poverty.
Be-gin', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to do the first act. [*gins.*]
Be-gin'ner, *n.* One who begins.
Be-gin'ning, *n.* First cause, state, or part; commencement.
Be-gird', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRD-ED; *p. p.* BEGIRT.] To surround; to gird.
Be-gōne', *interj.* Go away!
Be-gōt', } *p. p.* of *Beget.*
Be-gōt'ten, }
Be-grīme', *v. t.* To soil.
Be-grūdge', *v. t.* To envy the possession of; to grudge.
Be-gūile', *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.
Be-gūn', *p. p.* of *Begin.*
Be-hālf', *n.* Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.
Be-hāve', *v. i. or t.* To carry; to act; to demean.
Be-hāv'ior, *n.* Manner of behaving; a course of life. — *SYN.* Conduct; deportment.
Be-head', *v. t.* To cut off the head of.
Be-hēld', *imp.* of *Behold.*
Bē'he-moth, *n.* A large beast described in Job xl.
Be-hést', *n.* A command; mandate; injunction.
Be-hind', *prep.* At the back of. — *adv.* At or towards the rear. [*rears.*]
Be-hind'hānd, *adv.* In arrears.
Be-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHELD.] To see; to look at. — *interj.* Lo! see!
Be-hōld'en, *a.* Indebted.
Be-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds; a spectator. [*tags.*]
Be-hōōf', *n.* Profit; advance.
Be-hōōve', *v. t.* To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become.
Bē'ing, *n.* Existence; any thing that exists.

Be-lā'bor, *v. t.* To beat soundly.
Be-lāte', *v. t.* To make late; to delay; to retard. [*layed.*]
Be-lā'ted, *a.* Detained; detained.
Be-lā'y', *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.
Bēlch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach.
Bēl'dam, *n.* An ugly old woman; a hag. [*siege.*]
Be-lēa'guer, *v. t.* To besiege.
Bēl'fry (19), *n.* A place where bells are rung.
Be-liē', *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.
Be-liēf', *n.* Credit given to evidence; thing believed.
Be-liēve', *v.* To trust in; to give credit to. [*lieves.*]
Be-liēv'er, *n.* One who believes.
Bēll (1), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. i.* To grow like a bell. [*night-shade.*]
Bēl'la-dōn'nā, *n.* Deadly.
Bēlle (bēl), *n.* A handsome young lady.
Bēlles-lēt'tres (bēl-lēt'ter), *n. pl.* Polite literature.
Bel-lig'er-ent, *a.* Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war.
Bēll'man (21), *n.* One who rings a bell; a crier of goods.
Bēll'mēt'al (-mēt' or -mēt'al), *n.* A composition of which bells are made.
Bēll'ōw, *v. i.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* An outcry; a roar.
Bēll'ows (bēl'lus), *n. sing. & pl.* A machine to blow with.
Bēll'wēth'er, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.
Bēll'y, *n.* Part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. — *v. i.* To bulge; to project; to swell.
Bēll'y-āche, *n.* Pain in the bowels. [*horse.*]
Bēll'y-bānd, *n.* A girth for a horse.
Be-lōng', *v. i.* To be the property of; to adhere.
Be-lōved', *p. p.* Greatly loved.
Be-lōv'ed (-lūv'ed), *a.* Dear; much loved.
Be-lōw', *prep.* Under in time

or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell.
Bēlt, *n.* A girdle; sash; band.
Be-mīre', *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.
Be-mōan', *v. t.* To lament.
Bēnch, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.
Bēnch'er, *n.* A senior in the English inns of court.
Bēnd, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED, BENT.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure.
Be-neāth' (*or* -neeth'), *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.
Bēn'e-dict, } *n.* A newly-married man.
Bēn'e-dick, }
Bēn'e-dic'tion, *n.* Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.
Bēn'e-fāc'tion, *n.* Charitable gift; donation.
Bēn'e-fāc'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.
Bēn'e-fāc'tress, *n.* She who confers a benefit. [*ing.*]
Bēn'e-fīce, *n.* A church living.
Be-nēf'ī-ge'nce, *n.* Active goodness; bounty.
Be-nēf'ī-ge'nt, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable.
Bēn'e-fī'cial (-fīsh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.
Bēn'e-fī'ci-a-ry (-fīsh'ī-a-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another.
Bēn'e-fit, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to.
Be-nēv'o-lēnce, *n.* Disposition to do good; good-will; benignity; kindness.
Be-nēv'o-lent, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.
Be-nīght' (-nīt'), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.
Be-nīgn' (-nīm'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.
Be-nīgn'ant, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.
Be-nīgn'i-ty, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ð, ȳ, ū, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, vĕil, tĕrm; pique, firm;

Bên'i-son, *n.* A blessing.
Bênt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bend*.—
n. A curve; tendency.

Be-nûmb' (be-nûm'), *v. t.* To
deprive of feeling.

Ben-zoin', *n.* A resinous
juice.

Be-prâise', *v. t.* To praise
extravagantly. [by will.]

Be-quêath', *v. t.* To give
Be-quêst', *n.* A legacy left
by will.

Be-râte', *v. t.* To scold.

Be-rêave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
BEREAVED, BEREFT.] To
make destitute; to deprive;
to take away from. [tion.]

Be-rêave'ment, *n.* Depriva-
Be-rêft', *imp.* & *p. p.* of
Bereave. [ron.]

Bêr'ga-môt, *n.* A pear; a cit-
Bêr'try (19), *n.* Any small
pulpy fruit containing seeds.

Bêrth, *n.* A ship's station at
anchor; a place in a ship to
sleep in; official situation.

Bêr'yl, *n.* A greenish mineral.

Be-seech', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
BESOUGHT.] To entreat;
to pray; to beg; to implore.

Be-seem', *v. t.* To become;
to befit.

Be-sêt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
BESÉT.] To set on, in, or
round; to besiege; to way-
lay; to perplex; to harass.

Be-sêt'ting, *a.* Habitually
attending or harassing.

Be-shrew' (-shry'), *v. t.* To
wish a curse to; to execrate.

Be-side', *prep.* At the side
of; out of; over and above.
[In the last sense, written
also *besides*.]

Be-sides', *adv.* Over and
above. — *prep.* Over and
above; in addition to.

Be-siêge', *v. t.* To lay siege
to; to beset.

Be-slôb'ber, *v. t.* To smear
with spittle running from
the mouth. [over.]

Be-smêar', *v. t.* To smear
Bê'som, *n.* A brush of twigs.

Be-sôt', *v. t.* To make sot-
tish; to infatuate.

Be-sought' (be-sawt'), *imp.*
& *p. p.* of *Besech*.

Be-spât'ter, *v. t.* To soil by
spattering.

Be-spêak', *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-
SPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKEN.]
To speak for beforehand; to
foretell; to betoken.

Be-sprînk'le, *v. t.* To scatter
or sprinkle over.

Bêst, *a., superl.* of *Good*. Most
good; most advanced or
complete. — *adv., superl.* of
Well. In the highest degree.

— *n.* Utmost.

Bês'tial (bêst'y'al), *a.* Be-
longing to a beast; brutal;
carnal. [move quick.]

Be-stîr', *v. t.* To cause to
Be-stôw', *v. t.* To stow; to
make use of; to give.

Be-stôw'al, } *n.* Act of
Be-stôw'ment, } bestowing.

Be-strew' (-strî' or -strô'),
v. t. To scatter over.

Be-strîde', *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-
STRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.*
BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.]
To sit or stand with the legs
extended across.

Bêt, *n.* A wager; stake. — *v.*
t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED.]
To lay a wager.

Be-tâke', *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-
TOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN.]
To have recourse; to apply.

Bê'tel (bê'tl), *n.* A species of
pepper in the East Indies.

Be-thînk', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.*
BETHOUGHT.] To reflect;
to recollect; to consider.

Be-tîde', *v.* To befall; to oc-
cur; to happen to.

Be-time', } *adv.* In good
Be-times', } time; early.

Be-tô'ken, *v. t.* To signify.

Be-tôök', *imp.* of *Betake*.

Be-trây', *v. t.* To give up or
disclose treacherously; to
indicate.

Be-trây'al, *n.* Act of betray-
ing; breach of trust.

Be-trôth', *v. t.* To pledge
marriage to. [marriage.]

Be-trôth'al, *n.* Contract of
Bêt'ter, *a., compar.* of *Good*.
More good; superior. — *v.*
t. To make better. — *SYN.*
To improve; mend; ad-
vance.

Bêt'ter-ment, *n.* Improve-
ment.

Bêt'ters, *n. pl.* Superiors.

Bêt'ty, *n.* A burglar's instru-
ment to break open doors.

Be-tween', } *prep.* In the
Be-twîxt', } middle.

Bê'vel (8), *n.*
Slant of a sur-
face; a kind of
square used by
masons, &c. —
v. t. To cut to a bevel.



Bevel.

Bêv'er-age, *n.* Liquor for
drinking. [company.]

Bêv'y, *n.* A flock of birds; a
Be-wâil', *v. t.* To lament;
to grieve for.

Be-wâre', *v. i.* To be cautious.

Be-wîl'der, *v. t.* To puzzle;
to perplex.

Be-wîch', *v. t.* To charm;
to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-wîch'ing, *a.* Having
power to charm; fascinat-
ing. [enor.]

Bey (bâ), *n.* A Turkish gov-
Be-yônd', *prep.* On the fur-
ther side of. — *adv.* At a
distance.

Bêz'el, *n.* The part of a ring
in which the stone is set.

Bî'as, *n.* Weight on one side;
partiality; propensity. — *v.*
t. (8) To incline to one side.

Bîb, *n.* A cloth worn by
children under the chin.

Bîb'ber, *n.* A drinker.

Bî'ble, *n.* The book that con-
tains the sacred Scriptures.

Bîb'li-cal, *a.* Relating to the
Bible.

Bîb'li-ôg'ra-pher, *n.* One
versed in bibliography.

Bîb'li-o-grâph'ic-al, *a.* Per-
taining to a description of
books.

Bîb'li-ôg'ra-phy, *n.* A his-
tory or account of books.

Bîb'li-o-mâ'ni-ae, *n.* One
who has a rage for books.

Bîb'u-lôus, *a.* Apt to imbibe.

Bî-çêph'a-lôus, *a.* Having
two heads.


Bîck'er, *v. i.* To contend
petulantly about trifles.

Bîck'er-ing, *n.* Petulant con-
tention.

Bid, *v. t.* [*pret.* BID, BADE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN.] To offer; to command; to order. — *n.* An offer of a price.
Bid'den (bid'dn), *p. p.* of *Bid*.
Bid'ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.
Bide, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for.
Bī-ēn'ni-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years. [the dead.]
Biēr, *n.* A carriage to bear **Bi-fā'ri-ōus**, *a.* In two rows.
Bi'fid, *a.* Opening with a cleft.
Bi'fōrm, *a.* Having two forms.
Bi-fūr'eate, } *a.* Having
Bi-fūr'eā-ted, } two forks
 or branches.
Bi-fur-cā'tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.
Big, *a.* Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.
Big'a-mist, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.
Big'a-my, *n.* Crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [vessel.]
Big'gin, *n.* A small wooden
Bight (bit), *n.* Bend in a sea-coast; bend or coil of a rope.
Big'ness, *n.* Size; bulk.
Big'ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.
Big'ot-ed (8), *a.* Illiberal.
Big'ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.
Bil'bēr-ry, *n.* A shrub, and its fruit.
Bil'bo, *n.* A rapier; sword.
Bil'bōes (18), *n. pl.* A kind of stocks for the feet. [liver.]
Bile, *n.* A fluid secreted by the
Bilge, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. i.* To leak from fracture in the bilge.
Bilge'-wa'ter, *n.* Offensive water in a ship's hold.
Bil'ia-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.
Bi-ling'ual, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.
Bil'ious (bil'yus), *a.* Pertaining to bile.

Bilk, *v. t.* To defraud; to deceive.
Bill, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law or act. — *v.* To caress.
Bil'let, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.
Billet-doux (bil'le-dōō'), *n.* A love-letter.
Bill'iards, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks.
Bill'ings-gate, *n.* Foul language.
Bill'ion (bil'yun), *n.* In *Eng.* a million of millions; in *Amer.* a thousand millions.
Bil'lōw, *n.* A large wave.
Bil'lōw-y, *a.* Swelling like a wave. [commodity.]
Bin, *n.* A repository for any
Bi'na-ry, *a.* Composed of two.
Bi'nate, *a.* Being in couples.
Bind, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make costive. — *v. i.* To become contracted; to be obligatory.
Bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [ing books.]
Bind'er-y, *n.* Place for binding.
Bind'ing, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.
Bin'na-ele, *n.* Compass-box of a ship.
Bi-nō'e-u-lar, *a.* Having two eyes.
Bi-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having two names.
Bi-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of biography. Binnaele.
Bi-ō-grāph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.
Bi-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* A history of one's life and character.
Bi-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Science of life.
Bi-pār'tite, or **Bip'ar-tite**, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.
Bi'par-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Division into two parts.




Bi'ped, *n.* An animal having only two feet.
Bi-quad'rate, *n.* The fourth power; square of a square.
Bi'quad-rāt'ic, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [species.]
Bīrch, *n.* A tree of several
Bīrch'en, *a.* Made of birch.
Bīrd, *n.* A feathered, flying animal. [keep birds in.]
Bīrd'-cāge, *n.* A cage to **Bīrd's'-ēye**, *a.* Seen as if by a flying bird above.
Bīrd'-lime, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.
Bīrth, *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin.
Bīrth'dāy, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day, of one's birth. [one is born.]
Bīrth'-plāce, *n.* Place where
Bīrth'-right (-rit), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.
Bis'euit (-kit), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.
Bi-sēct, *v. t.* To divide into two (usually equal) parts.
Bi-sēc'tion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.
Bi-sēg'ment, *n.* One of the parts of any thing bisected.
Bīsh'op, *n.* Head of a diocese.
Bīsh'op-rie, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.
Bīg'muth, *n.* A reddish-white metal.
Bī'son (or bī'sn), *n.* A North American quadruped, — popularly called **buffa'o**.  **Bison**.
Bis-sēx'tile, *n.* Leap-year.
Bīs'ter, } *n.* A brown paint
Bīs'tre, } made of soot.
Bit, *n.* The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring-tool.
Bitch, *n.* A she-dog.
Bite, *v. t.* [*imp.* BIT; *p. p.* BITTEN.] To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* Act of biting.
Bit'ing (11), *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bit'ten (bit'tn), *p. p.* of *Bite*.
Bit'ter, *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive.
Bit'tern, *n.* A wading-bird allied to the heron.
Bit'ter-ness, *n.* A bitter taste. [drink.]
Bit'ters, *n. pl.* A bitter
Bi-tū'men, *n.* An inflammable substance of a strong smell. [bitumen.]
Bi-tū'mi-noūs, *a.* Containing
Bi-válve, *n.* That which has two valves. [valves.]
Bi-válv'u-lar, *a.* Having two
Bi'ouáe (biv'wak), *v. t.* To be on watch all night, as an army.—*n.* A watching by night, as of a whole army.
Bláb, *v.* To tell a secret; to tattle.—*n.* A tell-tale.
Bláck, *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; cloudy; dismal.—*n.* A negro; the darkest of colors.—*v. t.* To make black; to blacken.
Bláck'a-móor, *n.* A negro.
Bláck'árt, *n.* Magic.
Bláck'ball, *n.* A composition for blackening shoes; a ball of black color used as a negative in voting.—*v. t.* To reject by black ballots.
Bláck'bér-ry, *n.* The berry of the bramble.
Bláck'bird, *n.* A kind of singing bird of a black color.
Bláck'bóard, *n.* A board painted black used for writing on with chalk.
Bláck'cáttle, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.
Bláck'en, *v.* To make or grow black; to defame.
Bláck'guárd (blá'gard), *n.* A person who uses foul language. [black.]
Bláck'ish, *a.* Somewhat
Bláck'léad, *n.* A mineral; plumbago.
Bláck'lég, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat; sharper.
Bláck'lét'ter, *n.* The old English letter or character.
Bláck'ness, *n.* A black color. [who works in iron.]
Bláck'smith, *n.* A smith

Bláck'thórn, *n.* A spiny plant used for hedges.
Blád'der, *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid, as the urine.
Bláde, *n.* A spire of grass; cutting part of an instrument; flat part of an oar.
Bláin, *n.* A blister; blotch.
Blám'a-ble (ll), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; faulty.
Bláme, *v. t.* To censure; to charge with a fault.—*n.* Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault.
Bláme'less, *a.* Without blame.
Bláme'wor-thy (-wúr'thý), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable.
Blánc, *v.* To whiten; to peel.
Blanc-máge' (blo-mónj'), *n.* A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.
Blánd, *a.* Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.
Blánd'ish, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to caress.
Blánd'ish-ment, *n.* Soothing words; artful caresses.
Bláñk, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme.—*n.* Any void space.
Bláñk'et, *n.* A woolen covering for a bed.
Blár'ney, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.
Blas-phéme', *v. t.* To speak impiously of, as of God.—*v. i.* To utter blasphemy.
Blás'phe-móus, *a.* Containing blasphemy.
Blás'phe-my, *n.* Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.
Blást, *n.* A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder.—*v. t.* To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure. [caif.]
Blá'tant, *a.* Bellowing, as a
Bláze, *v. i.* To shine or burn with flame.—*v. t.* To make public.—*n.* A flame.
Blá'zon (blá'zn), *v. t.* To display with ostentation.—*n.* The art of heraldry; show.

Blá'zon-ry, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.
Bléach, *v. t. or i.* To whiten.
Bléach'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching. [less.]
Bléak, *a.* Open; cold; cheer-
Bléar, *a.* Dim or sore with rheum.
Bléar'e-ýed (-ýd), *a.* Having eyes dim with rheum.
Bléat, *v.* To cry like a sheep.
Bléat, } *n.* The cry of a
Bléat'ing, } sheep or lamb.
Bleed, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.*
BLED.] To let blood.
Blém'ish, *v. t.* To disfigure; to tarnish; to defame.—*n.* Mark of deformity; disgrace; taint. [flinch.]
Blénch, *v. t.* To shrink; to
Blénd, *v. t.* To confound in a mass; to mingle together.
Bléss, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.*
BLESSED or **BLEST.**] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise. [ly-
Bléss'ed, *a.* Happy; heaven-
Bléss'ing, *n.* Divine favor; benediction.
Blést, *imp. & p. p.* of *Bless*.
Blew (blū) *imp.* of *Blow*.
Blíght (blít), *n.* A disease; mildew; decay.—*v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast.
Blínd, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure.—*v. t.* To prevent from seeing; to darken.—*n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight.
Blínd'föld, *a.* Having the eyes covered.—*v. t.* To cover the eyes of.
Blínd'mán's-búff, *n.* A kind of game. [ignorance.]
Blínd'ness, *n.* Want of sight;
Blínd'side, *n.* The side most assailable; foible; weakness.
Blíñk, *v. i.* To wink; to see darkly.—*v. t.* To avoid; to evade.—*n.* Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness.
Blíss, *n.* The highest happiness; felicity. [blessed.]
Blíss'ful (l7), *a.* Very happy;
Blí's'ter, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin.—*v. t.* To raise blisters upon.—*v. i.* To rise in blisters.

són, ór, dō, wōlf, tōð, tōök; úrn, rje, pull; ç, é, soft; c, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Blithe, } *a.* Gay; mer-
 Blithe'sôme, } ry; joyous.
 Blōat, *v. t.* To cause to
 swell. — *v. i.* To puff up.
 Blōat'ed, *a.* Puffed; swelled.
 Blōck, *n.* A piece of wood,
 stone, &c.; a pulley. — *v. t.*
 To shut or stop up.
 Blōck'āde', *n.* The shutting
 up of a place by troops or
 ships. — *v. t.* To surround
 with a force; to shut up.
 Blōck'hēad, *n.* A person of
 dull intellect. [wooden fort.
 Blōck'house, *n.* A sort of
 Blōck'ish, *a.* Stupid.
 Blōod (blūd), *n.* The red
 fluid which circulates in an-
 imals; kindred; race; life.
 Blōod'guilt'i-ness, *n.* Guilt
 of shedding blood unlaw-
 fully.
 Blōod'hēat, *n.* Heat of the
 same degree as the blood.
 Blōod'hound, 
n. A ferocious
 kind of dog.
 Blōod'less, *a.*
 Without blood. Blood-hound.
 Blōod'shed, *n.* Slaughter.
 Blōod'shōt, *a.* Red and in-
 flamed with blood.
 Blōod'sūck'er, *n.* A leech;
 a cruel man. [blood;
 Blōod'thirst'y, *a.* Eager for
 Blōod'vēs'sel, *n.* An artery
 or vein. [blood.
 Blōod'y, *a.* Stained with
 Blōom, *n.* Blossom; flower;
 the flush on the cheek; a
 mass of crude iron. — *v. t.*
 To yield blossoms.
 Blōom'ing, *a.* Thriving with
 youth, health, and beauty.
 Blōom'y, *a.* Full of bloom.
 Blōs'som, *n.* The flower of a
 plant. — *v. i.* To put forth
 blossoms.
 Blōt (7), *v. t.* To stain; to
 spot; to efface. — *n.* Spot.
 Blōtch, *n.* An inflamed spot
 on the skin. — *v. t.* To
 mark with spots.
 Blōt'ter, *n.* A waste-book.
 Blouse, } *n.* A light, loose
 Blowse, } outer garment.
 Blōw, *n.* A stroke; calam-
 ity; egg of a fly. — *v. i.* [imp.]

BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN.] To
 make a current of air; to
 pant; to puff; to breathe;
 to blossom. — *v. t.* To drive
 by a current of air; to de-
 posit, as flies their eggs.
 Blōw'er, *n.* A plate of iron
 to increase a current of air.
 Blōw'pipe, *n.* A tube by
 which a current of air is
 forced through flame upon
 any substance.
 Blowze, *n.* A ruddy woman.
 Blōw'zy, *a.* Ruddy and fat.
 Blūb'ber, *n.* Fat of whales.
 — *v. i.* To weep so as to
 swell the cheeks. [club.
 Blūd'geon, *n.* A short, thick
 Blūe, *a.* Of a color called
 blue. — *n.* One of the seven
 primary colors. — *v. t.* To
 dye, stain, or make blue.
 Blūes, *n. pl.* Lowness of
 spirits. [ary lady.
 Blūe'stōck'ing, *n.* A liter-
 Blūff, *a.* Roughly frank;
 steep; bold. — *n.* A steep
 bank overhanging the sea or
 a river. [degree.
 Blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small
 Blūn'der, *v. i.* To mistake
 grossly. — *a.* A gross mis-
 take. — SYN. Error; bull.
 Blūn'der-būss, *n.* A short
 gun with large bore.
 Blūn'der-hēad, *n.* A stupid
 person.
 Blūnt, *a.* Dull on the edge
 or point; rough; rude;
 abrupt. — *v. t.* To dull;
 to depress; to weaken.
 Blūnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt
 manner.
 Blūr, *n.* A blot; spot; stain.
 — *v. t.* (7) To obscure
 without quite effacing; to
 stain; to spot. [vertently.
 Blūrt, *v. t.* To utter inad-
 Blūsh, *v. i.* To redden in the
 face. — *n.* A sudden red-
 dening of the cheeks.
 Blūsh'ing, *n.* Act of turning
 red. — *a.* Reddish.
 Blūs'ter(8), *v. i.* To roar; to
 boast; to bully. — *n.* A
 roar; tumult; swagger.
 Blūs'ter-ing, *n.* Tumult;
 noise; boasting.

Bō'ā (18), *n.* The largest
 kind of serpent, — often
 called *Boa constrictor*; a
 tippet.
 Bōar, *n.* A male swine.
 Bōard, *n.* A piece of timber
 sawed thin and broad; a
 table; food; a council; deck
 of a ship. — *v. t.* To lay
 with boards; to enter by
 force, as a ship; to feed. —
v. i. To receive food.
 Bōard'er, *n.* One who boards.
 Bōard'ing-schōol, *n.* A
 school where the pupils
 board with the teacher.
 Bōast, *v. i. or t.* To talk os-
 tentatiously; to vaunt. — *n.*
 A vaunting speech.
 Bōast'ful, *a.* Given to boast-
 ing; vainglorious.
 Bōat, *n.* A small open vessel.
 Bōat'man (21), *n.* One who
 manages a boat.
 Bōat'swain (bō'sn), *n.* An
 officer in a ship, who has
 charge of boats, rigging, &c.
 Bōb, *n.* Any thing that plays
 loosely, as at the end of a
 string.
 Bōb'bin, *n.* A small pin on
 which thread is wound for
 making lace.
 Bōb'tāil, *n.* A short tail.
 Bōck'ing, *n.* A kind of baize.
 Bōde, *v. t.* To presage. — *v. i.*
 To be an omen.
 Bōd'ice, or Bōd'dice, *n.* A
 sort of stays; corset.
 Bōd'i-ly (13), *a.* Relating to
 the body.
 Bōd'kin, *n.* An instrument
 for making holes; a dagger.
 Bōd'y, *n.* The whole trunk
 of an animal; person; main
 part; bulk; mass; system.
 — *v. t.* To give a body or
 form to. [the person.
 Bōd'y-guārd, *n.* A guard of
 Bōg, *n.* A fen or morass.
 Bōg'gle, *v. i. & t.* To hesi-
 tate from fear of difficulties.
 Bōg'gy, *a.* Marshy; swampy.
 Bō-hēa', *n.* A coarse kind
 of black tea.
 Boil, *n.* A sore swelling. — *v.*
i. To bubble through heat.
 — *v. t.* To cause to boil.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, Ÿ, ō, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; ěre, vail, tĕrm; pique, firm;

Boil'er, *n.* A vessel for boiling. [noisy.]

Bois'ter-ous, *a.* Violent; Böld, *a.* Having or requiring courage. — SYN. Courageous; brave; valiant.

Bold'ness, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.

Böle, *n.* Stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.


Böll, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel. — *v. i.* To form into a round pod.

Böll'ster, *n.* A long pillow. — *v. t.* To pad; to support.

Bölt, *n.* Bar for fastening; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 88 yards. — *v. t.* To fasten; to sift. — *v. i.* To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.

Bölt'er, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.

Bö'hus, *n.* A large pill.

Bömb (büm), *n.* An iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.  Bomb.

Böm-bärd', *v. t.* To attack with bombs.

Böm'ba-djër', *n.* One who serves a mortar.

Böm-bärd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Böm'ba-gjine', } *n.* A slight

Böm'ba-zine', } twilled stuff.

Böm'bäst (büm'bäst), *n.* High sounding language.

Böm'bäst, } *a.* Consisting

Böm'bäst'ie, } of swelling words. [woolen stuff.]

Böm'ba-zëtte', *n.* A thin

Bömb'-këttch (büm'/-), *n.* A ship to carry bombs.

Bönd, *n.* Anything that binds; cord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. — *v. t.* To secure by bond. — *a.* In a servile state; captive.

Bönd'äge, *n.* Slavery; captivity. [slave.]

Bönd'mäid, *n.* A woman

Bönd'man, *n.* A man slave.

Bönd'sërv'ant, *n.* A slave.

Bönds'man (21), *n.* One

bound as surety for another. [slave.]

Bönd'wom-an, *n.* A female

Bönc, *n.* Solid frame of an animal, or a piece of this frame.

Bön'fire, *n.* A triumphal fire.

Bön'möt' (böng-mö'), *n.* A witty speech; a jest.

Bön'net, *n.* A covering for the head. [ry; gay.]

Bön'ny, *a.* Handsome; mer-

Bön'nus, *n.* A premium, as on a loan or other privilege.

Bö'ny, *a.* Full of bones.

Bö'by, *n.* A dunce; a bird.

Böök, *n.* A volume; a work, or a definite part of a work. — *v. t.* To enter in a book.

Böök'-bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [books.]

Böök'cäse, *n.* A case for Böök'ish, *a.* Much given to books or study.

Böök'-keep'er, *n.* A keeper of account-books.

Böök'-keep'ing, *n.* The keeping of accounts.

Böök'-sell'er, *n.* One who sells books. [close student.]

Böök'worm (-würm), *n.* A

Bööm, *n.* A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor. — *v. i.* To rush and roar.

Böön, *a.* Gay; merry; kind. — *n.* A gift; present; grant; favor. [man.]

Böör, *n.* A clown; country-

Böör'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic.

Böö'gy, *a.* Tippy; intoxicated.

Bööt, *v. t.* To profit; to put on boots. — *n.* Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach.

Bööt-ee', *n.* A short boot.

Bööth, *n.* A temporary shelter of slight construction.

Boot'-jack, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots.

Bööt'less, *a.* Unprofitable.

Bööt'-tree, *n.* A sort of last to shape a boot on.

Bööt'y, *n.* Pillage; plunder.

Bö'rax, *n.* A compound of a certain acid and soda.

Bör'der, *n.* An edge; boundary. — *v. t.* To adorn with a border. — *v. i.* To make

a border; to be near or contiguous.

Böre, *v. t.* To make a hole in; to pierce; to weary. — *n.* A hole made by boring; a tiresome person.

Böre, *imp. of Bear.*

Bö're-as, *n.* The north wind.

Börn, *p. p. of Bear.* Brought forth.

Börne, *p. p. of Bear.* Carried.

Bör'ough (bür'ö), *n.* A corporation-town.

Bör'row, *v. t.* To take the use of for a time.

Böss, *n.* A stud; a knob.

Bö'som (bööz'um), *n.* Breast; heart; any receptacle. — *v. t.* To conceal; to inclose.

Bo-tän'ic, } *a.* Relating

Bo-tän'ic-al, } to plants.

Böt'a-nist, *n.* A person who is skilled in plants.

Böt'a-nize, *v. i.* To study plants.

Böt'a-ny, *n.* Science that treats of plants.

Bötch, *n.* Swelling; pustule; work ill-finished. — *v. t.* To mend clumsily. [botches.]

Bötch'y, *a.* Covered with

Böth, *a.* The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a *pron.* and a *conj.*]

Böth'er, *v. t.* To perplex.

Böts, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.

Böt'tle, *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for liquor. — *v. t.* To put into bottles.

Böt'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation; a valley; dregs; a ship. [bottom.]

Böt'tom-less, *a.* Without a

Böt'tom-ry, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.

Bou'doir (böö'dwör), *n.* A small private apartment.


Bough (bou), *n.* A branch.

Bought (bawt), *imp. & p. p. of Buy.* Purchased.


Bounce, *v. i.* To leap; to spring. — *n.* A leap; sudden noise; a boast.

Bound, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to inclose. — *v. i.* To spring; to jump. — *a.*

són, ör, öq, wölf, töö, töök; ün, rje, pull; ç, g, soft; e, g, hard; a; exist; ü as ng; this.

- Destined; going to. — *n.* A barrier; limit; leap.
- Bound'a-ry, *n.* A limit; mark; barrier.
- Bound'en, *a.* Required; necessary. [without bound.
- Bound'less, *a.* Unlimited;
- Boun'te-ous, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.
- Boun'ti-ful (13, 17), *a.* Liberal; generous.
- Boun'ty, *n.* Liberality in giving; generosity; munificence; a premium.
- Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.
- Boûr-geois' (bur-jois'), *n.* A kind of printing type.
-  Bourgeois type.
- Bōurn, *n.* A bound; limit.
- Bourse, *n.* A French Exchange.
- Bout, *n.* A turn; trial; essay.
- Bō'vine, *a.* Relating to cattle.
- Bow (bou), *v.* To bend down. — *n.* Act of reverence or respect; rounding part of a ship's side forward.
- Bōw, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; any thing curved. [bowels of.
- Bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the Bow'els, *n. pl.* The intestines; entrails.
- Bow'er, *n.* An arbor; anchor at the bow.
- Bow'er-y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.
- Bōw'ie-knife (bō'e-nif), *n.* A long knife or dagger.
- Bōwl, *n.* A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. — *v. t.* To roll along as a bowl. — *v. i.* To play at bowls.
- Bōw'-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs. [of rock.
- Bōw'ler, *n.* A roundish mass
- Bōw'line, *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.
- Bōw'ling-ál'ley, *n.* A place to play at bowls.
- Bōw'ling-green, *n.* A green for bowlers.
- Bōw'man (21), *n.* An archer.
- Bōw'sprit, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's head.
- Bōw'string, *n.* A string for a bow; a Turkish punishment. [ing window.
- Bōw'-win'dōw, *n.* A project-
- Bōx, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat. — *v.* To put in a box; to strike.
- Bōx'er, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.
- Boy, *n.* A male child; a lad.
- Boy'hōōd, *n.* State of a boy.
- Boy'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.
- Brāce, *n.* That which holds or binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair. — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces.
- Brāce'let, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.
- Bra-chýg'ra-phy, *n.* Short-hand writing.
- Brāck'et, *n.* A small support of wood; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [], for inclosing words.
- Brāck'ish, *a.* Saltish; salt.
- Brāet, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves. [out a head.
- Brād, *n.* A slender nail with-
- Brāg (7), *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
- Brāg'ga-dō'ci-o (-shī-o), *n.* A vain boaster.
- Brāg'gart, *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow. — *a.* Boastful.
- Brāh'min, *n.* A Hindoo priest.
- Brāid (8), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as several strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.
- Brāin, *n.* Soft substance within the skull, which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.
- Brāin'-pān, *n.* The skull.
- Brāke, old *imp.* of *Break*. — *n.* Instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.
- Brāke'man (21), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages. [shrub.
- Brām'ble, *n.* A prickly
- Brān, *n.* Outer coats of grain separated from the flour.
- Branch, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring. — *v.* To divide into branches.
- Branch'let, *n.* A little branch. [es.
- Branch'y, *a.* Full of branch-
- Brānd, *v. t.* To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.
- Brān'dish, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish. [new.
- Brānd'-new, *a.* Perfectly
- Brān'dy, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
- Brān'gle (brāng'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. i.* To wrangle.
- Brā'sier (brā'zhur), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
- Brāss, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.
- Brāss'y, *a.* Made of brass.
- Brāt, *n.* A child; — in contempt.
- Bra-vā'do, *n.* An arrogant threat; a boasting fellow.
- Brāve, *a.* Fearless of danger. — *SYN.* Courageous; gallant; valiant; bold; intrepid. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy. [ism.
- Brāv'er-y, *n.* Courage; hero-
- Brā'vo, *n.* A daring villain.
- Brā'vo, *interj.* Well done!
- Brawl, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.
- Brāw'ler, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
- Brāwn, *n.* A boar's flesh; the arm.
- Brāwn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.
- Brāy, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* Cry of an ass. [der with brass.
- Brāze, *v. t.* To cover or sol-
- Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass; bold. — *v. i.* To be impudent.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, ásk, ál, whät; ère, veíl, tērm; píque, fírm;


- Brā'zen-fāced** (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold.
- Brā'zier** (brā'zhu:), *n.* See *Brasier*.
- Breach**, *n.* A gap; quarrel.
- Breach'y, a.** Apt to break fences; unruly.
- Bread**, *n.* Food made of flour; support of life.
- Breadth**, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.
- Breāk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE; *p. p.* BROKE, BROKEN.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure. [things broken.]
- Breāk'age**, *n.* Allowance for **Breāk'er**, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the wave so broken.
- Breāk'fast**, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.
- Breāk'neck**, *n.* A precipitous or steep place.
- Breāk'wa-ter**, *n.* A wall to break the force of the waves.
- Breām**, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.
- Breāst**, *n.* Part of the body. — *v. t.* To meet in front.
- Breāst'-bone**, *n.* Bone of the breast.
- Breāst'pin**, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast.
- Breāst'-plāte**, *n.* Armor for the breast.
- Breāst'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.
- Breāth**, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.
- Breāthe**, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.
- Breāth'ing**, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.
- Breāth'less**, *a.* Out of breath.
- Bred**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Breed*.
- Brech**, *n.* The lower part of the body. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.
- Brech'ez** (brich'ez), *n.* A lower garment worn by men.
- Brech'ing** (brich'ing), *n.* Hinder part of a harness.
- Breed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREED.] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.
- Breed'ing**, *n.* Education; nurture; manners.
- Breeze**, *n.* A gentle wind.
- Breth'ren** (23), *n., pl.* of *Brother*.
- Bre-vēt'**, *n.* A commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.
- Bre-vi-a-ry**, *n.* Prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church. [ing type.]
- Bre-viēr**, *n.* A small print- **Brevier** type.
- Brev'i-ty**, *n.* Conciseness.
- Brew** (brŭ), *v. i.* To make beer. — *v. t.* To mingle; to contrive. [brews.]
- Brew'er** (brŭ'-), *n.* One who brews.
- Brew'er-y** (brŭ'-), *n.* A house for brewing.
- Brew'-house** (brŭ'-), *n.* A brewery.
- Brew'is** (brŭ'is), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.
- Bribe**, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. t.* To corrupt by gifts.
- Brib'er-y**, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.
- Brick**, *n.* A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.
- Brick'bāt**, *n.* A broken brick.
- Brick'-kiln** (-kīl), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [mason.]
- Brick'-lāy'er**, *n.* A brick-maker.
- Brick'-māk'er**, *n.* One who makes brick.
- Brid'al** (11), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.
- Bride**, *n.* A woman newly married, or one about to be married.
- Bride'-cāke**, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.
- Bride'groom**, *n.* A man newly married, or one about to be married.
- Bride'māid**, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.
- Bride'man**, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom. [correction.]
- Bride'well**, *n.* A house of Bridge, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.
- Bridle**, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put a bridle on; to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.
- Brief**, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.* An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.
- Bri'er**, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.
- Brig**, *n.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.
- Brig-gāde'**, *n.* A division of troops. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.
- Brig'a-diēr'**, *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.
- Brig'and**, *n.* One of a band of robbers.
- Brig'an-tine**, *n.* A kind of small brig.
- Bright** (brīt), *a.* Shining; clear; promising.
- Bright'en** (brīt'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become bright.
- Bright'ness** (brīt'-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.
- Bright'an-ty**, *n.* Sparkling luster.
- Brill'iant**, *a.* Shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.
- Brim**, *n.* Edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim. [brim.]
- Brim'ful**, *c.* Full to the brim.
- Brim'ming** (7), *a.* Full to the brim. [sulphur.]
- Brim'stone**, *n.* A mineral.
- Brin'ded**, } *a.* Streaked;
Brin'dled, } spotted.
- Brine**, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.
- Bring**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROUGHT.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.
- Brin'y**, *a.* Consisting of brine.



Brig.

Brink, n. The edge of a steep place.
Brisk, a. Quick; full of life.
Brisk'et, n. The breast of an animal.
Bris'tle (brís'l), n. A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.
Bris'tly (brís'lý), adv. Set thick with bristles.
Bri-tán'ni-à, n. A metallic compound. [Britain.
Brit'ish, a. Pertaining to Britain.
Brit'on, n. A native of Britain. [fragile.
Brit'tle, a. Apt to break;
Bröach, n. A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.
Broad (brawd), a. Extended from side to side; wide. — **SYN.** Ample; comprehensive; large.
Broad'-äx, } n. An ax to
**Broad'-äxe, } hew timber.
Broad'cäst, n. A scattering of seed with the hand.
Broad'elöth, n. A fine woolen cloth. [grow broad.
Broad'en, v. To make or
Broad'side, n. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.
Broad'swörd (-sörd), n. A broad-bladed sword.
Bro-eäde', n. Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver.
Bröe'co-lí (18), n. A species of cabbage. [thick shoe.
Brö'gan, or Bro-gän', n. A Brögue, *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.
Bröil, n. A tumult; quarrel. — *v. t. or i.* To dress over coals; to be in a heat.
Bröke, imp. of Break.
Brö'ken (brö'kn), p. p. or a. of Break.
Brö'ken-heärt'ed, n. Having the spirits crushed.
Brö'ker, n. An agent who transacts business on commission. [of a broker.
Brö'ker-äge, n. Commission
Brön'ehi-al, a. Relating to the throat. [fection.
Brön-chi'tis, n. A throat aff-
Brönze, n. A compound of**

copper and tin. — *v. t.* To color or harden like bronze.
Bröoch (bröch), n. A jewel.
Brööd, n. Offspring; progeny. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; to cover chickens.
Bröök, n. A natural stream less than a river. — *v. t.* To bear; to endure.
Brööm, n. A shrub; an instrument to sweep with.
Brööm'stick, n. The staff or handle of a broom.
Bröth, n. Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. [same.
Bröth'el, n. A house of ill-
Bröth'er, n. A male born of the same parents; an associate; a companion.
Bröth'er-hööd, n. State of being a brother; fraternity.
Bröth'er-ly, a. Like a brother. [p. of Bring.
Brought (brawt), imp. & p.
Brow, n. The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye; the edge. [down.
Brow'bëat, v. t. To beat
Brow'bëat'ing, n. Act of beating down or intimidating.
Brown, a. Dusky, inclining to red. — *n.* A dusky reddish color. — *v. t.* To make brown.
Brown'ish, a. Inclined to brown.
Brown'-stüd'y, a. Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
Browse (brouz), v. t. To feed on the shoots of shrubs.
Browse (brouss), n. Twigs of
Brü'in, n. A bear. [shrubs.
Brüise, v. t. To hurt with blows. — *n.* A contusion.
Brüiser, n. A boxer.
Brüif, n. Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report.
Brü-nëtte', n. A woman of a dark or brown complexion.
Brünt, n. A shock; attack; onset; violence.
Brüsh, n. A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket. — *v. t.* To rub or sweep with a brush. — *v. i.* To move in haste.
Brüsh'-wööd, n. Underwood.

Brüsh'y, a. Like a brush; shaggy.
Brü'tal (11), a. Savage; cruel.
Brü-täl'i-ty, n. Savageness.
Brü'tal-ize, v. To make or become brutal.
Brüte, n. An irrational animal. — *a.* Senseless; savage.
Brü'ti-fy, v. t. To make brutish or unfeeling.
Brü'tish, a. Bestial; savage.
Büb'ble, n. A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. — *v. i.* To rise in bubbles. [like bubbles.
Büb'bly, a. Full of bubbles;
Büe'ca-neer', n. A piratical adventurer.
Bück, n. Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — *v. t.* To steep clothes in lye.  **Buck.**
Bück'et, n. A vessel to draw or carry water in.
Bück'ish, a. Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.
Bück'le (bük'l), n. An instrument for fastening straps. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — *v. i.* To join in battle.
Bück'ler, n. A shield.
Bück'ram, n. A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.
Bück'skin, n. The leather from a buck.
Bück'thörn, n. A plant bearing a black berry.
Bück'whëat, n. A plant, whose seed is used as a grain.
Bu-cöl'ic, a. Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — *n.* A pastoral poem.
Büd, n. First shoot of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth buds. — *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.
Büdge, v. i. To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.
Büdg'et, n. A bag; pouch; stock; a statement respecting finances.
Büff, n. A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Bŭ'fa-lo, *n.* (*pl.*

Bŭf'fa-lŏes, 18.) A kind of wild ox.

Bŭffet (8), *v. t.*

To box; to beat; to strike with the fist. — *n.* A blow with the fist. [mountebank.

Bŭf-foŏn', *n.* A clown; a

Bŭf-foŏn'er-y, *n.* Low jests.

Bŭg, *n.* A generic term for various insects. [*ject.*

Bŭg'beär, *n.* A frightful ob- Bŭg'gy, *a.* Full of or having bugs. — *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

Bŭ'gle, } *n.* A military

Bŭ'gle-hŏrn, } instrument of music.

Bŭhl (bŭl), *n.* Metallic figures inlaid in dark wood or tortoise-shell.

Bŭhr'stŏne (bŭr'-), *n.* A species of quartz, used for mill-stones.

Bŭild (bŭld), *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BULDED, BUILT.] To raise a structure; to construct; to erect.

Bŭild'ing, *n.* An edifice.

Bŭilt, *imp. & p. p.* of *Build.*

Bŭlb, *n.* A round root.

Bŭlb'ŏis, *a.* Having round roots or heads; protuberant.

Bŭlge, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. i.* To swell in the middle.

Bŭlk, *n.* Size; substance in general; quantity; main part.

Bŭlk'hĕäd, *n.* A partition in a ship.

Bŭlk'i-ness, *n.* Largeness.

Bŭlk'y, *a.* Of great size.

Bull, *n.* An animal; edict of the pope; a blunder.

Bull'baŭt'ing, *n.* Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull'dŏg, *n.*

A kind of large dog.

Bull'let, *n.* A ball for a gun.

Bull'le-tŭn, *n.* Bull-dog.

Official report or notice.

Bull'-fight (-fit), *n.* A fight with a bull. [*bird.*

Bull'-finch, *a.* A singing



Bull'-frŏg, *n.* A large species of frog. [*or gold.*

Bull'ŭn, *n.* Uncoined silver

Bull'ŏck, *n.* A young bull; an ox.

Bull'y, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow. — *v. t.* To threaten with noisy menaces. [*in water.*

Bull'rush, *n.* A rush growing

Bul'wark, *n.* A fortification; shelter; sides of a ship above the upper deck. [*large bee.*

Bŭm'ble-bee, *n.* A kind of

Bŭmp, *n.* A swelling; a blow. — *v. i.* To make a loud noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to strike. [*to the brim.*

Bŭm'per, *n.* A glass filled

Bŭmp'kin, *n.* An awkward person; a clown; a rustic.

Bŭn } (3), *n.* A small cake,

Bŭnn } or sweet bread.

Bŭnch, *n.* A cluster; a hard lump. — *v. i.* To grow in clusters.

Bŭnch'y, *a.* Full of bunches.

Bŭn'dle, *n.* A number of things bound together. — *v. t.* To tie together. [*rel.*

Bŭng, *n.* A stopper for a bar-

Bŭng'hole, *n.* A hole in a barrel.

Bŭn'gle, *v. i.* To do clumsily.

Bŭn'gler, *n.* A clumsy workman.

Bŭn'gling, *a.* Very clumsy.

Bŭn'ŭn (bŭn'yun), *n.* An ex- crescence on the toe.

Bŭnĕ, *n.* A case of boards for a bed. [*cloth.*

Bŭnt'ing, *n.* A thin woolen

Buŏy' (bwŏŏy' or bwŏy'), *n.* A piece of wood or cork floating on the water, to indicate shoals, rocks, &c., or to bear a cable. — *v. t. or i.* To keep afloat; to sustain.

Buŏy'an-gy (bwŏŏy'- or bwŏy'-), *n.* The quality of floating; specific lightness.

Buŏy'ant (bwŏŏy'- or bwŏy'-), *a.* Floating; light.

Bŭr } (3), *n.* The prickly

Bŭrr } head of a plant.

Bŭr'den (bŭr'dn), *n.* That which is borne; a load. — *v. t.* To load; to oppress.

Bŭr'den-sŏme, *a.* Grievous

to be borne; ponderous; op- pressive. [*that bears burs.*

Bŭr'dŏck, *n.* A wild plant

Bŭ'reau (bŭ'rŏ, 18), *n.* A chest of drawers for papers or clothes; office. [*city.*

Bŭr'gess, *n.* A freeman of a

Bŭrh'g'er (bŭrg'er), *n.* A freeman of a borough.

Bŭr'glar, *n.* One who breaks into a house by night.

Bur-glār'ri-ŏus, *a.* Consisting in burglary.

Bŭr'glar-y, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.

Bŭrg'o-mäs'ter, *n.* A city magistrate. [*Burgundy.*

Bŭr'gun-dy, *n.* Wine made in

Bu'r'i-al (bŭr'y-al), *n.* Act of burying; a funeral.

Bŭ'rin, *n.* A graving tool.

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *a.* Tend- ing to excite laughter; ludic- rous. — *n.* A ludicrous rep- resentation. — *v. t.* To make ludicrous; to turn to ridi- cule.

Bŭr'ly, *a.* Great in size; bols- terous.

Bŭrn, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURNED, BURNT.] To con- sume by fire; to scorch; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.

Bŭrn'er, *n.* One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp.

Bŭrn'ing, *n.* Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehem- ent.

Bŭrn'ing-gläss, *n.* A con- vex lens for conveying the sun's rays to a focus.

Bŭr'nish, *v. t.* To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.

Bŭrnt, *imp. & p. p.* of *Burn.*

Bŭr'tŏw, *n.* A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. i.* To lodge in the earth.

Bŭr'sar, *n.* The treasurer of a college; a charity student.

Bŭr'sa-ry, *n.* A treasury.

Bŭrst, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BURST.] To break or fly open. — *n.* A sudden rent.

Bŭr'then. See *Burden.*

Bur'y (bĕr'y), *v. t.* To inter in a grave; to conceal.

sŏn, ŏr, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏŏ, tŏŏk; ŭrn, rŭe, pŭll; ċ, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; a₂; exist; ŭ as ng; this.

Bush, *n.* A shrub; a bough.
 Bush'el, *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.
 Bush'y, *a.* Full of bushes; thick, as hair.
 Bug'i-ly (biz'i-lŷ), *adv.* With constant occupation.
 Bus'i-ness (biz'nes), *n.* Employment; trade; occupation.
 Büsk, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.
 Büsk'in, *n.* A half boot.
 Büsk'ined, *a.* Wearing buskins.
 Büss, *n.* A kiss. — *v. t.* To kiss.
 Büst, *n.* A statue of the head and shoulders.
 Büs'tard, *n.* A bird of the ostrich family.
 Büs'tle (büs'l), *v. i.* To be busy. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.
 Bus'y (biz'y), *a.* Employed with earnestness; officious. — *v. t.* To employ.
 Bus'y-böd'y (biz'y-), *n.* A meddling, officious person.
 Büt, *prep.* Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.
 Butch'er, *n.* One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.
 Butch'er-ly, *a.* Barbarous; cruel; bloody.

Butch'er-y, *n.* The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder.
 Büt'ënd, *n.* Thicker end of a thing.
 Büt'ler, *n.* A servant who has the care of liquors.
 Büt'ment, *n.* A buttress.
 Bütt, *n.* A mark to shoot at; a cask; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. i.* To strike with the head.
 Büt'ter, *n.* An oily substance from cream. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.
 Büt'ter-cüp, *n.* A plant with bright yellow flowers; crow-foot.
 Büt'ter-fly, *n.* A genus of insects.
 Büt'ter-milk, *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated.
 Büt'ter-nüt, *n.* A tree and its oily fruit.
 Büt'ter-y, *n.* A room where provisions are kept. — *a.* Resembling butter.
 Büt'tock, *n.* Protuberant part of the body behind; rump.
 Büt'ton (bü'tn), *n.* A knob or catch for fastening clothes. — *v. t.* To fasten with buttons.
 Büt'ton-höle, *n.* A hole for a button; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.

Büt'tress, *n.* A projecting support to the outside of a wall.
 Bux'om, *a.* Lively; brisk; jolly; frolicsome.
 Buÿ (bi), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. BOUGHT* (bawt).] To purchase.
 Buÿ'er, *n.* A purchaser.
 Büzz (3), *n.* A humming sound, as of bees. — *v. i.* To make a low humming sound, like bees. — *v. t.* To whisper; to spread by whispers.
 Büzzard, *n.* A species of hawk.
 Bÿ, *prep.* Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. — *By and by*, presently; pretty soon.
 Bÿ'ënd, *n.* Private interest.
 Bÿ'law, *n.* A private law or regulation.
 Bÿ'ständ'er, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.
 Bÿ'wäy, *n.* A private or secluded way.
 Bÿ'-word (-wörd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.
 By-zän'tine, or Bÿz'an-tine, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.



C.

ĈAB, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.
 Ĉa-bäl', *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a junto. — *v. i.* (7) To intrigue privately.
 Ĉab'a-lä, *n.* Jewish traditions.
 Ĉab'a-lŷt, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.
 Ĉab'a-lŷt'ie, *a.* Pertaining

to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.
 Ĉab'baĝe, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting cloths. — *n.* A garden plant.
 Ĉab'in, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.
 Ĉab'i-net, *n.* A set of drawers; closet; a council of state

Ĉab'i-net-mäk'er, *n.* A maker of fine furniture.
 Ĉä'ble, *n.* A strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [of a ship].
 Ĉa-boöse', *n.* A cook room
 Ĉa-čä'o, *n.* The chocolate tree.
 Ĉäck'le, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* Noise of a hen or goose.

ä, ä, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ä, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ere, veil, tärn; pique, firm;

Ĉæ'tus, n. A genus of prickly tropical plants.



Cactus.

Ĉa-däv'er-oüs, a. Like a dead body.

Ĉäd'dy, n. A small box for tea.

Ĉa'denge, n. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ĉa-dët', n. A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

Ĉa-sürä, or Ĉa-sürä, n. A pause or division in a verse.

Ĉäg, n. A little barrel or cask; a keg.

Ĉäge, n. An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Ĉäirn, n. A pile of stones.

Ĉäi'tiff, n. A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

Ĉa-jöle', v. t. To deceive by flattery. [flattery.]

Ĉa-jöl'er-y, n. A wheedling;

Ĉäke, n. A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

Ĉäl'a-bäsh, n. A large gourd.

Ĉa-läm'i-toüs, a. Distressing; disastrous.

Ĉa-läm'i-ty, n. A condition producing great distress. — *SYN.* Disaster; misfortune.

Ĉa-läsh', n. A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Ĉal-eä're-oüs, a. Having the properties of lime.

Ĉäl'ci-nä'tion, n. The operation of calcining.

Ĉal'ciäc', or Ĉäl'ciäc, v. To change, or be changed into powder by the action of heat.

Ĉäl'eu-läte, v. t. To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation. [tion.]

Ĉäl'eu-lä'tion, n. Computation.

Ĉäl'eu-lä'tive, a. Pertaining to calculation.

Ĉäl'eu-lä'tor, n. One who computes; a reckoner.

Ĉäl'eu-loüs, a. Like stone; affected with the stone.

Ĉäl'eu-lüs, n. (*pl.* Ĉäl'eu-li.)

The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

Ĉäl'dron, n. A large kettle.

Ĉäl'e-fäc'tive, } a. Making
Ĉäl'e-fäc'to-ry, } warm or hot.

Ĉäl'en-dar, n. An almanac; a register.

Ĉäl'en-der, v. t. To make glossy and smooth by pressing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.

Ĉäl'ends, n. pl. First day of each month among the Romans. [fever.]

Ĉäl'en-türe, n. An ardent

Ĉäl'f (käf), n. (*pl.* Ĉäl'veg, kävz.) The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

Ĉäl'i-ber, } n. Bore of a gun;
Ĉäl'i-bre, } mental capacity.

Ĉäl'i-co, n. (*pl.* Ĉäl'i-eöes, 13.) A stuff made of cotton.

Ĉäl'i-pers, n. pl.

Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.



Callpers.

Ĉäl'iph, n. Title of the successors of Mohammed.

Ĉäl'iph-ate, n. The office of a caliph.

Ĉäl'is-thén'ies, n. pl. Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Ĉäl'k (kawk), v. t. To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [who calks.]

Ĉäl'k'er (kaw'ér), n. One

Ĉäll, v. t. To name; to invite; to summon. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a visit. — *n.* An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.

Ĉal-lig'ra-phy, n. Beautiful penmanship.

Ĉäll'ing, n. Employment.

Ĉäl-lös'i-ty, } n. Any horny
Ĉäl'lus, } hardness of the skin.

Ĉäl'loüs, a. Hard; indurated.

Ĉäl'löw, a. Unfledged; naked.

Ĉäl'm (käm), a. Still; quiet; undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity.

— *v. t.* To quiet; to still.

Ĉäl'm'ly (käm'li), adv. In a calm manner; quietly.

Ĉäl'm'ness (käm'ness), n. Serenity; stillness; quiet.

Ĉäl'o-mél, n. A preparation of mercury.

Ĉa-lör'ie, n. The principle or matter of heat. [heat.]

Ĉäl'o-rif'ie, a. Producing

Ĉäl'u-mét, n. Indian pipe of peace.

Ĉa-lüm'ni-äte, v. t. To accuse falsely.

Ĉa-lüm'ni-ä'tion, n. Slander.

Ĉa-lüm'ni-ä'tor, n. A false accuser; a slanderer.

Ĉa-lüm'ni-oüs, a. Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.

Ĉäl'um-ny, n. Malicious accusation. — *SYN.* Slander; defamation; libel; abuse.

Ĉäl've (käv), v. i. To give birth to a calf.

Ĉäl'vin-ist, n. One who adheres to Calvinism.

Ĉäl'vin-ist'ie, a. Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

Ĉäl'yx, n. (*pl.* Ĉäl'yx-es.) Outer covering of a flower.

Ĉäm, n. The projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion. [cotton.]

Ĉäm'brie, n. A fine linen or

Ĉäme, imp. of Come.

Ĉäm'el, n. A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa.



Camel.

Ĉa-mél'o-pard, or Ĉäm'el-o-pärd', n. The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck.

Ĉäm'e-o (18), n. A precious stone sculptured in relief.

Ĉäm'let, n. A stuff of wool and silk.


Ĉämp, n. A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected.

Ĉam-päign' (-pä'n'), n. Time an army keeps the field. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Ĉam-pän'i-förm, a. In the shape of a bell.


sön, ör, dq, wöf, töö, töök; ün, rje, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ë, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Ĉam'pa-nöl'o-gy, *n.* Art of ringing bells. [shaped.]
 Ĉam-pän'u-late, *a.* Bell.
 Ĉam'phēne, *n.* Oil or spirit of turpentine.
 Ĉam'phor, *n.* A kind of solidified sap.
 Ĉam'phor-ate, } *a.* Im-
 Ĉam'phor-ā'ted, } pregnat-
 ed with camphor.
 Ĉän, *v. i.* [imp. COULD.] To be able. — *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.
 Ĉa-näl', *n.* An artificial water-course; a pipe; a duct.
 Ĉa-nä'ry, *n.* A kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.
 Ĉän'cel (8), *v. t.* To blot out; to obliterate. [canceling.]
 Ĉän'cel-lä'tion, *n.* Act of Ĉän'cer, *n.* A sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
 Ĉän'cer-öüs, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer.
 Ĉän'de-lä'brum, *n.* (*pl.* Ĉän'de-lä'brä, or Ĉän'de-lä-brums.) A candlestick with branches. [uous.]
 Ĉän'did, *a.* Frank; ingen-
 Ĉän'di-date, *n.* One who sues or is proposed for an office. [frankly.]
 Ĉän'did-ly, *adv.* Fairly;
 Ĉän'dle, *n.* A light made of tallow, wax, &c.
 Ĉän'dle-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a candle.
 Ĉän'dle-stick, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle. [ness.]
 Ĉän'dor, *n.* Fairness; frank-
 Ĉän'dy, *v. t.* To conserve with sugar. — *v. i.* To be changed into sugar. — *n.* A preparation of sugar.
 Ĉäne, *n.* A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane.
 Ĉäne'bräke, *n.* A thicket of canes.
 Ĉa-nine', *a.* Pertaining to a dog. [box.]
 Ĉän'is-ter, *n.* A kind of tin
 Ĉän'ker, *n.* A disease in animals and plants; a kind of ulcer. — *v. t.* To corrode or corrupt; to infect.
 Ĉän'kered, *p. a.* Corroded.

Ĉän'ker-worm (-worm), *n.* A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.
 Ĉän'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater.
 Ĉän'ni-bal-ism, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man.
 Ĉän'non, *n.* A great gun for throwing balls and the like, Cannon. 
 by means of gunpowder.
 Ĉän'non-äde', *n.* Hostile attack with cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with cannon.
 Ĉän'non-bal, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.
 Ĉän'non-eer', } *n.* One who
 Ĉän'non-iēr', } manages a cannon.
 Ĉän'non-shöt, *n.* A cannon-ball. [be unable.]
 Ĉän'not. [*can* and *not*.]
 Ĉa-nöe' (ka-nöe'), *n.* A boat made of a tree.
 Ĉän'on, *n.* A rule; the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignitary.
 Ĉa-nön'ic-al, *a.* According to canons; ecclesiastical.
 Ĉa-nön'ic-als, *n. pl.* The prescribed dress of the clergy.
 Ĉän'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the law sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.
 Ĉän'on-i-zä'tion, *n.* An enrolling among saints.
 Ĉän'on-ize, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.
 Ĉän'o-py, *n.* A covering over the head.
 Ĉänt, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. i.* To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or sing-song tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c.
 Ĉän'ta-loupe, *n.* A species of muskmelon.
 Ĉän-tä'tä, or Ĉän-tä'tä (18), *n.* A poem set to music.
 Ĉän-teen', *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.
 Ĉän'ter, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.
 Ĉän'ti-cle, *n.* A song. — *Can-ticles*, the Song of Solomon.

Ĉän'to, *n.* (*pl.* Ĉän'tög, 18, A division of a poem.
 Ĉän'ton, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.
 Ĉän'ton-ment, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers.
 Ĉän'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails; sails in general.
 Ĉän'vass, *v. t.* To examine; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.
 Ĉän'zo-nēt', *n.* A short song.
 Ĉaou'tchoue (kōo'chōok), *n.* India-rubber; gum elastic.
 Ĉäp, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.
 Ĉä'pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.
 Ĉä'pa-ble, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — *SYN.* Able; competent; fitted; efficient. [bility.]
 Ĉä'pa-bly, *adv.* With capacity;
 Ĉa-pä'ciöus, *a.* Having capacity; wide; large.
 Ĉa-päç'i-ty, *n.* The power of receiving and containing.
 Ĉäp'-a-piē', *adv.* From head to foot.
 Ĉa-pär'i-son, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously.
 Ĉäpe, *n.* A head-land; neck-piece.
 Ĉä'per, *n.* A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leाप. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance.
 Ĉa-pil'la-ment, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.
 Ĉäp'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.
 Ĉäp'i-tal, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; chief.
 Ĉäp'i-tal-ist, *n.* A man of large property.
 Ĉäp'i-tä'tion, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.
 Ĉäp'i-tol, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.
 Ĉa-pit'u-lar, *n.* A statute.

ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ĕ, ī, ö, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ĕre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm.

- Ċa-pit'u-lāte, *v. i.* To sur-
 render on conditions.
 Ċa-pit'u-lā'tion, *n.* A sur-
 render on terms, or condi-
 tionally.
 Ċā'pon (kā'pn), *n.* A cock
 emulsated.
 Ċāp'-pā'per, *n.* A kind of
 coarse brown paper.
 Ċa-prīce', *n.* Sudden or un-
 reasonable change of mind
 or humor. — *SYN.* Whim ;
 freak ; fancy ; vagary.
 Ċa-prī'ciōūs (-prish'ūs), *a.*
 Whimsical ; freakish.
 Ċap-size', *v. t.* To overturn.
 Ċāp'stan, *n.* A
 machine in ships
 for raising great
 weights. 
 Ċāp'su-lar, }
 Ċāp'su-la-ry, } *a.* Hollow like a
 capsule. *Capstan.* [of a plant.
 Ċāp'sūle, *n.* The seed-vessel
 Ċāp'tain, *n.* A commander.
 Ċāp'tain-cy, } *n.* Commis-
 Ċāp'tain-ship, } sion or of-
 fice of a captain.
 Ċāp'tion, *n.* A certificate ap-
 pended to a legal instru-
 ment.
 Ċāp'tiōūs, *a.* Apt to cavil.
 Ċāp'ti-vāte, *v. t.* To please
 exceedingly ; to fascinate ;
 to charm. [captivating.
 Ċāp'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Act of
 Ċāp'tive, *n.* One taken in
 war. — *a.* Made prisoner.
 Ċap-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Subjection ;
 bondage ; thralldom.
 Ċāp'tor, *n.* One who takes a
 prisoner or a prize.
 Ċāp'tūre, *n.* Seizure of a
 prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a
 prize in war.
 Ċāp'u-çhīn' (-sheen'), *n.* A
 monk of the order of St.
 Francis.
 Ċār, *n.* A cart ; a rail-way
 carriage ; chariot of war.
 Ċār'a-bīne, *n.* See *Carbine*.
 Ċār'a-cōle, *n.* An oblique
 movement of a horse. — *v. i.*
 To move in a caracole.
 Ċār'at, *n.* A weight of four
 grains for weighing gems.
 Ċār'a-van, *n.* A body of trav-

- eling pilgrims, traders, or
 showmen.
 Ċār'a-vān'sa-ry, *n.* A house
 for travelers in Asia.
 Ċār'a-wāy, *n.* An aromatic
 plant, and its seed.
 Ċār'bīne, *n.* A short gun
 borne by light horsemen.
 Ċār'bon, *n.* Pure charcoal.
 Ċār'bon-ā'ceōūs, *a.* Relating
 to, or containing, carbon.
 Ċār'bon-ate, *n.* A salt formed
 by the union of carbonic
 acid with a base. [carbon.
 Ċār'bōn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to
 Ċār'boy, *n.* A globular bottle
 protected by basket-work.
 Ċār'bun-ēle, *n.* An inflam-
 matory tumor ; a red gem.
 Ċār'eass, *n.* A dead body ;
 decaying remains.
 Ċārd, *n.* A pasteboard pre-
 pared for various uses ; a
 written note ; a large comb
 for wool. — *v. t.* To comb
 wool.
 Ċār'di-āc, *a.* Pertaining to
 the heart.
 Ċār'di-nal, *a.* Principal ;
 chief. — *n.* A high dignitary
 of the Catholic church.
 Ċārd'-tā'ble, *n.* A table for
 playing cards on.
 Ċāre, *n.* Uneasiness of mind ;
 solicitude ; caution ; man-
 agement. — *v. i.* To be
 anxious ; to heed.
 Ċa-reen', *v. t.* To heave on
 one side, as a ship.
 Ċa-reer', *n.* A course ; race.
 Ċāre'ful (17), *a.* Anxious ;
 watchful ; saving.
 Ċāre'less, *a.* Heedless ;
 having no care.
 Ċa-rēss', *v. t.* To embrace ;
 to fondle. — *n.* Endearment.
 Ċāret, *n.* This mark (A),
 noting omission.
 Ċār'go, *n.* A ship's freight.
 Ċār'i-ca-tūre', *n.* A represen-
 tation exaggerated to de-
 formity ; a ludicrous like-
 ness. — *v. t.* To represent
 ludicrously.
 Ċār'i-ca-tūr'ist, *n.* One who
 caricatures. [bone.
 Ċāri-ēs, *n.* Ulceration of a
 Ċār'i-ōle, *n.* A light carriage.

- Ċā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Decayed ; ulcer-
 ated ; defective.
 Ċār'l, *n.* A rude, rustic man.
 Ċār'mine, *n.* A bright red
 pigment or color.
 Ċār'nage, *n.* Destruction of
 lives ; slaughter ; massacre.
 Ċār'nal, *a.* Fleshly ; sensual.
 Ċar-nāl'i-ty, *n.* Fleshly de-
 sires.
 Ċar-nā'tion, *n.* Flesh color ;
 a beautiful flower. [stone.
 Ċar-nēl'ian, *n.* A precious
 Ċār'ni-val, *n.* A Catholic
 festival celebrated for a
 number of days before Lent.
 Ċar-niv'o-roūs, *a.* Feeding
 on flesh.
 Ċār'ol, *n.* A song of joy ; a
 hymn. — *v. i.* (8) To war-
 ble ; to sing.
 Ċa-rōt'id, *a.* One of the two
 chief arteries of the neck.
 Ċa-roūs'al, *n.* A revel.
 Ċa-roūse', *v. i.* To drink free-
 ly. — *n.* A jovial drinking
 match.
 Ċārp, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
 — *v. i.* To find fault ; to
 cavil. [houses or ships.
 Ċār'pen-ter, *n.* A builder of
 Ċār'pen-try, *n.* Art of build-
 ing houses or ships.
 Ċār'pēt, *n.* A covering for
 a floor. — *v. t.* To cover
 with a carpet.
 Ċār'pet-ing, *n.* Carpets in
 general.
 Ċār'riage (kār'rij), *n.* A vehi-
 cle ; conveyance ; behavior.
 Ċār'ri-er, *n.* One who carries.
 Ċār'ri-on, *n.* Putrid flesh.
 Ċār'rot, *n.* A common gar-
 den vegetable.
 Ċār'ry, *v. t.* To bear ; to con-
 vey ; to effect ; to behave.
 Ċār'ry-all, *n.* A light four-
 wheeled vehicle.
 Ċārt, *n.* A carriage with two
 wheels for heavy commodi-
 ties. — *v. t.* To convey in a
 cart. [for, carting.
 Ċārt'age, *n.* Act of, or charge
 Ċar-tēl', *n.* Agreement in re-
 lation to exchange of pris-
 oners ; a challenge. [cart.
 Ċār'ter, *n.* One who drives a
 Ċār'ti-lage, *n.* Gristle.

Ĉar'ti-läg'i-noüs, *a.* Pertaining to cartilage; gristly.
 Ĉar-töön', *n.* A drawing on large, strong paper.
 Ĉar-touch' (-töoch'), *n.* A case for musket-balls, &c.
 Ĉar'tridge, *n.* A paper case for powder. [for cartridges.
 Ĉar'tridge-böx; *n.* A box
 Ĉärve, *v. t.* To cut artistically, as wood, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.
 Ĉas-cäde', *n.* A waterfall.
 Ĉäse, *n.* A covering; box; state; variation of nouns; a cause or suit in court. — *v. t.* To put in a case.
 Ĉäse'-härd'en (-härd'n), *v. t.* To harden on the outside.
 Ĉäse'mäte, *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.
 Ĉäse'ment, *n.* The glazed frame of a window.
 Ĉä'se-oüs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cheese.
 Ĉäsh, *n.* Money; coin; bank-notes. — *v. t.* To convert into money.
 Ĉäsh'-böök, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.
 Ĉash-iër', *n.* One who has the charge of money in a bank, &c. — *v. t.* To dismiss from office. [of shawl.
 Ĉäsh'mëre, *n.* A rich kind
 Ĉäs'ing, *n.* A covering; a case. [barrel.
 Ĉäsk, *n.* A small vessel like a Ĉäsk'et, *n.* A small chest for jewels.
 Ĉäsqe, *n.* A helmet. [void.
 Ĉäs-sä'tion, *n.* A making
 Ĉäs'siä (käsh'ä), *n.* A cheap kind of cinnamon.
 Ĉäs'si-mëre, *n.* A kind of thin twilled woolen cloth.
 Ĉäs'sock, *n.* A close kind of rock-coat for clergymen.
 Ĉäs'so-wa-ry, *n.* A large bird resembling the ostrich.
 Ĉäst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST.] To throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate. — *n.* A throw; motion; mold; turn; appearance.
 Ĉäs'ta-nët, *n.* A rattling instrument used in dancing.

Ĉäst'a-wäy, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.
 Ĉäste, *n.* A fixed class in society. [like a castle.
 Ĉäs'tel-lä'ted, *a.* Turreted
 Ĉäst'er, *n.* One who casts; a small wheel; a cruet or phial; a stand for cruets.
 Ĉäs'ti-gäte, *v. t.* To chastise.
 Ĉäs'ti-gä'tion, *n.* Correction; chastisement. [in a mold.
 Ĉäst'ing, *n.* Any thing shaped
 Ĉäst'ing-vöte, *n.* A vote that decides when the others are equally divided.
 Ĉäs'tle (kä's'l), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress.
 Ĉäs'tled (kä's'ld), *a.* Furnished with castles.
 Ĉäs'tor, *n.* A beaver.
 Ĉäs'tor-oil, *n.* A cathartic vegetable oil. [unman.
 Ĉäs'träte, *v. t.* To geld; to
 Ĉäs-trä'tion, *n.* Act of gelding.
 Ĉäs'u-al (käzh'ü-al), *a.* Happening without design. — SYN. Accidental; incidental. [chance.
 Ĉäs'u-al-ty, *n.* An accident;
 Ĉäs'u-ist, *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience.
 Ĉäs'u-ist'ie, } *a.* Relating
 Ĉäs'u-ist'ie-al, } to cases of conscience.
 Ĉäs'u-ist-ry, *n.* The science or practice of a casuist.
 Ĉät, *n.* A domestic animal; a tackle; a whip.
 Ĉät'a-cömb (-köm), *n.* A cave for the dead.
 Ĉät'a-cous'ties, *n. sing.* Science of echoes.
 Ĉät'a-lëp'sy, *n.* Sudden suppression of sensation.
 Ĉät'a-lögue, *n.* A list; register of names. — *v. t.* To make a list of.
 Ĉät'a-mount, *n.* A wild cat.
 Ĉät'a-plägm, *n.* A poultice.
 Ĉät'a-räct, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in the eye.
 Ĉa-tärrh' (ka-tär'), *n.* A cold in the head.
 Ĉa-täs'tro-phe, *n.* Final event; calamity; disaster.
 Ĉät'e-çäll, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theatres.

Ĉätch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATCHED, CAUGHT.] To seize; to take; to receive; to find; to overtake. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.
 Ĉätch'ing, *a.* Infectious; contagious.
 Ĉätch'pën-ny, *n.* Something worthless, to gain money.
 Ĉätch'up, } *n.* A sauce pre-
 Ĉät'sup, } pared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.
 Ĉätch'-word (-würd), *n.* First word of a page put at the bottom of the preceding page.
 Ĉät'e-çhët'ie, } *a.* Con-
 Ĉät'e-çhët'ie al, } sisting of question and answer.
 Ĉät'e-çhise (šl), *v. t.* To teach by questions and answers; to question.
 Ĉät'e-çhism, *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.
 Ĉät'e-çhist, *n.* One who catechises.
 Ĉät'e-çhü, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.
 Ĉät'e-çhü'men (-kü'men), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity.
 Ĉät'e-gör'ie-al, *a.* Absolute; positive; express.
 Ĉät'e-go-ry, *n.* Predicament; state; condition.
 Ĉät'e-nä'ri-an, } *a.* Relating
 Ĉät'e-nä-ry, } to, or like,
 a chain. [connection.
 Ĉät'e-nä'tion, *n.* Regular
 Ĉät'er, *v. i.* To provide food.
 Ĉät'er-er, *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.
 Ĉät'er-pil'lar, *n.* The larve or worm state of insects.
 Ĉät'er-wäul, *v. i.* To cry as a cat. [fresh-water fish.
 Ĉät'-fish, *n.* An American
 Ĉät'-güt, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.
 Ĉa-thär'tie, *a.* Purgative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.
 Ĉa-thë'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.
 Ĉät'h'e-ter, *n.* Instrument to draw urine from the bladder.
 Ĉät'h'o-lie, *a.* Universal; pertaining to all Christians;

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ý, short; çäre, çär, äsk, all, whät; ère, veil, tërm; pique, firm;

pertaining to the Church of Rome. — *n.* A member of the Church of Rome.

Ca-thô-li-cism, *n.* Liberty; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Ca-tho-li-c'i-ty, *n.* Catholicism.

Ca-thô-li-côn, *n.* A universal medicine.

Căt'kin, *n.* A species of inflorescence.

Căt'nip, *n.* A well-known aromatic plant.

Căt'-o'-nine-tăilg, *n.* A Catkin whip with nine lashes.

Căt's'-paw, *n.* The tool of another; a dupe.

Căt'tle (kăt'tl), *n. pl.* Beasts of pasture. [ing.]

Cău'eus, *n.* A political meeting.

Cău'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the tail.

Cău'dle, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients.

Caught (kawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *Catch*.

Căul, *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering the intestines. [cabbage.]

Cău'li-flow'er, *n.* A species of *Cău-găl'i-ty*, *n.* The agency of a cause. [ing.]

Cău-să'tion, *n.* Act of causing.

Căus'a-tive, *a.* Expressing a cause; causing.

Căuse, *n.* That which produces an effect; reason; a lawsuit; side of a question. — *v. t.* To make; to exist.

Căuse/wăy, *n.* A raised way over wet ground.

Căus'tic, *a.* Corrosive. — *n.* A burning application.

Căus-tic'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being caustic.

Cău'ter-ize, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.

Cău'ter-y, *n.* A searing with a hot iron or caustics.

Cău'tion, *n.* Prudence; care; admonition. — *v. t.* To advise against.

Cău'tioûs, *a.* Prudent; watchful against danger.

Căv'al-căde', *n.* A procession on horseback.

Căv'a-liêr', *n.* A horseman; a knight. — *a.* Brave; haughty; disdainful.

Căv'al-ry, *n.* Mounted troops.

Căve, *n.* A den; a cavern; a hollow place in the earth. — *v. t.* To make hollow. — *v. i.* To fall in.

Căv'ern, *n.* A cave; a den.

Căv'ern-oûs, *a.* Hollow.

Că-vi-are' (-veer'), } *n.* The } roes of } certain fish salted.

Căv'il (8), *v. i.* To find fault. — *n.* Captious objection.

Căv'i-ty, *n.* A hollow place.

Căw, *v. i.* To cry, as a rook, crow, or raven. — *n.* Cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

Căy-ênne', *n.* A pungent pepper.

Că-zique' (zeek'), *n.* An Indian chief, or king.

Căse, *v. i.* To stop; to leave off; to desist. [incessant.]

Căse/less, *a.* Never ceasing;

Că'dar, *n.* An evergreen tree.

Căde, *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign.

Că-dil'lă, *n.* A mark under *c* (thus, ç) giving it the sound of *s*.

Căil, *n. t.* To line the roof.

Căil'ing, *n.* Covering of the inner roof. [to extol.]

Căl'e-brăte, *v. t.* To praise;

Căl'e-bră'ted, *a.* Distinguished; famous.

Căl'e-bră'tion, *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration.

Că-lêb'r-i-ty, *n.* Fame; distinction; renown. [speed.]

Că-lêr'i-ty, *n.* Swiftmess;

Căl'er-y, *n.* A plant cultivated for the table.

Că-lê's'tial (-lêst'yal), *a.* Heavenly. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. [state.]

Căl'i-ba-cy, *n.* Unmarried

Căll, *n.* A small room; small, closed cavity. [building.]

Căl'lar, *n.* A room under a

Căll'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Călt, *n.* One of ancient race, from whom the Welsh, Irish, &c., are descended. [Celts.]

Călt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the

Căm'ent, or **Că-mênt'**, *n.* An adhesive substance which unites bodies. — *v.* To join closely.

Căm'e-têr'y, *n.* A place where the dead are buried.

Căn'o-bite, *n.* A kind of monk.

Căn'o-tăph, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Căns'er, *n.* An incense-pan.

Căn'sor, *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic.

Căn-sô'ri-oûs, *a.* Severe; prone to find fault.

Căn'sur-a-ble (sên'shÿr-), *a.* Deserving of censure.

Căn'sure (sên'shÿr), *n.* Blame. — *v. t.* To blame.

Căn'sus, *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Cănt, *n.* A copper or nickel coin of the United States.

Căn'taur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man, half horse.

Căn-tên'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in a hundred years.

Căn'ter } (29), *n.* The mid-

Căn'tre } die point. — *v. t.* or *t.* To place or meet on the middle point.

Căn'ter-bit, } *n.* An instru-

Căn'tre-bit, } ment for boring holes.

Căn'ti-grăde, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

Căn'ti-pêd, *n.* An insect with a great many feet.

Căn'to, *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

Căn'tral, *a.* Relating to the center; near the center.

Căn'tral-i-ză'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing. [to a center.]

Căn'tral-ize, *v. t.* To bring

Căn'trie, } *a.* Placed in

Căn'trie-al, } the center; central.



Cedar.

- Gen-tric'i-ty, *n.* State of being centric.
- Gen-trif'u-gal, *a.* Tending from the center.
- Gen-trip'e-tal, *a.* Tending to the center. [fold.]
- Ĝen'tu-ple, *a.* A hundred.
- Ĝen-tū'ri-ou, *n.* A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men. [years.]
- Ĝent'u-ry, *n.* A hundred
- Ĝe-phāl'ic, *c.* Relating to the head. [oil, &c.]
- Ĝēr'rate, *n.* Ointment of wax,
- Ĝēre, *v. t.* To wax.
- Ĝēr'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.
- Ĝēr'e-cloth, *n.* A waxed cloth.
- Ĝēr'e-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to rites. — *n.* Outward form.
- Ĝēr'e-mō'ni-ōūs, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; exact.
- Ĝēr'e-mo-ny, *n.* Outward rite. [one or some.]
- Ĝēr'tain, *a.* Sure; regular;
- Ĝēr'tain-ty, *n.* Full assurance; established fact.
- Ĝer-tif'i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing.
- Ĝēr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To give certain notice. [doubt.]
- Ĝēr'ti-tūde, *n.* Freedom from
- Ĝe-ru'le-an, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.
- Ĝē'ruse, *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead.
- Ĝēr'vi-cal, *a.* Relating to the neck.
- Ĝes-sā'tion, *n.* Stop; pause; rest; respite.
- Ĝēs'sion (sēsh'un), *n.* A giving up; a yielding.
- Ĝe-sū'rā (18), *n.* A pause in verse. [cesura.]
- Ĝe-sū'ral, *a.* Relating to a
- Ĝe-tā'cean, *n.* An animal of the whale kind. [kind.]
- Ĝe-tā'ceous, *a.* Of the whale
- Ĝāfe, — *v. t.* or *i.* To fret; to irritate. — *n.* Irritation.
- Ĝāf'er, *n.* One who chafes; an insect. [refuse.]
- Ĝāff (1), *n.* Husks of grain;
- Ĝāf'fer, *v.* To bargain.
- Ĝāf'finch, *n.* A singing bird; a kind of finch.
- Ĝāff'y, *a.* Full of chaff.
- Chā'fing-dish, *n.* A dish for holding hot coals, &c.
- Chā-green' (sha-green'), *n.* A rough-grained leather.
- Chā-grin', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To vex.
- Chāin, *n.* A line of links. — *v. t.* To fasten with a chain.
- Chāin'-shōt, *n.*  Shot connected by a Chain-shot. chain or bar.
- Chāir, *n.* A movable seat.
- Chāir'man (21), *n.* A presiding officer.
- Chāise, *n.* A two-wheeled covered carriage.
- Chā-ġēd'o-ny, or Chāl'ġe-do-ny, *n.* A variety of quartz.
- Chāl'dron, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels. [munion cup.]
- Chāl'ice, *n.* A cup; a communion cup.
- Chalk (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To mark with chalk.
- Chalk'y (chawk'y), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, chalk.
- Chāl'lēnge, *v. t.* To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. — *n.* Summons to a contest; exception to a juror. [nated with iron.]
- Chā-lyb'e-ate, *a.* Impreg-
- Chām'ber, *n.* An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lodge.
- Chām'ber-lain, *n.* An overseer of the chambers.
- Chām'ber-māid, *n.* A female who has the charge of bed-chambers.
- Chā-mē'le-on, *n.* A species of lizard, whose color is changeable.
- Chām'fer, *v. t.* To cut a groove in; to bevel.
- Ĝhām'o'is (shām'my or shā-moy'), *n.* A kind of antelope. 
- Ĝhām'o-mille, *n.* A plant. Chamois.
- Chāmp, *v. t.* or *i.* To chew.
- Cham-pagne' (sham-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.
- Cham-pāign' (sham-pān'), *a.* Open; flat. — *n.* An open, flat country.
- Chām'pi-on, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause.
- Chānce, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence. — SYN. Accident; hazard; opportunity. — *v. i.* To happen.
- Chān'cel, *n.* Part of a church where the altar stands.
- Chān'cel-lor (7), *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of equity. [equity.]
- Chān'cer-y, *n.* A court of
- Chān'de-liēr', *n.* A frame or support for lights.
- Chān'dler, *n.* One who deals in candles, &c. [by a chandler.]
- Chān'dler-y, *n.* Articles sold
- Chānge, *v. t.* or *i.* To alter; to exchange. — *n.* Alteration; small money.
- Chānge'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; fickle.
- Chānge'ful, *a.* Full of change.
- Chānge'less, *a.* Constant; invariable.
- Chānge'ling, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot.
- Chān'nel, *n.* Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove. — *v. t.* (8). To cut into channels; to groove.
- Chānt, *v. t.* or *i.* To sing; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. — *n.* Song; musical recitation.
- Chānt'i-cleer, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.
- Chānt'ry, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the donors.
- Chā'os (kā'os), *n.* Confused mass of matter; confusion.
- Chā-ōt'ic (kā-ōt'ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.
- Chap (chāp or chōp), *n.* A crack in flesh. — *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to crack; to split. — *n.* A boy; a buyer.
- Chāp'el, *n.* A place of worship. [of a chapel.]
- Chāp'el-ry, *n.* Jurisdiction
- Chāp'er-ōn (shāp'er-ōn), *v. t.* To attend and protect in

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ă, ě, Ĩ, ō, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pi-que, firm;

public. — *n.* A lady's attendant and protector.
 Cháp'lain, *n.* A clergyman of the army or navy, &c.
 Cháp'lain-cy, } *n.* Office
 Cháp'lain-ship, } of a chaplain. [wreath.
 Cháp'let, *n.* A garland or
 Cháp'man (21), *n.* A dealer.
 Chaps (chôps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.
 Cháp'ter, *n.* A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.
 Châr, *v. t.* To reduce to coal.
 Châr'ae-ter, *n.* A mark or letter; peculiar quality; reputation.
 Châr'ae-ter-ís'tic, *a.* Constituting or indicating character. — *n.* That which marks the character.
 Châr'ae-ter-íze, *v. t.* To distinguish or express the peculiar qualities of. [dle.
 Cha-râde', *n.* A kind of ridd.
 Châr'eôal, *n.* Coal from wood.
 Charge, *v. t.* To impose; to enjoin; to accuse; to impute; to load. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; commission; expense; onset.
 Charge'a-ble, *a.* Expensive.
 Châr'ger, *n.* A large dish; a war-horse. [gally.
 Châr'i-ly, *adv.* Warily; frugally.
 Châr'i-ot, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.
 Châr'i-ot-eer', *n.* Driver of a chariot. [kind.
 Châr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Liberal; Châr'i-ty, *n.* Love; liberality; alms; candor. [quack.
 Châr'l'a-tan (shâr'l-), *n.* A Châr'l'a-tan-ry, *n.* Quackery.
 Chârm, *n.* Magic power; spell; enchantment. — *v. t.* To delight; to delude; to subdue. — *v. i.* To act as a charm.
 Chârm'ing, *a.* Delightful.
 Châr'nel-house, *n.* A place under a church for bones of the dead. [coasts, &c.
 Chârt, *n.* A delineation of
 Châr'ter, *n.* A deed or conveyance; a patent; a grant.

— *v. t.* To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a vessel. [political reformer.
 Chârt'ist, *n.* An English
 Châr'y, *a.* Careful; cautious.
 Châse, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Pursuit; a printer's frame; a wide groove.
 Châsm (kâzm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.
 Châste, *a.* Undeified; pure.
 Châs'ten (châs'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment.
 Châs'ten-ing, *n.* Correction.
 Chas-tise', *v. t.* To correct.
 Châs'tise-ment, *n.* Corrective punishment.
 Châs'ti-ty, } *n.* Purity of
 Châste'ness, } body or words.
 Chât, *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Idle or familiar talk.
 Chât-eau' (shat-ô'), *n.* A castle or country-seat.
 Chât'tel (chât'tl), *n.* Any movable property.
 Chât'ter, *v. i.* To talk idly. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds.
 Chât'ter-bôx, *n.* One who talks incessantly.
 Chât'ty, *a.* Talkative. [mon.
 Chêap, *a.* Of low price; common.
 Chêap'en, *v. t.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer for.
 Chêap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.
 Chêat, *n.* A trick; a deceiver. — *v. t.* To deceive.
 Chêck, *v. t.* To curb or restrain; to mark off, as in a list. — *n.* Restraint; an order for money.
 Chêck'er, *v. t.* To diversify.
 Chêck'er-bôard, *n.* A board for playing checkers on.
 Chêck'erg, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.
 Chêck'mâte, *n.* A movement in chess that ends the game. — *v. t.* To defeat completely.
 Cheek, *n.* The side of the face.
 Cheer, *n.* Mirth; entertainment; acclamation. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to salute by cheers.
 Cheer'ful, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Gayety; alacrity. [sad; gloomy.
 Cheer'less, *a.* Comfortless;
 Cheer'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly.
 Cheeze, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
 Cheeze'-câke, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
 Chêm'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.
 Chê-mise' (she-meez'), *n.* An under garment of a woman.
 Chêm'ist, *n.* One versed in chemistry.
 Chêm'is-try, *n.* Science that treats of the composition and changes of substances.
 Chêr'ish, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nourish.
 Chêr'ry, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 Chêr'so-nêse, *n.* A peninsula.
 Chêr'ub (25), *n.* A celestial spirit; an angel.
 Che-ru'bie, *a.* Angelic. [skill.
 Chêss, *n.* A certain game of
 Chêss'-bôard, *n.* A board used in the game of chess.
 Chêst, *n.* A large box; the thorax.
 Chêst'nut, *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.
 Chêv'a-liêr' (shêv'-), *n.* A knight; horseman; cavalier.
 Chew (chô), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
 Chi-câne' (shĭ-), } *n.* Shift;
 Chi-cân'er-y, } trickery.
 Chick, } *n.* The young of
 Chick'en, } fowls.
 Chick'en-heârt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid.
 Chick'en-pôx, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.
 Chick'weed, *n.* A weed.
 Chide, *v. t.* [imp. CHID; *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN.] To scold.
 Chiêf, *a.* Highest in office; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a clan.
 Chiêf'ly, *adv.* Principally; especially.
 Chiêf'tain, *n.* A captain or leader.
 Chil'blâin, *n.* A swelling or sore caused by cold. [ter.
 Child (22), *n.* A son or daughter.

sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf, tôô, tôôk; ùrn, rye, pùll; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a; as; ng; this.

Child'bèd, *n.* The state of travail or childbirth.
 Child'birth, *n.* Travail; labor.
 Child'hòod, *n.* State of a child; time of being a child.
 Child'ish, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling.
 Child'less, *a.* Having no child.
 Child'ren, *n. pl.* of *Child*.
 Chill (1), *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* To make cold; to discourage.
 Chill'i-ness, *n.* Coldness.
 Chill'y, *a.* Somewhat cold.
 Chime, *n.* A set of bells or the tune played on them; edge of a cask. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.
 Chim'er, *n.* One who chimes.
 Chi-mê'râ (18), *n.* A vain, idle fancy. [fanciful]
 Chi-mêr'i-eal, *a.* Imaginary;
 Chim'ney (19), *n.* A flue or passage for smoke. [face]
 Chin, *n.* Lower end of the Chi'nâ (18), *n.* A fine kind of earthen-ware; porcelain.
 Chîne, *n.* Back-bone; part of a cask in which the head is.
 Chînk, *n.* Gap; opening; crack. — *v.* To crack; to jingle.
 Chînk'y, *a.* Having chinks.
 Chintz (chints), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.
 Chip, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break off in small pieces.
 Chi-rôg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer.
 Chi-rôg'ra-phy, *n.* One's own hand-writing; penmanship.
 Chi-ro-mân'gy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.
 Chi-rôp'o-dist, *n.* One who extracts corns from feet.
 Chîrp, *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a small bird. [chirping]
 Chîr'rup, *v. t.* To animate by Chîs'el, *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. i.* (8) To cut with a chisel.
 Chît, *n.* A shoot; small child.
 Chît'chât, *n.* Familiar talk.
 Chîv'al-rie, *a.* Chivalrous.

Chîv'al-roûs (shîv'-), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.
 Chîv'al-ry (shîv'al-rý), *n.* Knight errantry; valor.
 Chîves, *n. pl.* Threads in blossoms.
 Chîlô'rîne, *n.* Heavy greenish colored gas. [full]
 Chôck'-full, *a.* Completely
 Chôe'o-late, *n.* A preparation of the cacao-nut.
 Choïge, *n.* Act of choosing. — *a.* Select; precious.
 Chôir (kwîr), *n.* Part of a church; body of singers.
 Chôke, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped.
 Chôke-dâmp, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells, mines, &c.
 Chôke'-full, *a.* Full to choking; quite full.
 Chôke'-pêar, *n.* A kind of pear, very astringent.
 Chôk'y, *a.* Tending to choke.
 Chôl'er, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.
 Chôl'er-â, *n.* A malignant disease.
 Chôl'er-â-môr'bus, *n.* A milder form of cholera.
 Chôl'er-ie, *a.* Passionate.
 Chôïse, *v. t.* [imp. CHOSE;] *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of. — SYN. To prefer; elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection.
 Chôp (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To cut; to mince; to barter. — *n.* A small piece of meat. [house]
 Chôp'-house, *n.* A dining-
 Chôp'ping, *a.* Large; plump.
 Chôps, *n. pl.* The jaws.
 Chô'ral (kô'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.
 Chôrd, *n.* String of a musical instrument; concord; a line uniting the extremities of an arc.
 Chôre, *n.* A small job of work. AC, AB, chords.
 Chôr'is-ter, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chorist.
 Chô-rôg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of a particular region.



Chô'rus (18), *n.* A company of singers; part of a song in which all join.
 Chôse, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Choose*.
 Chô'sen (chô'zn), *p. p.* of *Choose*. [the crow family]
 Chôugh (chûf), *n.* A bird of Chow'der, *n.* Fish, biscuit, &c., stewed together.
 Chrîsm, *n.* Consecrated oil.
 Chri'st, *n.* The Messiah.
 Chri's'ten (krîs'n), *v. t.* To baptize and name.
 Chri's'ten-dôm (krîs'n-), *n.* Territory of Christians.
 Chri's'tian (krîst'yan), *n.* A disciple of Christ. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ. — *Chri's'tian name*, the first name.
 Chri's-tiân'i-ty, *n.* The religion taught by Christ.
 Chri's'tian-ize, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.
 Chri's'tmas (krîs'mas), *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity.
 Chro-mât'le, *a.* Relating to colors and to scale in music.
 Chrôme, } *n.* A hard
 Chro'mi-um, } brittle metal of a grayish-white color.
 Chrôn'le, *a.* Of long duration.
 Chrôn'i-ele (krôn'i-kl), *n.* A register of events. — *v. t.* To record in history.
 Chro-nôl'o-gêr, } *n.* One
 Chro-nôl'o-gîst, } who studies or explains chronology.
 Chrôn'o-lôg'ie, } *a.* Per-
 Chrôn'o-lôg'ic-al, } taining to chronology.
 Chro-nôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of computing dates.
 Chro-nôm'e-ter, *n.* A very exact time-piece.
 Chrys'a-lis, *n.* Form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state. [mineral]
 Chrys'o-lite, *n.* A greenish Chûb, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
 Chûb'bed, } *a.* Big-headed;
 Chûff, } *v.* stupid; thick.
 Chûck, *v.* To make a noise as a hen. — *n.* Noise of a hen.
 Chûck'le, *v.* To laugh inwardly; to call, as a hen.
 Chûff'w, *a.* A coarse, surly fellow.
 Chûm, *n.* A room-mate.

Chũnk, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.

Chũrch (18), *n.* A place of worship; a body of Christians.—*v. t.* To give thanks for in church.

Chũrch'man (21), *n.* An Episcopalian; a clergyman.

Chũrch'-wår'den (-wõr'dn), *n.* An officer of the church.

Chũrch'-yår'd, *n.* A graveyard near a church.

Chũrl, *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard.

Chũrl'ish, *a.* Surly; rude.

Chũrn, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made.—*v. t.* To agitate, as cream, for making butter.

Chũyle, *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme.

Chũyme, *n.* Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

Çie'a-triçe, *n.* A scar; mark.

Çie'a-trize, *v.* To heal by forming a skin over a wound.

Çi'der, *n.* Juice of apples, usually fermented.

Çi-går', *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking. [eye-lids.]

Çi'l'i-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to the Çin-et'ũre, *n.* A belt; girdle.

Çin'der, *n.* A small coal.

Çin'na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.

Çinque (sũk), *n.* The number five; — used in games.

Çinque'foil, *n.* A five-leaved rosette in architecture.

Çi'on, *n.* A shoot of a tree for grafting.

Çi'pher, *n.* The figure 0; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret writing.—*v. i.* To use figures.

Çi'ele, *n.* A round figure; an orb; surrounding company; a province.—*v.* To move round or circularly.

Çi'ruit (sĩr'kit), *n.* A district.—*v. t.* To make to go round. [about.]

Çi-eũ'i-toũs, *a.* Round

Çi'eu-lar, *a.* Round like a circle; ending in itself.



Çi'eu-lår'i-ty, *n.* State of being circular. [cular form.]

Çi'eu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a circular

Çi'eu-låte, *v. i.* To move round.—*v. t.* To cause to pass round.

Çi'eu-lå'tion, *n.* A passing round; currency.

Çi'eum-åm'bi-ent, *a.* Surrounding.

Çi'eum-åm'bu-låte, *v. t.* To walk round about.

Çi'eum-çiçe, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.

Çi'eum-çi's'ion (-sĩzh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.

Çi'eum'fer-ençe, *n.* The line that bounds the circle.

Çi'eum-flẽx, *n.* An accent marked thus (~ or ^).

Çi'eum'flu-ençe, *n.* Flowing round. [round.]

Çi'eum'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing

Çi'eum-fũse', *v. t.* To pour or spread round.

Çi'eum-fũ'sion, *n.* Act of pouring round. [around.]

Çi'eum-jå'çent, *a.* Lying

Çi'eum-lo-eũ'tion, *n.* The use of indirect expressions.

Çi'eum-lõe'u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in circumlocution.

Çi'eum-nåv'i-gåte, *v. t.* To sail round. [sailing round.]

Çi'eum-nåv'i-gå'tion, *n.* A

Çi'eum-nåv'i-gå'tor, *n.* One who sails around.

Çi'eum-põ'lar, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.

Çi'eum-seribe', *v. t.* To inclose; to limit.

Çi'eum-serip'tion, *n.* Limitation; confinement.

Çi'eum-speet, *a.* Guarded; prudent; wary.

Çi'eum-spẽe'tion, *n.* Vigilance; watchfulness.

Çi'eum-stånçe, *n.* Something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (pl.) state as to property.—**SYN.** Fact; event; incident.—*v. t.* To place in a particular situation.

Çi'eum-stån'tial, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances.

Çi'eum-stån'tials, *n. pl.*

Things incident, but not essential.

Çi'eu-val-lå'tion, *n.* A fortification round a place.

Çi'eum-vẽnt', *v. t.* To deceive.

Çi'eum-vẽn'tion, *n.* Deception; imposture; fraud.

Çi'eus, *n.* A place for games or feats of horsemanship.

Çis-ål'pine, *a.* South of the Alps. [side of the Atlantic.]

Çis-at-lån'tie, *a.* On this

Çis'tern, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; reservoir; tank. [tempt.]

Çit, *n.* A citizen; — in con-

Çit'a-del, *n.* A fortress in or near a city. [quotation.]

Çi-tå'tion, *n.* A summons;

Çi'ta-to-ry, *a.* Citing; calling.

Çite, *v. t.* To summon; to quote.

Çit'i-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Çit'rie, *a.* Belonging to lemons. [on.]

Çit'ron, *n.* A species of lemon.

Çit'y (19), *n.* An incorporated town; a large town.

Çiv'et, *n.* A quadruped, and a perfume produced by it.

Çiv'ie, *a.* Relating to civil life.

Çiv'il, *a.* Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; courteous; polite.

Çi-vil'ian, *n.* One versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity. [courtesy.]

Çi-vil'i-ty, *n.* Politeness;

Çiv'il-i-zå'tion, *n.* Act of civilizing.

Çiv'il-ize, *v. t.* To reclaim from barbarism. [lite.]

Çiv'il-ized, *a.* Polished; polishedly, *adv.* In a civil manner.

Çlåck, *v. i.* To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking.

—*n.* A sudden sharp noise.


Çlåck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.

Çlåd, *p. p.* of *Clothe*.

Çlåim, *v. t.* To demand; to require.—*n.* A demand as of right; a title.

Çlåim'ant, *n.* One who claims.

són, õr, dõ, wõlf, tõõ, tõõk; årn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; a₂; exist; ñ as ng; this.

- Clâir-voy'ance, *n.* Discernment of things not present to the senses.
 Clâim, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish.
 Clâm'ber, *v. i.* To climb with hands and feet.
 Clâm'mi-ness, *n.* Stickiness.
 Clâm'my, *a.* Viscous; sticky.
 Clâm'or, *n.* Noise of voices. — *v. i.* To be vociferous.
 Clâm'or-ous, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous.
 Clâmp, *n.* A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. — *v. t.* To unite or strengthen by a clamp.
 Clân, *n.* A family; race; tribe; sect.
 Clan-dês'tine, *a.* Concealed.
 Clâng, *v. i.* To make a sharp shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [sound.]
 Clân'gor, *n.* A loud, harsh
 Clân'k, *n.* A loud ringing sound, as of a chain. — *v. t.* To make a noise.
 Clâp (7), *v. t.* To strike together. — *n.* A striking of hands.
 Clâp'bôard (klab'urd), *n.* A narrow kind of board for covering houses.
 Clâp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, claps.
 Clâp'trâp, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.
 Clâr'et, *n.* A French wine.
 Clâr'i-fy, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify.
 Clâr'i-nê't, } *n.* A wind in
 Clâr'i-o-nê't, } strument.
 Clâr'i-on, *n.* A wind instrument of the reed kind.
 Clâsh, *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *v. i.* To dash noisily together. — *n.* Noisy collision.
 Clâsh'ing, *a.* Contrary; interfering. — *n.* Opposition; collision.
 Clâsp, *n.* A hook; a close embrace. — *v. t.* To embrace; to hold fast; to in-close.
 Clâss (2), *n.* A group; a rank; an order. — *v. t.* To arrange in a class.
- Clâs'sie, *n.* An author of the first rank.
 Clâs'sie, } *a.* Pertaining to
 Clâs'sie-al, } authors of acknowledged excellence.
 Clâs'si-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of arranging in classes.
 Clâs'si-fy, *v. t.* To form a class.
 Clât'ter, *n.* A rattling noise. — *v. i.* To make rattling sounds.
 Clât'ter-ing, *n.* Clatter; rattle; confusion of sounds.
 Clâuse, *n.* Part of a sentence.
 Clâw, *n.* A hooked nail. — *v. t.* To tear with claws.
 Clây, *n.* A kind of soft earth. — *v. t.* To manure, or to purify, with clay. [clay.]
 Clây'ey, *a.* Consisting of
 Clêan, *a.* Free from dirt; pure. — *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify. — *adv.* Fully; entirely.
 Clêan'li-ness (l3), *n.* Neatness; purity.
 Clêan'ly (klên'ly), *a.* Free from dirt; neat.
 Clêan'ly, *adv.* Nicely.
 Clêanse, *v. t.* To purify.
 Clêar, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; audible; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *v. t.* To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over. — *v. i.* To become fair; to become free; to have permission to sail. — *adv.* Plainly; completely.
 Clêar'ance, *n.* A permit to sail.
 Clêar'ing, *n.* A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.
 Clêar'ly, *adv.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.
 Clêat, *n.* A narrow strip for fastening.
- 
- Clêav'age, *n.* Act or quality of cleaving.
 Clêave, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED; *p. p.* CLEFT, CLOVEN, CLEAVED.] To stick; to adhere. — *v. t.* To split.
 Clêav'er, *n.* A butcher's instrument.
- Clêf (1), *n.* (*Mus.*) A character to show the key.
 Clêft, *p. p.* or *p. a.* Split; divided. — *n.* A crack; a split.
 Clêm'en-gy, *n.* A disposition to treat with lenity. — *SYN.* Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.
 Clêm'ent, *a.* Mild; kind.
 Clêr'gy, *n.* The ministers of the gospel.
 Clêr'gy-man (21), *n.* A minister of the gospel.
 Clêr'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.
 Clêrk (*in Eng.* klârk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop. [clerk.]
 Clêrk'ship, *n.* Office of a
 Clêv'er, *a.* Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.
 Clêv'is, } *n.* A bent iron on
 Clêv'y, } the end of a cart-tongue, plow-beam, &c.
 Clêw, *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. — *v. t.* To truss up to the yard.
 Clîck, *v. i.* To make a small sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* A sharp noise. [attorney.]
 Clî'tent, *n.* Employer of a
 Clîff (1), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice. [craggy.]
 Clîffy, *a.* Having cliffs.
 Clî-mâ'e'ter-ie, *n.* A critical period of human life.
 Clî'mate, *n.* A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c.
 Clî'max, *n.* Gradation or ascent in a sentence.
 Clîmb (klîm), *v.* To mount by hands and feet.
 Clîme, *n.* A climate.
 Clînch, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast. — *n.* Fast hold.
 Clîng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG.] To adhere; to hang to or upon.
 Clîn'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to
 Clîn'ie-al, } a sick bed.
 Clînk, *v. i.* or *t.* To make, or to cause to make, a slightly ringing sound.
 Clînk'er, *n.* Vitrified matter which collects in furnaces.
 Clîp (7), *v. t.* To cut short.

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, whâq; êre, veîl, têrm; píque, fîrm;

Clip'per, *n.* One who clips; a vessel for fast sailing.
 Clip'ping, *n.* That which is clipped off.
 Clöak, *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal. — *n.* A loose outer garment.
 Clöck, *n.* An instrument for measuring time.
 Clöck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Well-adjusted machinery, like that of a clock.
 Clöd, *n.* A lump of earth.
 Clöd'höp-per, *n.* A rustic; a clown.
 Clöff, *n.* See *Clough*.
 Clög, *v. t.* To hinder in motion. — *n.* Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoe, often of wood.
 Clöis'ter, *n.* A nunnery or monastery. — *v. t.* To immerse in a cloister.
 Clöse, *v. t.* To shut; to conclude. — *v. i.* To unite; to terminate. — *n.* Conclusion; a small inclosed field.
 Clöse, *a.* Shut fast; private; solid; niggardly; sly. — *adv.* In a close manner or state.
 Clöse'-fist'ed, *a.* Covetous.
 Clöse'ly (10), *adv.* In a close manner; very near.
 Clöse'-stööl, *n.* A stool made to hold a chamber-vessel.
 Clög'et, *n.* A small private apartment. — *v. t.* To shut up in privacy.
 Clög'ing, *n.* End; conclusion. — *a.* Concluding.
 Clög'üre (klöz'zhÿr), *n.* A closing; inclosure.
 Clöt, *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v.* To form clots.
 Clöth, *n.* (*pl.* Clöths.) Any material formed by weaving.
 Clöthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAD, CLOTHED.] To furnish with garments.
 Clöthes (klözth or klöz), *n. pl.* Dress; garments.
 Clöth'ier (-yer), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fuls cloth.
 Clöth'ing, *n.* Garments.
 Clöud, *n.* Collection of vapor. — *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure.
 Clöud'i-ness, *n.* State of being cloudy.

Clöud'less, *a.* Free from clouds. [clouds; obscure.
 Clöud'y, *a.* Covered with
 Clöut, *n.* A patch; cloth. — *v. t.* To patch; to mend.
 Clöwe, *n.* A pungent spice. — *imp.* of *Cleave*.
 Clö'ven (klöv'vn), *p. p.* or *p. a.* of *Cleave*. Cleft; split.
 Clö'ven'-fööt'ed, *a.* Having the hoof in two parts.
 Clö'ver, *n.* A genus of plants.
 Clöwn, *n.* A rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.
 Clöwn'ish, *a.* Coarse; rustic.
 Clöy, *v. t.* To fill to satiety.
 Clüb, *n.* A heavy stick; an association. — *v. i.* To join in common expense, or for a common end.
 Clüb'-fööt'ed, *a.* Having deformed feet.
 Clüb'-law, *n.* Government by violence.
 Clück, *v. i.* To call, as a hen.
 Clüce, *n.* See *Clew*.
 Clümp, *n.* A cluster of trees.
 Clüm'sy, *a.* Awkward; ill-made. [*Cling*.
 Clüng, *imp.* and *p. p.* of
 Clüs'ter, *n.* A bunch; a collection. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a bunch.
 Clütch, *n.* A gripe; grasp; claw; (*pl.*) hands; rapacity. — *v. t.* To seize and hold fast; to gripe.
 Clüt'ter, *n.* A noise; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.
 Clÿs'ter, *n.* An injection.
 Clöach, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. [*drives a coach*.
 Clöach'man (21), *n.* One who
 Clö'ad-jü'tor, *n.* An assistant.
 Clö'ad-jü'trix, *n.* A female assistant.
 Clö-ä'gent, *n.* An assistant.
 Clö-äg'u-läte, *v.* To curdle.
 Clö-äg'u-lät'ion, *n.* The process of curdling.
 Clö-äg'u-la-tive, *a.* Having power to coagulate.
 Clö-äg'u-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; runnet.
 Clöal, *n.* Wood charred; a black combustible fossil.

Clö'a-lësse' (-lëss'), *v. i.* To grow together; to unite.
 Clö-a-lës'çenge, *n.* The act of uniting; union.
 Clö'a-li'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Union of persons, parties, or states.
 Clöal'-mine, } *n.* A mine or
 Clöal'-pit, } pit where coal is dug.
 Clöarse, *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.
 Clöarse'ness, *n.* Quality of being coarse.
 Clöast, *n.* Land next the sea. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore.
 Clöast'er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails near a coast.
 Clöat, *n.* A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast; an external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat.
 Clöat'ing, *n.* Act of covering; cloth for coats.
 Clöax, *v. t.* To wheedle; to persuade by flattery.
 Clöb, *n.* Spike of maize; pony.
 Clö'balt, *n.* A brittle reddish gray mineral.
 Clöb'ble, *n.* A roundish stone. — *v. t.* To mend coarsely or clumsily, as shoes.
 Clöb'bler, *n.* A mender of shoes.
 Clöb'web, *n.* A spider's web.
 Clöch'i-néal, *n.* An insect used to dye scarlet.
 Clöch'le-a-ry, } *a.* In the
 Clöch'le-ä'ted, } form of a screw.
 Clöck, *n.* The male of birds. — *v. t.* To set erect.
 Clöck-äde', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.
 Clöck'a-triçe, *n.* A fabulous serpent. [*boat*.
 Clöck'-böat, *n.* A ship's small
 Clöck'er-el, *n.* A young cock.
 Clöck'-fight (-fit), *n.* Battle between cocks.
 Clöck'-hörse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.
 Clöck'le (kök'l), *n.* A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. — *v. t.* To wrinkle.
 Clöck'-löft, *n.* A room over the garret; a lumber-room.

són, ör, dg, wölf, töö, töök; örn, rÿe, pöll; ç, ê, soft; c, ê, hard; ag; exist; ñ as ng; this.

Ċock'ney (19), *n.* A native of London.
 Ċock'pit, *n.* An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.
 Ċock'roach, *n.* A troublesome kind of beetle.
 Ċock's'eomb (kōm), *n.* Crest of a cock; a plant.
 Ċock'swain (or kōk'sn), *n.* An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.
 Ċō'eōa (kō'kō), *n.* A palm-tree bearing the cocconut; the chocolate-tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste. *Cocconut.*
 Ċō'eōa-nūt, *n.* The nut of a kind of palm-tree.
 Ċo-eōon' (18); *n.* A ball spun by the silkworm.
 Ċōd, *n.* A sea-fish; a husk; a pod; a bag. [of laws.
 Ċōde, *n.* A system or digest
 Ċōd'ger, *n.* A covetous or clownish fellow. [will.
 Ċōd'i-cil, *n.* Supplement to a
 Ċōd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a system.
 Ċō'di-fy, *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.
 Ċōd'dle, *v. i.* To parboil; to treat tenderly.
 Ċō'ef-fi'cien-çy (fīsh'ent), *n.* Joint operation.
 Ċō'ef-fi'cient (fīsh'ent), *n.* That which co-operates.
 Ċo-ē'qual, *a.* Equal with another.
 Ċō'e-qual'i-ty (kwōl-), *n.* Equality with another.
 Ċō-ē'çe, *v. t.* To restrain by force. — SYN. To check; constrain; compel.
 Ċō'er'cion, *n.* Restraint; compulsion. [by force.
 Ċō-ēr'çive, *a.* Restraining
 Ċō'es-sen'tial, *a.* Partaking of the same essence. [nal.
 Ċō'e-tēr'nal, *a.* Equally eter-
 Ċō'e-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Equal existence or eternity.
 Ċo-ē'val, *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of the same age.
 Ċō-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist together.



Cocconut.

Ċō-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time.
 Ċō-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.
 Ċō-ex-tēnd', *v. t.* To extend through the same space.
 Ċō-ex-tēn'sion, *n.* Equal extension. [extensive.
 Ċō-ex-tēn'sive, *a.* Equally
 Ċō'fee, *n.* The berry of a tropical tree, or liquor made from it.
 Ċō'fee-house, *n.* A house of entertainment.
 Ċō'fer, *n.* A chest, especially one for money.
 Ċō'fin, *n.* A box for a dead human body. — *v. t.* To put in a coffin.
 Ċōg, *n.* The tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs; to deceive; to wheedle.
 Ċō'gen-çy, *n.* Power; urgency; strength; force.
 Ċō'gent, *a.* Having great force. — SYN. Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing.
 Ċōg'i-tāte, *v. i.* To reflect; to meditate. [thought.
 Ċōg'i-tā'tion, *n.* Deep
 Ċōg'i-tā-tive, *a.* Able to think; given to thought.
 Ċōg'nāte, *a.* Born together; allied by blood or birth.
 Ċōgn'iāc } (kōn'yak), *n.* The
 Ċōgn'āc } best of brandy.
 Ċog-ni'tion, (nīsh'un), *n.* Knowledge; object known.
 Ċōg'ni-za-ble (or kōn'i-za-ble), *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.
 Ċōg'ni-zāçe (or kōn'i-zāns), *n.* Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.
 Ċōg'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.
 Ċō-hāb'it, *v. i.* To live as man and wife.
 Ċō-hāb-it-ā'tion, *n.* A living together.
 Ċō-hēir' (hār'), *n.* A joint heir.
 Ċō-hēre', *v. i.* To stick together; to be united.
 Ċō-hēr'ençe, } *n.* A sticking
 Ċō-hēr'en-çy, } together.



Coffee.

Ċo-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.
 Ċō-hē'sion, *n.* Sticking together; state of union.
 Ċō-hē'sive, *a.* Sticking; adhesive.
 Ċō'hōrt, *n.* A head of soldiers.
 Ċoif, *n.* A body-dress. — *v. t.* To cover with a coif.
 Ċoil, *v. t.* To wind into a ring. — *n.* Circular form, as of a rope or serpent.
 Ċoin, *n.* Metal stamped for money. — *v. t.* To stamp metal. [money coined.
 Ċoin'āge, *n.* Act of coining;
 Ċōin-çide', *v. i.* To agree; to concur. [ment.
 Ċo-in'çidençe, *n.* Agree-
 Ċo-in'çident, *a.* Occurring or agreeing together.
 Ċōke, *n.* Mineral coal charred.
 Ċōl'an-der (kūl'-), *n.* A kind of strainer.
 Ċōld, *a.* Not warm; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Sensation produced by want of heat; a form of disease.
 Ċōle'wort (wūrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young. [els.
 Ċōl'ie, *n.* A pain in the bow-
 Ċōl'ick-y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.
 Ċol-lāpse', *v. i.* To fall together. — *n.* A sudden falling together.
 Ċōl'lar, *n.* Something worn around the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.
 Ċol-lāte', *s. t.* To compare; to examine; to gather and place in order.
 Ċol-lāt'er-al, *a.* Being on the side; indirect.
 Ċol-lā'tion, *n.* A repay; gift; act of comparing. [in office.
 Ċōl'lēague, *n.* An associate
 Ċol-lēct', *v. t. or i.* To gather.
 Ċōl'lēct, *n.* A short prayer.
 Ċol-lēct'ed, *a.* Cool; composed.
 Ċol-lēct'ion, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected. — SYN. Assemblage; a contribution; a gathering.
 Ċol-lēct'ive, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring.

ū, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, y, short; cäre, cār, äsk, äll, whät; ère, vçil, tçrm; pçque, firm; t

Col-lect'ive-ly, *adv.* In a body. [receiver of taxes.
 Col-lect'or, *n.* A gatherer; a collector.
 Col'lese, *n.* An assembly or society; a seminary of learning.
 Col-lē'gi-al, } *a.* Pertaining
 Col-lē'gi-ate, } to a college.
 Col-lē'gi-an, *n.* A member of a college. [er.
 Col-lide', *v. i.* To dash together.
 Col'l'ier (kōl'yēr) *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-shop.
 Col'l'ier-y, *n.* A coal-mine.
 Col-lis'ion (-līzh'un), *n.* A striking together. [place.
 Col'lo-cate, *v. t.* To set or place.
 Col'lo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.
 Col'lop, *n.* A cut or slice, as of meat.
 Col-lo'qui-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation.
 Col-lo'qui-al-ism, *n.* An expression used only in conversation.
 Col-lo-quy (19), *n.* A mutual conversation between two.
 Col-lude', *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.
 Col-lū'sion, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.
 Col-lū'sive, *a.* Deceitful.
 Col'lon, *n.* A point or mark formed thus [:].
 Colonel (kūr'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment.
 Colonel-cy (kūr'nel-), } *n.*
 Colonel-ship, } Office or rank of a colonel.
 Col'o-ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a colony or colonies.
 Col'o-nist, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.
 Col'o-ni-zā'tion, *n.* The settling of a colony.
 Col'o-nize, *v. t.* To plant or settle with inhabitants.
 Col'on-nāde', *n.* A row or range of columns.
 Col'o-ny, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.
 Col'or (kūl'ūr), *n.* A property of light; paint; pretense;

(*pl.*) a banner; flag; ensign.
 — *v. t.* To dye; to stain.
 — *v. i.* To blush.
 Col'or-a-ble, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; plausible.
 Col'or-less, *a.* Without color.
 Col-lō's'sal, *a.* Huge in size.
 Col-lō's'sus, *n.* (*Lat. pl. Col-lō's'si*; *Eng. pl. Col-lō's'sus-eg*). A statue of gigantic size.
 Col't, *n.* A young horse.
 Col'ter, } *n.* Sharp fore-iron
 Col'ter, } of a plow.
 Col'um-bine, *n.* A plant.
 Col'umn (kōl'um), *n.* Cylindrical pillar; perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops. [umn.
 Col-ūm'nar, *a.* Like a column.
 Col-lūre', *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.
 Col'mā, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy.
 Col'ma-tōse', *a.* Lethargic.
 Cōmb (kōm), *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.
 Cōm'bat, *n.* A battle; fight; contest. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.
 Cōm'bat-ant, *n.* A champion.
 Cōm'ba-tive, *a.* Disposed to combat. [being combined.
 Cōm-bin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being combined.
 Cōm'bi-nā'tion, *n.* Union or association. — SYN. Coalition; conspiracy.
 Cōm-bine', *v. t. or i.* To unite; to join; to agree.
 Cōm-būs'ti-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
 Cōm-būs'ti-ble-ness, } Quality of being combustible, or of burning.
 Cōm-būs'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning. — *n.* A substance that will burn.
 Cōm-būs'tion (-būst'yun), *n.* A burning; conflagration.
 Cōme (kūm), *v. i.* [*imp. CAME*; *p. p. COME*.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.
 Cō-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor of

Cōm'e-dy, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece. [ty.
 Cōme'li-ness, *n.* Grace; beauty.
 Cōme'ly, *a.* Handsome; graceful.
 Cōm'et, *n.* A heavenly body with a luminous trail.
 Cōm'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
 Cōm'fort (kūm-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.
 Cōm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.
 Cōm'fort-er, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.
 Cōm'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [plant.
 Cōm'frey, *n.* A medicinal plant.
 Cōm'ie, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll. [droll.
 Cōm'ie-al, *a.* Diverting; droll.
 Cōm'ing (11), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach.
 Cōm'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.
 Cōm'mā (19), *n.* A point (,) in writing and printing.
 Cōm-mānd', *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction.
 Cōm'mān-dānt', *n.* A commanding officer.
 Cōm-mānd'er, *n.* One who directs.
 Cōm-mānd'er-y, } *n.* A man-
 Cōm-mānd'ry, } or belonging to an order of knights. [command.
 Cōm-mānd'ing, *a.* Fitted to command; order; injunction.
 Cōm-mēm'o-rāte, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.
 Cōm-mēm'o-rā'tion, *n.* A solemn public celebration.
 Cōm-mēm'o-ra-tive, *a.* Preserving the memory of.
 Cōm-mēn-ce', *v. t.* To begin. — *v. i.* To take rise.
 Cōm-mēn-ce'ment, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in an American college.
 Cōm-mēnd', *v. t.* To praise; to recommend. [of praise.
 Cōm-mēnd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of praise.
 Cōm-men-dā'tion, *n.* Praise.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pūll; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Com-mënd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to commend.
 Com-mën'su-ra-bil'i-ty, }
 Com-mën'su-ra-ble-ness, }
n. Capacity of having a common measure.
 Com-mën'su-ra-ble, *a.* Having a common measure.
 Com-mën'su-rate, *a.* Of equal measure; proportional.
 Com-mën'su-rä'tion, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.
 Com'ment, *v. i.* To explain by remarks. — *n.* Note or remark for explanation.
 Com'ment-a-ry, *n.* Comment; exposition; a book of comments.
 Com'men-tä'tor, *n.* One who comments.
 Com'merçe, *n.* Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. — *SYN.* Trade; traffic; dealing.
 Com-mër'cial, *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.
 Com-min'gle (-ming'gl), *v. t.* To mix together.
 Com'mi-nüte, *v. t.* To break into small parts.
 Com'mi-nüt'ion, *n.* Act of breaking into small parts.
 Com-mis'er-äte, *v. t.* To pity. [passion; sympathy.
 Com-mis'er-ä'tion, *n.* Com-mis'sa-ry, *n.* A commissioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.
 Com-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.
 Com-mis'sion-er, *n.* One empowered to act.
 Com-mis'süre (-mish'yür), *n.* A joint; a seam or closure.
 Com-mit', *v. t.* To intrust; to imprison; to pledge.
 Com-mit'tal, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.
 Com-mit'tee, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.

Com-mix', *v. t. or i.* To unite in one mass; to mix.
 Com-mixt'üre, *n.* A mingled mass. [of furniture.
 Com-möde', *n.* An article
 Com-mö'di-öüs, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.
 Com-möd'i-ty, *n.* Interest; advantage; merchandise.
 Com'mo-döre, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
 Com'mon, *a.* Belonging to many; general; public; usual. — *n.* An open public ground. — *v. i.* To use together.
 Com'mon-al-ty, *n.* The common people. [ble.
 Com'mon-er, *n.* One not no-
 Com'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.
 Com'mon-pläce, *n.* General head or title; a memorandum; a trite remark. — *a.* Common; trite.
 Com'mong, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.
 Com'mon-wéal', *n.* Public government; whole body of people.
 Com'mon-wéalth', *n.* A state; body politic. [ance.
 Com-mö'tion, *n.* Disturb-
 Com'müne, *n.* A small territorial district in France. — *v. i.* To converse.
 Com-mü'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being communicated.
 Com-mü'ni-cant, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.
 Com-mü'ni-cäte, *v. t.* To impart. — *v. i.* To share; to have intercourse.
 Com-mü'ni-cä'tion, *n.* Act of communicating; correspondence.
 Com-mü'ni-ca-tive, *a.* Ready to communicate.
 Com-mün'ion (-yun), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's supper.
 Com-mü'ni-ty, *n.* Common possession; the public; society at large.
 Com'mu-tä'tion, *n.* Exchange.

Com-müte', *v. t.* To exchange; to substitute.
 Com-päet', *v. t.* To thrust or press together; to league with. — *a.* Firm; dense. — *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant.
 Com-pän'ion, *n.* An associate; comrade; mate.
 Com-pän'ion-a-ble, *a.* Sociable; agreeable. [lowship.
 Com-pän'ion-ship, *n.* Fel-
 Com'pa-ny (küm'-, 19), *n.* Fellowship; persons assembled or acting together.
 Com'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be compared.
 Com-pär'a-tive, *a.* Estimated by comparison.
 Com-pär'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By comparison.
 Com-päre', *v. t.* To examine the mutual relations of; to liken. — *v. i.* To be like.
 Com-pär'i-son, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile. [vision.
 Com-pärt'ment, *n.* A di-
 Com'pass, *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to plot. — *n.* A circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; (*pl.*) an instrument to describe circles. [cy.
 Com-päs'sion, *n.* Pity; mer-
 Com-päs'sion-ate, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.
 Com-päs'sion-äte, *v. t.* To pity.
 Com-pät'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Consistency; agreement.
 Com pä't'i-ble, *a.* Consistent.
 Com-pät'i-bly, *adv.* Consistently.
 Com-pä'tri-ot, *n.* A patriot of the same country.
 Com-peer', *n.* An equal; colleague; companion.
 Com-pél' (7), *v. t.* To drive by force. — *SYN.* To necessitate; constrain; oblige.
 Com-pel-lä'tion, *n.* Style of address or salutation.
 Com-pënd, } *n.* Abridg-
 Com-pënd'i-um, } ment;
 Com-pënd'i-ous, } summary; epitome.
 Com-pënd'i-öüs, *a.* Short; concise; brief.

ü, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, veil, törn; pique, firm;

- Côm'pen-sâte, or Côm-pên'-sâte, *v. t.* To make amends.
 Côm'pen-sâ'tion, *n.* Recon-
 pense; remuneration.
 Côm-pên'sa-tive, } *a.* Af-
 Côm-pên'sa-to-ry, } ford-
 ing compensation.
 Côm-pê'te', *v. i.* To strive for
 a like end; to rival.
 Côm'pe-tençe, } *n.* Suffi-
 Côm'pe-ten-cy, } ciency;
 legal capacity or right.
 Côm'pe-ten-t, *a.* Adequate
 to some end or duty; having
 legal capacity. — *SYN.* Suffi-
 cient; fitted; qualified.
 Côm'pe-ti'tion (-tish/un), *n.*
 Rivalry; strife for supe-
 riority.
 Côm-pêt'i-tor, *n.* A rival.
 Côm-pêt'i-tive, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to competition.
 Côm'pi-lâ'tion, *n.* A selec-
 tion from authors.
 Côm-pile', *v. t.* To compose
 out of materials got from
 other works. [*piles.*]
 Côm-pil'er, *n.* One who com-
 Côm-plâ'gençe, } *n.* Pleas-
 Côm-plâ'gen-cy, } ure; sat-
 isfaction of mind; civility.
 Côm-plâ'gent, *a.* Gratified;
 displaying satisfaction.
 Côm-plâin', *v. i.* To mur-
 mur; to make a charge.
 Côm-plâin'ant, *n.* One who
 complains; a plaintiff.
 Côm-plâint', *n.* A murmur-
 ing; accusation; disease.
 Côm'plai-gânçe', *n.* Civility;
 courtesy. [*courteous.*]
 Côm'plai-gânt', *a.* Polite;
 Côm'plê-ment, *n.* The full
 number.
 Côm-plê'te', *a.* Finished;
 perfect. — *v. t.* To fulfill;
 to accomplish.
 Côm-plê'te'ly, *adv.* Perfectly.
 Côm-plê'tion, *n.* Act of
 finishing; accomplishment.
 Côm-plê'x, *a.* Of many parts;
 intricate; complicated. — *n.*
 Assemblage; collection.
 Côm-plê'xion (-plêk/shun),
n. Color of the face or skin.
 Côm-plê'x'i-ty, *n.* A complex
 state; intricacy. [*yielding.*]
 Côm-pli'ânçe (13), *n.* A
- Côm-pli'ant, *a.* Yielding;
 bending; obliging.
 Côm'pli-ca-cy, *n.* State of
 being complex.
 Côm'pli-câte, *v. t.* To make
 complex or intricate.
 Côm'pli-cate, *a.* Involved.
 Côm'pli-câ'tion, *n.* A mixture
 of many things; intricacy.
 Côm'pli-ment, *n.* Act or ex-
 pression of civility. — *v. t.*
 To flatter or gratify by be-
 stowing praise upon.
 Côm'pli-mênt'al, } *a.* Ex-
 Côm'pli-mênt'a-ry, } pres-
 sive of praise or civility.
 Côm'plot, *n.* A conspiracy;
 plot. [*gether;* to conspire.
 Côm-plôt', *v. t.* To plot to
 Côm-ply', *v. i.* To yield; to
 assent.
 Côm-pô'nent, *a.* Helping to
 form. — *n.* An elementary
 part.
 Côm-pôrt', *v. i.* To agree;
 to suit. — *v. t.* To behave;
 to conduct. [*ent.*]
 Côm-pôrt'a-ble, *a.* Consist-
 Côm-pô'se', *v. t.* To put to-
 gether; to write, as an au-
 thor; to allay; to quiet.
 Côm-pô'sed', *a.* Calm; quiet.
 Côm-pô'ser, *n.* One who
 composes; author of music.
 Côm-pô'site, *a.* Made up of
 parts; compounded.
 Côm'po-si'tion (-zish/un), *n.*
 Mixture; combination; ar-
 rangement or setting of
 type; a written work.
 Côm-pô'si-tor, *n.* One who
 sets type. [*manure.*]
 Côm'pôst, *n.* A mixture for
 Côm-pô'sû're, *n.* A composed
 state of mind; calmness.
 Côm'po-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of
 drinking together.
 Côm'pound, *a.* Formed of
 two or more ingredients. —
n. A mixture.
 Côm-pound', *v. t.* To mix in
 one mass; to combine or
 unite; to adjust. — *v. i.* To
 come to terms of agreement.
 Côm'pre-hênd', *v. t.* To con-
 tain; to understand.
 Côm'pre-hên'si-ble, *a.* Cap-
 able of being understood.
- Côm'pre-hên'sion, *n.* Act of
 comprehending; capacity.
 Côm'pre-hên'sive, *a.* In-
 cluding much in small
 space. — *SYN.* Large; full;
 capacious.
 Côm'prê'ss', *v. t.* To press to-
 gether; to squeeze.
 Côm'press, *n.* A soft pad
 used by surgeons.
 Côm'prê'ss'i-bil'i-ty, *n.*
 Quality of being compress-
 ible.
 Côm'prê'ss'i-ble, *a.* Capable
 of being compressed.
 Côm'prê'ssion, *n.* Act of
 pressing together.
 Côm'prise', *v. t.* To contain.
 Côm'pro-mise, *n.* Amicable
 agreement in which mutual
 concessions are made. — *v. t.*
 To settle by mutual agree-
 ment; to put to hazard. —
v. i. To make an agreement.
 Côm'pro-mit, *v. t.* To prom-
 ise; to compromise.
 Côm'p-rôl'ler (kon-trôl'-), *n.*
 A public officer who exam-
 ines and certifies accounts.
 Côm-pûl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Com-
 pelling.
 Côm-pûl'sion, *n.* Act of com-
 pelling; force applied.
 Côm-pûl'sive, } *a.* Compel-
 Côm-pûl'so-ry, } ling; con-
 straining; forcing.
 Côm-pûn-çtion, *n.* Remorse.
 Côm-pûn-çtiôus, *a.* Attend-
 ed with compunction or pain
 for offenses.
 Côm-pû't'a-ble, *a.* Capable
 of being computed.
 Côm'pu-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of
 reckoning.
 Côm-pû'te', *v. t.* To calculate.
 Côm-pû't'er, *n.* One who
 computes or reckons.
 Côm'rade, *n.* An associate;
 a mate; a companion.
 Côn, *v. t.* To revolve in
 thought; to study over.
 Côn-cât'e-nâte, *v. t.* To link
 together; to unite in a
 series.
 Côn-cât'e-nâ'tion, *n.* A se-
 ries of links, or of things
 dependent on each other.
 Côn-câve, *a.* Hollow and

sôn, ôr, dŕ, wôlf, tŕô, tŕôk; ũrn, rŕe, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; ũ as ng; thia.

- curved. — *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.
- Con-cāv'i-ty, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.
- Con-cāv'o-ēdn'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.
- Con-cāv'o-ēdn'ēāve, *a.* Concave on both sides.
- Con-cēal' (8), *v. i.* To keep in secret; to hide; secrete.
- Con-cēal'ment, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.
- Con-cēde', *v. i.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.
- Con-cēit', *n.* Fancy; vanity. — *v. i.* To fancy.
- Con-cēiv'ed, *a.* Vain; proud.
- Con-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived.
- Con-cēive', *v.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to become with child.
- Con-cēn'ter, } *v. i.* or *t.* To }
Con-cēn'tre, } come or bring }
to a point.
- Con-cēn'trate, or Con-cēn't-rāte, *v. i.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union. [concentrating.]
- Con-cēn'trā'tion, *n.* Act of Con-cēn'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.
- Con-cēn'trie, } *a.* Having }
Con-cēn'trie-al, } a common center.
- Con-cēp'tion, *n.* Act of conceiving; notion; thought.
- Con-cērn', *v. i.* To affect; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care. [ing to.]
- Con-cērn'ing, *p. pr.* Pertaining.
- Con-cērn'ment, *n.* Business.
- Con-cērt', *v. i.* To contrive together; to plan.
- Con-cērt, *n.* Agreement; a musical entertainment.
- Con-cēs'sion (-sēs'h/un), *n.* Act of yielding; grant.
- Con-cēs'sive, *a.* Implying concession. [shell.]
- Con-eh (kōnk), *n.* A marine.
- Con-eh-oid'al, *a.* Resembling a marine shell.
- Con-ehōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in conchology.
- Con-ehōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of shells.
- Con-ēil'i-āte, *v. i.* To gain by favor; to win over. — *SYN.* To propitiate; engage.
- Con-ēil'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating.
- Con-ēil'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.
- Con-ēise', *a.* Brief; short; terse. [words.]
- Con-ēise'ly, *adv.* In few
- Con-ēis'ion (-sizh/un), *n.* A cutting off; circumcision.
- Con-ēlāve, *n.* Assembly of cardinals; private meeting.
- Con-ēlūde', *v. i.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to infer.
- Con-ēlū'sion, *n.* End; inference; determination.
- Con-ēlū'sive, *a.* Decisive; final. [sively.]
- Con-ēlū'sive-ly, *adv.* Decisively.
- Con-ēōet', *v. i.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive. [cocting.]
- Con-ēōe'tion, *n.* Act of con-
- Con-ēōet'ive, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.
- Con-ēōm'i-tānce, } *n.* A }
Con-ēōm'i-tān-gy, } being }
together; accompaniment.
- Con-ēōm'i-tant, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.
- Con-ēōrd, *n.* Union; agreement; harmony.
- Con-ēōrd'ānce, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book.
- Con-ēōrd'ant, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.
- Con-ēōurse, *n.* An assembly.
- Con-ērēte', *v. i.* or *t.* To unite in a mass.
- Con-ērēte, *a.* Formed by concretion; not abstract. — *n.* A compound.
- Con-ērē'tion, *n.* Act of concreting. [concrete.]
- Con-ērē'tive, *a.* Causing to
- Con-ēū'bi-nāge, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and a woman not married. [tress.]
- Con-ēū'bine, *n.* A kept mistress.
- Con-ēū'pis-geuce, *n.* Lust.
- Con-ēūr' (7), *v. i.* To tend to one point; to unite in action
- or opinion. — *SYN.* To agree; coincide; combine; join.
- Con-ēūr'rence, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.
- Con-ēūr'rent, *a.* Acting together.
- Con-ēūs'sion, *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar. [shake.]
- Con-ēūs'sive, *a.* Able to
- Con-ēūmn' (-dēm'), *v. i.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.
- Con-ēūm-nā'tion, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.
- Con-ēūm'na-to-ry, *a.* Implying condemnation.
- Con-ēūm'ner, *n.* One who condemns.
- Con-ēūn-sā'tion, *n.* Act of condensing.
- Con-ēūse', *v.* To make or become more dense.
- Con-ēūns'er, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.
- Con-ēū-de-scēnd', *v. i.* To waive a privilege of rank.
- Con-ēū-de-scēnd'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; obliging.
- Con-ēū-de-scēn'sion, *n.* Act of descending; affability.
- Con-ēū-dign' (-dīm'), *a.* Deserved; suitable; merited.
- Con-ēū-di-ment, *n.* A seasoning.
- Con-ēū-dī'tion (-dīsh/un), *n.* State; quality; term of agreement. — *v.* To make terms; to stipulate.
- Con-ēū-dī'tion-al (-dīsh/un-), *a.* Implying terms.
- Con-ēū-dī'tioned (-dīsh/und), *a.* Having terms, qualities or properties. [express sorrow.]
- Con-ēū-dōle', *v. i.* To grieve; to
- Con-ēū-dō'lēnce, *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy. [doles.]
- Con-ēū-dōl'er, *n.* One who con-
- Con-ēū'dor (18), *n.* A large bird of the vulture kind.
- Con-ēū-dūce', *v. i.* To tend; to contribute.
- Con-ēū-dū'give, *a.* Condor. Having a tendency to conduce. [ance.]
- Con-ēū-duet, *n.* Behavior; guidance.
- Con-ēū-dūet', *v. i.* To guide; to



control; to manage. — *v. i.*
To behave. [manager

Con-dūct'or, *n.* A leader;
Cōn'duit (kōn'dit or kūn'dit),
n. A water-pipe; a canal.

Cōne, *n.* A solid body
tapering to a point
from a circular base.

Con-fāb'u-lāte, *v. i.* To
talk together.



Con-fāb'u-lā'tion, *n.* Cone.
Familiar talk.

Cōn'fect, } *n.* A sweet-
Cōn'fēct, } meat.

Con-fēc'tion-er, *n.* One who
sells sweetmeats, &c.

Con-fēc'tion-er-y, *n.* Sweet-
meats in general.

Con-fēd'er-a-cy, *n.* A league;
coalition; conspiracy.

Con-fēd'er-ate, *a.* United in
a league. — *n.* Member of
a confederacy; ally.

Con-fēd'er-āte, *v.* To unite
in alliance. [ance; league.

Con-fēd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Alli-
Con-fēd'er-a-tive, *a.* Con-
stituting a federal compact.

Con-fēr', *v. t.* To bestow; to
award. — *v. i.* To discourse
seriously.

Cōn'fer-enge, *n.* Serious con-
versation; a meeting for
consultation.

Con-fēss', *v.* To own; to
avow; to grant; to hear
confession. [ly.

Con-fēss'ed-ly, *adv.* Avowed-
Con-fēss'ion (-fēsh'un) *n.*
Acknowledgment; act of
confessing to a priest.

Con-fēs'sion-al, *n.* A place
where confession is made.

Con-fēs'sor, *n.* One who con-
fesses or hears confessions.

Cōn'fi-dānt', *n. m.* } A bo-
Cōn'fi-dānte', *n. fem.* } som
friend. [—*v. t.* To intrust.

Con-fidē', *v. i.* To put faith.
Cōn'fi-dence, *n.* Firm belief;
trust; self-reliance.

Cōn'fi-dent, *a.* Having great
confidence or boldness.

Cōn'fi-dēn'tial, *a.* Trusty;
private. [confidence.

Cōn'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With
Con-fig'u-rā'tion, *n.* Exter-
nal form or figure.

Cōn'fine, *n.* A limit; border.
— *v. t.* To restrain; to limit;
to shut up. [To border.

Cōn'fuit, or Cōn-fine', *v. i.*
Cōn-fine'ment, *n.* Restraint.

Cōn-firm', *v. t.* To make cer-
tain; to admit to the full
privileges of the church. —
SYN. To strengthen; verify;
assure.

Cōn'fir-mā'tion, *n.* Act of
confirming or establishing.

Cōn-firm'a-tive, } *a.* Tend-
Cōn-firm'a-to-ry, } ing to
confirm.

Cōn'fis-cate, or Cōn-fis-
cate, *a.* Forfeited to the
public use.

Cōn'fis-cāte, or Cōn-fis-
cāte, *v. t.* To forfeit to
the public treasury.

Cōn'fis-cā'tion, *n.* The act
of forfeiting or confiscating.

Cōn'fis-cā'tor, *n.* One who
confiscates. [fire.

Cōn'fla-grā'tion, *n.* A great
Cōn-flēt', *v. t.* To strive; to
contend. [struggle.

Cōn'fliet', *n.* A contest;
Cōn'flu-enge, *n.* A flowing
together; a concourse.

Cōn'flu-ent, *a.* Running to-
gether. — *n.* A stream flow-
ing into a larger one.

Con-fōrm', *v. t.* To make like.
— *v. i.* To comply; to yield.

Con-fōrm'a-ble, *a.* Suitable;
agreeable. [ably.

Con-fōrm'a-bly, *adv.* Suit-
Cōn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of
conforming; disposition of
parts; structure.

Con-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Compli-
ance with; agreement.

Con-found', *v. t.* To mix; to
mingle; to perplex.

Con-found'ed, *p. p.* Blended;
mixed. — *p. a.* Enormous.

Con-frōnt' (-frūnt'), *v. t.* To
face; to set face to face.

Con-fūse', *v. t.* To confound;
to perplex; to abash.

Con-fūs'ed-ly, *adv.* In con-
fusion.

Con-fū'sion, *n.* Disorder; tu-
mult; ruin; indistinctness.

Cōn'fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of
disproving; refutation.

Con-fūte', *v. t.* To disprove;
to prove to be false.

Cōn'ge, *n.* A bow; reverence;
farewell. — *v. t.* To take
leave.

Con-gēal', *v. t. or i.* To
freeze; to thicken; to stiffen.

Cōn-gēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable
of being congealed.

Cōn-gēal'ment, *n.* Act of
congealing; mass congealed.

Cōn-gē-lā'tion, *n.* Process
of congealing; thing con-
gealed.

Cōn'ge-ner, *n.* A thing of
the same nature or origin.

Cōn-gē'ni-al, *a.* Of the same
nature or disposition.

Cōn-gē'ni-āl'i-ty, *n.* Natural
affinity; suitability.

Con-gēn'i-tal, *a.* Of the same
birth; dating from birth.

Cōn-gē'ri-ēs, *n.* Mass or col-
lection of bodies.

Con-gēs'tion (-jēst'yun), *n.*
An unnatural collection of
blood.

Con-gēs'tive, *a.* Indicating
an accumulation of blood in
some part of the body.

Con-glō'bate, *a.* Formed into
a ball. [forming into a ball.

Cōn-glo-bā'tion, *n.* Act of
Con-glō'bate, *v. i.* To gather
into a globe or ball.

Con-glōm'er-ate, *v. t.* To
gather into a round mass.

Cōn-glōm'er-ate, *a.* Gath-
ered together in a mass.

Cōn-glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* A
gathering into a round mass.

Con-grāt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To
wish joy to; to felicitate.

Con-grāt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
congratulating.

Con-grāt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Ex-
pressing joy.

Cōn'gre-gāte, *v.* To assem-
ble; to meet; to gather.

Cōn'gre-gā'tion, *n.* An as-
sembly, especially a relig-
ious assembly.

Cōn'gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* Re-
lating to a congregation.

Cōn'gre-gā'tion-al-ism, *n.*
Government of itself by
each local church.

Cōn'gre-gā'tion-al-ist, *n.*

ōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ē, hard; a₂; exist; ū as ng; this.

- An adherent to the congregational mode of government.
- Ĉon'gress (18), *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.
- Ĉon-grēs'sion-al (-grēsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to congress. [ment.]
- Ĉon'gru-ençe, *n.* Agree-
- Ĉon'gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing.
- Ĉon-gru'i-ty, *n.* Consistency.
- Ĉon'gru-oūs (kōng'gru-us), *a.* Being suitable; fit.
- Ĉon'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to,
Ĉon'ie-al, } or like, a cone.
- Ĉon'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
- Ĉon'ies, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of the cone.
- Ĉo-nif'er-oūs, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine.
- Ĉon-jēct'ūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
- Ĉon-jēct'ūre, *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise. — *v. t.* To guess; to suspect.
- Ĉon-join', *v.* To connect; to unite; to join.
- Ĉon-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.
- Ĉon-joint'ly, *adv.* With united efforts. [marriage.]
- Ĉon'ju-gal, *a.* Relating to
- Ĉon'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To inflect, as verbs. [tion of verbs.]
- Ĉon'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Inflection.
- Ĉon-jūnet', *a.* Joint; concurrent. [connecting word.]
- Ĉon-jūne'tion, *n.* Union; a
- Ĉon-jūnet'ive, *a.* Serving to unite. [connection; crisis.]
- Ĉon-jūnet'ūre, *n.* Union; treaty; enchantment.
- Ĉon'jūre (kūn'jur), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.
- Ĉon-jūre', *v. t.* To enjoin solemnly. [enchanter.]
- Ĉon'jur-er (kūn'jur-), *n.* An
- Ĉon'nāte, *a.* Born at the same time. [by nature.]
- Ĉon-nāt'u-ral, *a.* Connected
- Ĉon-nēct', *v. t.* To knit together; to unite.
- Ĉon-nēc'tion, *n.* Act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage. — *SYN.* Union; coherence; junction.
- Ĉon-nēct'ive, *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* A word that connects sentences. [tion.]
- Ĉon-nēx'ion. See *Connec-*
- Ĉon-niv'ance, *n.* A giving; secret assistance or sympathy.
- Ĉon-nīve', *v. i.* To wink at.
- Ĉon'nois-sefūr' (kōn'nis-sūr'), *n.* A critical judge or master of any art.
- Ĉon'noid, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.
- Ĉon-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
- Ĉon'quer (kōnk'er), *v. t.* To overcome.
- Ĉon'quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conquered. [quers.]
- Ĉon'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers.
- Ĉon'quest (kōnk'west), *n.* Act of conquering; thing conquered. — *SYN.* Victory; triumph; subjection.
- Ĉon'san-guin'e-oūs, *a.* Of the same blood.
- Ĉon'san-guin'i-ty, *n.* Relation by blood.
- Ĉon'science, *n.* Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of right and wrong; truth.
- Ĉon'sci-ēn'tioūs (-shī-ēn-shus), *a.* Regulated by conscience.
- Ĉon'sci-ēn'tioūs-ness, *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience. [able.]
- Ĉon'scion-a-ble, *a.* Reason-
- Ĉon'sciōūs (kōn'shus), *a.* Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.
- Ĉon'sciōūs-ly, *adv.* With inward persuasion.
- Ĉon'sciōūs-ness, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.
- Ĉon'script, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Enrolled.
- Ĉon-serip'tion, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.
- Ĉon'se-erāte, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.
- Ĉon'se-erā'tion, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.
- Ĉon-sēe'u-tive, *a.* Following in order. [succession.]
- Ĉon-sēe'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In
- Ĉon-sēt', *n.* Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent. [cordant.]
- Ĉon'sen-tā'ne-oūs, *a.* Ac-
- Ĉon'se-quençe, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference. [as a result.]
- Ĉon'se-quent, *a.* Following,
- Ĉon'se-quēn'tial, *a.* Conceited; important.
- Ĉon'se-quēn'tial-ly, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.
- Ĉon'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence.
- Ĉon'ser-vā'tion, *n.* Preservation from loss or injury.
- Ĉon-sēr-v'a-tive, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve.
- Ĉon'ser-vā'tor, or Ĉon'ser-vā'tor, *n.* A preserver.
- Ĉon-sēr-v'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A greenhouse for keeping plants.
- Ĉon'serve, *n.* A sweetmeat.
- Ĉon'serve', *v. t.* To preserve; to save.
- Ĉon-sid'er, *v.* To think with care; to study; to ponder.
- Ĉon-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.
- Ĉon-sid'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.
- Ĉon-sid'er-ate, *a.* Given to reflection. — *SYN.* Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.
- Ĉon-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With serious thought.
- Ĉon-sid'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; reason.
- Ĉon-sid'er-ing, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to.
- Ĉon-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To give; to intrust; to assign.
- Ĉon'sīgn-ee' (kōn'sīn-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned for sale.
- Ĉon-sīgn'er (-sīn'-), } *n.*
Ĉon'sīgn-ōr' (-sīn-ōr'), } One who commits to another in trust.
- Ĉon-sīgn-ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ŭ, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Con-sist', *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.
Con-sist'en-ge, } *n.* Fixed
Con-sist'en-gy, } state;
 agreement; congruity.
Con-sist'ent, *a.* Agreeing;
 accordant; compatible.
Con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a
 consistent manner.
Con'sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating
 to a consistory.
Con-sist'o-ry (19), *n.* A
 spiritual court; any solemn
 assembly.
Con-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shī), *n.*
 A union of neighboring
 churches. [consolation.
Con-sō'l'a-ble, *a.* Admitting
Con-so-lā'tion, *n.* Allevia-
 tion; solace; comfort.
Con-sō'l'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending
 to give consolation.
Con-sō'le', *v. t.* To comfort;
 to cheer under sorrow.
Con-sō'le, *n.* A bracket to
 support a cornice, &c.
Con-sō'l'i-dā'te, *v.* To make
 or grow solid.
Con-sō'l'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act of
 making hard or firm.
Con-sō'ls, or **Con-sō'ls'**, *n. pl.*
 An English funded govern-
 ment security.
Con-so-nā'ge, *n.* Agreement
 of sounds; concord; accord.
Con-so-nant, *a.* Agreeable;
 consistent; accordant. — *n.*
 A sound less open than a
 vowel; a letter representing
 such sound.
Con'sort, *n.* A husband or
 wife; companion; partner.
Con-sōrt', *v. i.* To keep com-
 pany; to associate. — *v. t.*
 To unite or join.
Con-spie'u-ō's, *a.* Obvious
 to the sight; manifest.
Con-spie'u-ō's-ness, *n.*
 Openness to view; clear-
 ness.
Con-spir'a-gy, *n.* A plot;
 combination for an evil pur-
 pose. [spirer.
Con-spir'a-tor, *n.* A con-
Con-spire', *v. i.* To unite for
 an evil purpose.
Con'sta-ble (kūn'sta-bl), *n.*
 An officer of the peace.

Con-stāb'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to constables.
Con'stan-gy, *n.* Stability;
 firmness of mind; steady-
 ness.
Con'stant, *a.* Firm; un-
 changing; faithful in affec-
 tion. [ably.
Con'stant-ly, *adv.* Invari-
Con'stel-lā'tion, *n.* A cluster
 of fixed stars.
Con'ster-nā'tion, *n.* Terror
 that confounds. [costive.
Con'sti-pā'te, *v. t.* To make
Con'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costive-
 ness. [constituents.
Con-stit'u-en-gy, *n.* Body of
Con-stit'u-ent, *a.* Compos-
 ing. — *n.* A person who
 establishes or appoints; an
 element.
Con'sti-tū'te, *v. t.* To estab-
 lish; to make; to appoint.
Con'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of
 constituting; frame of body,
 mind, or government.
Con'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Con-
 sistent with the constitu-
 tion.
Con'sti-tū'tion-āl'i-ty, *n.*
 Consistency with the consti-
 tution.
Con'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In
 consistency with the consti-
 tution. [ing.
Con'sti-tū'tive, *a.* Establish-
Con-strāin', *v. t.* To impel
 with overpowering force. —
SYN. To compel; force;
 drive; urge. [constrains.
Con-strāin'er, *n.* One who
Con-strāint', *n.* Compulsion.
Con-striet', *v. t.* To bind;
 to cause to shrink.
Con-stric'tion, *n.* Contra-
 ction; compression.
Con-strin'gent, *a.* Binding.
Con-strūct', *v. t.* To build;
 to compose; to form; to de-
 vise. [constructs.
Con-strūct'er, *n.* One who
Con-strūc'tion, *n.* Act of
 constructing; an edifice.
Con-strūct'ive, *a.* By con-
 struction; inferred.
Con'strūe, *v. t.* To explain.
Con'stu-prā'tion, *n.* Act of
 ravishing.

Con'sub-stān'tial, *a.* Having
 the same substance.
Con'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion (-shī-
 ā'shun), *n.* Actual presence
 of the body of Christ with
 the sacramental elements.
Con'sue-tū'di-nal, *a.* Cus-
 tomary; usual.
Con'sul, *n.* The chief magis-
 trate in ancient Rome; a
 commercial agent. [consul.
Con'su-lar, *a.* Relating to a
Con'su-late, } *n.* The office
Con'sul-ship, } of a consul.
Con-sult', *v. i.* To ask advice
 of. — *v. t.* To take advice.
Con'sul-tā'tion, *n.* A con-
 sulting; deliberation.
Con-sult'er, *n.* One who
 consults.
Con-sūme', *v. t.* To waste;
 to spend. — *v. i.* To waste
 away.
Con'sum-mate, or **Con-**
sūm'mā'te, *v. t.* To com-
 plete; to perfect.
Con-sūm'mate, *a.* Accom-
 plished; complete; perfect.
Con'sum-mā'tion, *n.* Com-
 pletion; termination.
Con-sūmp'tion, *n.* Act of
 consuming; a wasting dis-
 ease of the lungs.
Con-sūmp'tive, *a.* Inclined
 to consumption. [union.
Con'tact, *n.* Touch; close
Con-tā'gion (-jun), *n.* Com-
 munication of disease by
 contact; infection.
Con-tā'giō'us (-jus), *a.* Hav-
 ing the quality of infecting.
Con-tāin', *v. t.* To hold; to
 comprise. — *v. i.* To live
 chastely.
Con-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being contained.
Con-tām'i-nā'te, *v. t.* To de-
 file; to corrupt. [tainted.
Con-tām'i-nate, *a.* Polluted;
Con-tām'i-nā'tion, *n.* Pollu-
 tion.
Con-tēmn' (-tēm'), *v. t.* To
 despise; to hate.
Con-tēm'ner, *n.* One who
 contemns.
Con'tem-plā'te, or **Con-**
tēm'plā'te, *v.* To meditate;
 to consider; to design.

cōn, cōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a₂; exist; ū as ng; this.

Ċon'tem-plā'tion, *n.* Meditation. [to thought.
 Ċon'tem-pla-tive, *a.* Given
 Ċon'tem-plā'tor, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
 Ċon-tēm'po-ra-ry, } *a.*
 Ċon-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs, }
 Being at the same time.
 Ċon-tēm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One living at the same time with another.
 Ċon-tēmt', *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
 Ċon-tēmt'i-ble, *a.* Mean; vile.
 Ċon-tēmt'i-bly, *adv.* Meanly. [ful.
 Ċon-tēmt'u-oūs, *a.* Scornful.
 Ċon-tēnd', *v. i.* To strive; to struggle. [ant.
 Ċon-tēnd'er, *n.* A combatant.
 Ċon-tēnt', *a.* Satisfied; quiet; — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please.
 Ċon-tēnt'ed, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.
 Ċon-tēnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
 Ċon-tēnt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being content. [bate.
 Ċon-tēn'tion, *n.* Strife; contention; quarrelsome. [tion.
 Ċon-tēn'tious, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [tion.
 Ċon-tēnt'ment, *n.* Satisfaction.
 Ċon'tent, or Ċon-tēnt', *n.* That which is contained; (*pl.*) index.
 Ċon-tēr'mi-noūs, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.
 Ċon'test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate. [pute.
 Ċon-tēst', *v. t. or i.* To dispute.
 Ċon'text, *n.* Order of discourse. [of parts; texture.
 Ċon-tēxt'ūre, *n.* Composition.
 Ċon'ti-gū'i-ty, *n.* Contact.
 Ċon-tig'u-oūs, *a.* In actual contact. — SYN. Adjoining; adjacent.
 Ċon'ti-nēnce, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.
 Ċon'ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.
 Ċon'ti-nēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. [continence.
 Ċon'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With

Ċon-tin'gence, } *n.* Casual
 Ċon-tin'gen-cy, } event;
 chance; possibility.
 Ċon-tin'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.* Chance; a quota; proportion.
 Ċon-tin'u-al, *a.* Uninterrupted. [out intermission.
 Ċon-tin'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without
 Ċon-tin'u-ance (11), *n.* Permanence, as of condition, habits, &c.
 Ċon-tin'u-ā'tion, *n.* Continued succession.
 Ċon-tin'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who continues.
 Ċon-tin'ūe, *v. i.* To remain; to stay. — *v. t.* To protract; to persevere in.
 Ċon'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.
 Ċon-tin'u-oūs, *a.* Closely united, as it were into one.
 Ċon-tōrt', *v. t.* To twist; to writhe.
 Ċon-tōrtion, *n.* A twisting.
 Ċon-tōur' (-tōor'), *n.* The general outline of a figure.
 Ċon'tra-bānd, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade. [covenant.
 Ċon'traet, *n.* An agreement;
 Ċon-trāet', *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain. [selfish.
 Ċon-trāet'ed, *a.* Narrow;
 Ċon-trāet'ile, *a.* Capable of contracting.
 Ċon'trae-til'i-ty, *n.* Quality of contracting or shrinking.
 Ċon-trāe'tion, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.
 Ċon-trāet'or, *n.* One who contracts.
 Ċon'tra-dānce, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.
 Ċon'tra-diet', *v. t.* To oppose verbally; to gainsay.
 Ċon'tra-die'tion, *n.* A denying.
 Ċon'tra-die'to-ry, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing.
 Ċon'tra-dis-tin'e'tion, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
 Ċon'tra-dis-tin'e'tive, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Ċon'tra-dis-tin'guish, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.
 Ċon-trāl'to, *n.* The alto.
 Ċon'tra-ri'e'ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
 Ċon'tra-riēs, *n. pl.* Things of opposite qualities.
 Ċon'tra-ri-wi-se, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely.
 Ċon'tra-ry, *a.* In direct opposition; inconsistent.
 Ċon'trāst, *n.* Opposition or difference in things.
 Ċon'trāst', *v. t. or i.* To place or stand in opposition.
 Ċon'tra-val-lā'tion, *n.* A trench and parapet formed by besiegers.
 Ċon'tra-vēne', *v. t.* To oppose; to cross; to obstruct.
 Ċon'tra-vēn'tion, *n.* Opposition; violation; obstruction.
 Ċon-trib'ūte, *v.* To participate in giving.
 Ċon'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.
 Ċon-trib'u-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
 Ċon'trib'u-to-ry, *a.* Advancing the same end.
 Ċon'trite, *a.* Broken down with grief.
 Ċon-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin.
 Ċon-triv'ance, *n.* Scheme; device; thing contrived.
 Ċon-trive', *v. t.* To invent; to project. — *v. i.* To make devices.
 Ċon-trōl' (7), *n.* Power to govern; command. — *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.
 Ċon-trōl'ler, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.
 Ċon'tro-vēr'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy.
 Ċon'tro-vēr'sial-ist, *n.* One engaged in controversy.
 Ċon'tro-ver-sy, *n.* Dispute.
 Ċon'tro-vērt, *v. t.* To dispute.
 Ċon'tro-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being controverted.
 Ċon'tu-mā'ciōus, *a.* Obstinate. [With obstinacy.
 Ċon'tu-mā'ciōus-ly, *adv.*

Ēon'tu-ma-cy, *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubbornness.
 Ēon'tu-mē'l'ious (-yus), *a.* Reproachful; contemptuous.
 Ēon'tu-me-ly, *n.* Contemptuous language; reproach.
 Ēon-tū'sion, *n.* A bruise.
 Ēon-tū'drum, *n.* A riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very unlike.
 Ēon'va-lēs'cence, *n.* Recovery from sickness.
 Ēon'va-lēs'cent, *a.* Recovering health.
 Ēon-vēne', *v.* To assemble.
 Ēon-vēn'ience, } *n.* Accom-
 Ēon-vēn'ien-cy, } modation;
 } commodiousness
 Ēon-vēn'tial, *a.* Fit; suitable; adapted.
 Ēon'vent, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.
 Ēon-vēn'ti-ele, *n.* A meeting; assembly for worship.
 Ēon-vēn'tion, *n.* Assembly; arbitrary custom. [on.
 Ēon-vēn'tion-al, *a.* Agreed
 Ēon-vēn'tion-al-ism, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement.
 Ēon-vēn'tu-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.
 Ēon-vērgē', *v. i.* To tend toward one point.
 Ēon-vērg'ence, *n.* Tendency to one point.
 Ēon-vērg'ent, } *a.* Tending to
 Ēon-vērg'ing, } one point.
 Ēon-vēr'sa-ble, *a.* Sociable.
 Ēon'ver-sant, *a.* Familiar; having relation.
 Ēon'ver-sā'tion, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.
 Ēon'ver-sā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.
 Ēon-verse', *v. i.* To discourse; to talk familiarly.
 Ēon'verse, *n.* Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. — *a.* Directly opposite. [of order.
 Ēon'verse-ly, *adv.* By change
 Ēon-vēr'sion, *n.* A turning; change; transformation.
 Ēon'vert, *n.* One who has changed his opinions.

Ēon-vērt', *v. t.* To change to another form or state.
 Ēon-vērt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being converted.
 Ēon-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted.
 Ēon'vex, *a.* Roundish on the outside. — *n.* A convex body.
 Ēon-vēx'i-ty, } *n.* Spherical
 Ēon'vex-ness, } form on the outside.
 Ēon-vey', *v. t.* To carry; to transfer.
 Ēon-vey'ance, *n.* Act of conveying; that which conveys.
 Ēon-vey'an-čer, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.
 Ēon-vey'an-čing, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.
 Ēon'viet, *n.* A person proved guilty of crime. [be guilty.
 Ēon-viet', *v. t.* To prove to
 Ēon-vie'tion, *n.* A proving guilty; state of being convinced.
 Ēon-vince', *v. t.* To satisfy by evidence; to persuade.
 Ēon-viv'i-al, *a.* Festive; jovial.
 Ēon-viv'i-āl'i-ty, *n.* Jovial disposition; festive mirth.
 Ēon'vo-eā'tion, *n.* A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly. [gether.
 Ēon-vōke', *v. t.* To call to
 Ēon'vo-lū'ted, *a.* Rolled upon itself.
 Ēon'vo-lū'tion, *n.* The act of rolling together. [gether.
 Ēon-vōlve', *v. t.* To roll to
 Ēon-voy', *v. t.* To accompany for protection. [protection.
 Ēon'voy, *n.* Attendance for
 Ēon-vūl'se', *v. t.* To affect by violent motion. [spasm.
 Ēon-vūl'sion, *n.* A violent
 Ēon-vūl'sive, *a.* Producing convulsion
 Ēon'y, or Ēon'y (19), *n.* A rabbit.
 Ēoo', *v. i.* To make a noise, as a dove.
 Ēoök, *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* To prepare food for the table.
 Ēoök'er-y, *n.* Act of preparing food for the table.

Ēoök'y, *n.* A small, hard, sweetened cake.
 Ēool, *a.* Somewhat cold; lacking warmth. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* To make moderately cold. — *v. i.* To grow cool.
 Ēool'er, *n.* A vessel for cooling; that which cools.
 Ēool'ly, *adv.* Without heat.
 Ēool'ness, *n.* Moderate cold.
 Ēool'y, } *n.* An East Indian
 Ēool'lie, } or Chinese porter,
 } or transported laborer.
 Ēoomb (koom), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels.
 Ēoop, *n.* A cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel. — *v. t.* To cage; to shut up. [casks, &c.
 Ēoöp'er, *n.* A maker of
 Ēoöp'er-age, *n.* Price for cooper's work; shop or work of a cooper. [together.
 Ēo-öp'er-āte, *v. i.* To work
 Ēo-öp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Joint labor. [ing the same end.
 Ēo-öp'er-a-tive, *a.* Promot-
 Ēo-öp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who works with others.
 Ēo-ör'di-nate, *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.
 Ēoot', *n.* A kind of water-fowl; a foolish fellow.
 Ēo-pāi'bā, } *n.* A medicinal
 Ēo-pāi'vā, } resinous juice.
 Ēōp'al, *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.
 Ēo-pār'če-na-ry, } *n.* Joint
 Ēo-pār'če-ny, } heirship.
 Ēo-pār'če-ner, *n.* A joint heir. [partner.
 Ēo-pärt'ner, *n.* A joint
 Ēo-pärt'ner-ship, *n.* Joint concern in business.
 Ēōpe, *n.* A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. — *v.* To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.
 Ēōp'i-er (13), *n.* One who copies. [of a wall.
 Ēōp'ing, *n.* Top or cover
 Ēō'pi-ōus, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; large in amount.
 Ēō'pi-ōus-ly, *adv.* Amply.
 Ēōp'per, *n.* A reddish metal; a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover with copper.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soʹl; e, ē, hard; a; exist; ũ as ng; this.

Ĉöp'per-as, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Ĉöp'per-pläte, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it. [copper.

Ĉöp'per-y, *a.* Containing

Ĉöp'piĉe, } A wood of

Ĉöpsse, } small growth.

Ĉöp'u-lä'tive, *a.* Serving to unite. — *n.* A copulative conjunction.

Ĉöp'y (19), *n.* A transcript; pattern; imitation. — *v. t.* To transcribe; to imitate. — *v. i.* To make, as a copy.

Ĉöp'y-höld, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record.

Ĉöp'y-ist (13), *n.* One who copies.

Ĉöp'y-right (-rit), *n.* The sole right of an author to publish a book.

Ĉo-quet' (ko-kët'), *v. t.* To attempt to excite admiration from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love. [love.

Ĉo-quet'ry, *n.* Trifling in

Ĉo-quette' (ko-kët'), *n.* A vain, jilting girl.

Ĉo-quet'tish (-kët-), *a.* Befitting a coquette.

Ĉör'al, *n.* A calcareous secretion by zoöphytes.

Ĉör'al-line, *a.* Of or like coral.

Ĉörd, *n.* A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* To tie up; to pile up for measurement.

Ĉörd'äge, *n.* Ropes or cords.

Ĉörd'ate, *a.* Heart-shaped.

Ĉör'di-al, or Ĉörd'ial, *n.* An exhilarating liquor. — *a.* Hearty; sincere.

Ĉör'di-äl'i-ty, or Ĉörd-iäl'i-ty, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection.

Ĉör'di-al-ly, or Ĉörd'ial-ly, *adv.* With sincere affection.

Ĉör'don, *n.* A line of military posts or troops.

Ĉör'du-roy', *n.* A thick, ribbed cotton stuff.

Ĉörd'wain-er, *n.* A shoemaker.

Ĉöre, *n.* Heart or inner part.

Ĉö'ri-ä'ceotüs, *a.* Consisting of leather; leathery.

Ĉö'ri-än'der, *n.* A plant having strong-scented seeds.

Ĉörk, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper. — *v. t.* To stop with a cork.

Ĉörk'-screw (-skry), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles. [sea-bird.

Ĉör'mo-rant, *n.* A voracious

Ĉörn, *n.* Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.

Ĉör'ne-ä, *n.* Horny membrane in the fore part of the eye.

Ĉör'nel, *n.* A shrub and its fruit. [cret place.

Ĉör'ner, *n.* An angle; a se-

Ĉör'ner-stöne, *n.* A stone at the corner of a foundation.

Ĉör'ner-wiŝe, *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front.

Ĉör'net, *n.* A musical wind instrument; cavalry officer.

Ĉör'net-ĉy, *n.* Office of a cornet. [top of a wall.

Ĉör'niĉe, *n.* Molding at the

Ĉör'nu-eö'pi-ä (18), *n.* A horn of plenty.

Ĉör'ol, } *n.* The
Ĉö-röl'lä, } inner
part of a flower,
composed of petals.

Ĉör'ol-la-ry, *n.* An inference derived incidentally.

Ĉör'o-nal, *n.* A Corollas.

a. Relating to the top of the head. [or like, a crown.

Ĉör'o-na-ry, *a.* Relating to,

Ĉör'o-nä'tion, *n.* Act of crowning.

Ĉör'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

Ĉör'o-net, *n.* Crown worn by a nobleman.

Ĉör'po-ral, *n.* An inferior military officer. — *a.* Pertaining to the body.

Ĉör'po-ral-ly, *adv.* Bodily.

Ĉör'po-rate, *a.* United in a community or association.

Ĉör'po-rä'tion, *n.* A society acting as an individual.

Ĉör'po-rä'tor, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Ĉör-pö're-al, *a.* Having a body; bodily; not spiritual.

Ĉör-pö're-al-ly, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

Ĉör'po-rë'i-ty, *n.* Bodily substance. [troops.

Ĉörps (kör), *n.* A body of

Ĉörpse, *n.* A dead body.

Ĉör'pu-lenĉe, *n.* Fleshiness.

Ĉör'pu-lent, *a.* Very fleshy.

Ĉör'pus-ĉle (-pus-sl), *n.* An atom; a minute particle.

Ĉör-püs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to corpuscles.

Ĉör-rëĉt', *v. t.* To make right; to reprove or punish.

— *a.* Exact; accurate.

Ĉör-rëĉtion, *n.* Act of correcting.

Ĉör-rëĉt'ive, *a.* Tending to correct. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting.

Ĉör-rëĉt'ly, *adv.* Exactly.

Ĉör-rëĉt'ness, *n.* Accuracy.

Ĉör-rëĉt'or, *n.* One who corrects.

Ĉör-rël'a-tive, *a.* Having mutual relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing.

Ĉör're-spönd', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to send and receive letters.

Ĉör're-spönd'enĉe, *n.* Agreement; interchange of letters.

Ĉör're-spönd'ent, *a.* Suited; conformable. — *n.* One who has intercourse by letters.

Ĉör'ri-dör, *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments. [ening.

Ĉör'röb'o-rant, *a.* Strength-

Ĉör'röb'o-räte, *v. t.* To confirm; to strengthen.

Ĉör'röb'o-rä'tion, *n.* Act of corroborating.

Ĉör'röb'o-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to corroborate.

Ĉör'röĉe', *v. t.* To consume by degrees. [away.

Ĉör'röŝion, *n.* Act of eating

Ĉör'röŝive, *a.* Eating away gradually. — *n.* Something that corrodes.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tärm; piĉue, firm;

Ĉor'ru-gāte, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to contract.

Ĉor'ru-gā'tion, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.

Ĉor-rūpt', *v.* To spoil.—*a.* Decayed; spoilt; debased.

Ĉor-rūpt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being corrupted.

Ĉor-rūpt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.

Ĉor-rūpt'ion, *n.* Putrescence; pollution; depravity of morals. [cal vessel.]

Ĉor'sāir, *n.* A pirate or piratice.

Ĉor-se, *n.* A corpse. [Poetical.]

Ĉor-se'let, *n.* A light breast-plate. [ladies.]

Ĉor'set, *n.* A bodice for

Ĉor'tege (kōr'tāzh), *n.* A train of attendants. [bark.]

Ĉor'ti-cal, *a.* Belonging to

Ĉor'us-eate, or **Ĉo-rūs'eate**, *v. i.* To glitter; to sparkle.

Ĉor'us-eā'tion, *n.* A sudden flash of light. [war.]

Ĉor-vētte', *n.* A sloop of

Ĉo'sey, *a.* See *Cozey*.

Ĉos-mét'ie, *a.* Promoting beauty.—*n.* A wash for improving the complexion.

Ĉos-mōg'o-ny, *n.* Science of the formation of the world.

Ĉos-mōg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

Ĉos-mōg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the world.

Ĉos-mōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Ĉos-mōl'o-gy, *n.* Science of the world or universe.

Ĉos-mōp'o-lite, *n.* A citizen of the world.

Ĉos'set, *n.* A lamb reared by hand.—*v. t.* To fuddle.

Ĉost, *n.* Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind.—*v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COST.**]

To be had at the price of.

Ĉos'tal, *a.* Relating to the ribs.

Ĉos'tive, *a.* Constipated.

Ĉos'tive-ness, *n.* State of being costive; constipation.

Ĉost'li-ness (13), *n.* Expensiveness.

Ĉost'ly, *a.* Expensive; dear.

Ĉos-tūme', or **Ĉos'tume**, *n.* Style or mode of dress.

Ĉöt, } *n.* A small house; }
Ĉöte, } hut; cover for a }
sore finger; shed or inclosure.

Ĉöt, } *n.* A little bed or }
Ĉött, } cradle.

Ĉo-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs, } *a.*

Ĉo-tēm'po-ra-ry, } Liv-

ing at the same time.

Ĉo-tēm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives in the same age.

Ĉö-te-riē' (18), *n.* A set of people who meet familiarly.

Ĉo-til'lon (-til'yun), } *n.* A

Ĉo-til'lon, } brisk

lively dance and tune.

Ĉöt'täge (18), *n.* A small house; a hut. [a cottage.]

Ĉöt'ta-ger, *n.* One living in

Ĉöt'ter, *n.* A cottager.

Ĉöt'ton (köt'tn),

n. A plant and a downy substance produced by it.

Ĉöt'ton-y, *a.* Like cotton; downy.

Ĉöt'y-lē'don, *n.* One of the seed-lobes of a plant. [a seed-lobe.]

Ĉöt'y-lē'do-noūs, *a.* Having

Couch, *v. i.* To lie down; to stoop, as in fear.—*v. t.* To lay down; to express; to remove, as a cataract from the eye.—*n.* A place for repose.

Cough (kawf), *n.* Effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm.—*v.* To expel by a cough; to try to throw off phlegm.

Could (kööd), *imp.* of *Can.*

Ĉöul'ter. See *Colter*.

Ĉöun'čil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice.

Ĉöun'čil-or, } *n.* A member

Ĉöun'čil-lor, } of a council.

Ĉöun'sel, *n.* Advice; an adviser; an advocate.—*v. t.* (8) To give advice.

Ĉöun'sel-or } (8), *n.* One

Ĉöun'sel-lor } who gives

advice; a lawyer.

Ĉöunt, *v. t.* To reckon; to number; to esteem.—*v. i.* To number or be counted.—*n.* A tale; a title.

Ĉöun'te-nance, *n.* The face; air; look; support.—*v. t.* To support; to patronize.

Ĉöun'ter, *n.* A shop table.—*adv.* In opposition.

Ĉöun'ter-äct', *v. t.* To act in opposition. [weigh against.]

Ĉöun'ter-bäl'ance, *v. t.* To

Ĉöun'ter-chärm, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.

Ĉöun'ter-cür'rent, *n.* A current running contrary to the main current.

Ĉöun'ter-feit, *a.* Forged; deceitful.—*n.* A forgery; a cheat.—*v. t.* To forge.

Ĉöun'ter-feit-er, *n.* A forger.

Ĉöun'ter-mänd, *n.* A contrary order.

Ĉöun'ter-mänd', *v. t.* To revoke, as a command.

Ĉöun'ter-märch, *n.* A marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion. [march back.]

Ĉöun'ter-märch', *v. i.* To

Ĉöun'ter-märk, *n.* An after mark on goods or coin.

Ĉöun'ter-märk', *v. t.* To apply a countermark to.

Ĉöun'ter-mine, *n.* A subterranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another. [feat secretly.]

Ĉöun'ter-mine', *v. t.* To de-

Ĉöun'ter-päne, *n.* Cover of a bed. [spont part.]

Ĉöun'ter-pärt, *n.* Corre-

Ĉöun'ter-plöt, *n.* A plot against a plot.

Ĉöun'ter-point, *n.* Art of composing music in parts.

Ĉöun'ter-poise, *n.* Equal weight in opposition. [ance.]

Ĉöun'ter-poise', *v. t.* To bal-

Ĉöun'ter-sign' (-sin'), *v. t.* To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a superior. [military watchword.]

Ĉöun'ter-sign (-sin'), *n.* A

Ĉöun'ter-sig'nal, *n.* A corresponding signal.

Ĉöun'ter-tēn'or, *n.* High tenor in music.

Ĉöun'ter-väil', *v. t.* To act against equally.

Ĉöun'tess, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.



Cotton.

Count'ing-house, } *n.* A
 Count'ing-rôom, } house
 or room for the keeping of
 accounts. [infinite].
 Count'less, *a.* Numberless;
 Count'ri-fied, *a.* Rustic.
 Count'ry (kûn'trî), *n.* Land
 around a city; a kingdom
 or state; native place.
 Count'ry-dânçe, *n.* A con-
 tra-dance.
 Count'ry-man (21), *n.* One of
 the same country; a rustic.
 Count'ry-sêat, *n.* Country
 residence of a city gentle-
 man.
 Count'y, *n.* A shire; district.
 Coupl'e (kûp'l), *n.* Two of a
 kind; a pair; a brace. — *v.*
 To join; to link; to connect.
 Couplet (kûp'lét), *n.* Two
 verses that rhyme; a pair.
 Coupl'ing (kûp'-), *n.* That
 which couples or connects.
 Cou'pon (or kû'pông), *n.* An
 interest certificate.
 Cou'rage (kûr'ej), *n.* Bold-
 ness to encounter danger. —
 SYN. Bravery; valor.
 Cou'r-â'geous, *a.* Brave;
 bold; daring; valiant. [ly].
 Cou'r-â'geous-ly, *adv.* Brave-
 Cou'ri-er (koo'ri-er), *n.* A
 messenger sent in haste.
 Cou'rse *n.* A passing or run-
 ning; race; career; prog-
 ress; service of meat. — *v. i.*
 or *t.* To hunt; to run.
 Cou'rs'er, *n.* A swift horse.
 Cou'rt, *n.* Residence of a
 prince; seat of justice; an
 inclosed space; addresses;
 attentions. — *v. t.* To ad-
 dress; to woo.
 Cou'rt'e-ous (kûrt'e-us), *a.*
 Polite; civil; complaisant.
 Cou'rt'e-ous-ly, *adv.* Polite-
 ly. [an] a prostitute.
 Cou'rt'e-gan, *n.* A lewd wom-
 Cou'rt'e-sy (kûrt'sÿ), *n.* Act
 of respect by women. — *v. i.*
 To make a courtesy.
 Cou'rt'e-sy (kûrt'e-sÿ), *n.*
 Politeness; civility.
 Cou'rt'ier (kûrt'yer), *n.* One
 who frequents court.
 Cou'rt-li-ness, *n.* Complai-
 sance with dignity.

Cou'rt'ly, *a.* Polite; elegant.
 Cou'rt-mâr'tial (26), *n.* A
 court to try crimes in mili-
 tary or naval affairs.
 Cou'rt'ship, *n.* Solicitation
 in marriage.
 Cou's'in (kûz'n), *n.* Child of
 an uncle or aunt.
 Cöve, *n.* A small creek or
 bay. — *v. t.* To arch over.
 Cöv'e-nant, *n.* An agree-
 ment; contract. — *v. i.* To
 agree; to stipulate.
 Cöv'e-nant-ee', *n.* One to
 whom a covenant is made.
 Cöv'e-nant-er, *n.* One who
 makes a covenant.
 Cöv'er (kûv'er), *v. t.* To
 spread over; to clothe; to
 conceal. — *n.* Shelter; con-
 cealment; pretense.
 Cöv'er-ing, *n.* Any thing
 spread over. [cover].
 Cöv'er-let, *n.* An upper bed.
 Cöv'ert (kûv'-), *a.* Hid; se-
 cret; private. — *n.* A shel-
 ter; defense. [privately].
 Cöv'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly;
 Cöv'ert-üre, *n.* The state of
 a married woman.
 Cöv-et, *v. t.* To desire un-
 lawfully or earnestly.
 Cöv-et-ous, *a.* Avaricious;
 greedy for gain.
 Cöv-et-ous-ness, *n.* An eager
 desire of gain. [birds].
 Cöv'cy (19), *n.* A brood of
 Cow, *n.* Female of the bull.
 — *v. t.* To depress by fright-
 ening.
 Cow'ard, *n.* One wanting
 courage; a poltroon. — *a.*
 Timid; base; pusillanimous.
 Cow'ard-ice, } *n.* Want of
 Cow'ard-li-ness, } courage;
 timidity; pusillanimity.
 Cow'ard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid.
 — *adv.* With mean timid-
 ity. [waver through fear].
 Cow'er, *v. i.* To sink or
 Cow'hide, *n.* Hide of a cow,
 or leather made of it. — *v.*
t. To beat with a cowhide.
 Cowl, *n.* A monk's hood.
 Cow'lick, *n.* A tuft of hair
 turned wrongly over the
 forehead. [disease].
 Cow'pox, *n.* The vaccine

Cow'slip, } *n.* A kind of
 Cow's'-lip, } primrose.
 Cöx'eömb (-kôm), *n.* A pop.
 Cox'eömb'le-al (-kôm'-), *a.*
 Foppish; conceited.
 Cöx'eömb-ry (-kôm-), *n.* The
 manners of a coxcomb.
 Coy, *a.* Shrinking from fa-
 miliarity. — SYN. Modest;
 reserved; shy; bashful.
 Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve.
 Coy'ness, *n.* Shyness.
 Cöz'en (küz'n), *v. i.* To cheat.
 Cöz'zy, *a.* Snug; comfortable.
 Crâb, *n.* A shell-fish
 having ten
 legs; a kind
 of wild sour
 apple.



Crâb'bed, *a.* Crab.
 Peevish; cross; morose;
 difficult. [crabbed manner].
 Crâb'bed-ly, *adv.* In a
 Crâck, *n.* A sudden sharp
 noise; a fissure. — *v. i.* or *t.*
 To break into chinks.
 Crâck'-brâined, *a.* Crazed.
 Crâck'er, *n.* A hard biscuit;
 a kind of firework.
 Crâck'le (krâk'l), *v. i.* To
 make sharp noises.
 Crâck'ling, *n.* The noise of
 something that crackles.
 Crâ'dle, *n.* A machine for
 rocking children; also, one
 for cutting grain. — *v. t.* To
 lay or rock in a cradle; to
 cut and lay with a cradle.
 Crâft, *n.* Manual art; trade;
 cunning; small vessels.
 Crâft'ly, *adv.* With cun-
 ning. [ing].
 Crâft'i-ness (13), *n.* Cun-
 Crâfts'man, *n.* A mechanic.
 Crâft'y, *a.* Cunning; artful.
 Crâg, *n.* A rough, steep rock.
 Crâg'ged, } *a.* Rugged with
 Crâg'gy, } broken rocks.
 Crâ'm, *v. t.* or *i.* To stuff; to
 crowd. [ing rhymes].
 Crâ'm'bo, *n.* A game at find-
 Crâmp, *n.* A spasm of the
 muscles. — *v. t.* To confine.
 Crâ'm-pöng's, *n. pl.* Hooked
 pieces of iron for hoisting.
 Crân'ber-ry, *n.* A sour, red
 berry, growing in swamps.

Crâne, *n.* A migratory wading bird; a machine for raising heavy weights.



Crā'n'i-ō'l'o-g'ŷ, *n.* A treatise on the cranium.

Crā'ni-ūm, *n.* (*pl.* Crane. Crā'ni-ā, 25.) The skull.

Crānk, *n.* Bent end of an axis. — *a.* Bold; liable to upset.

Crānk'le, *v.* To run in a winding course.

Crān'ny, *n.* Crevice; crack. Crāpe, *n.* A loosely woven stuff used in mourning.

Crāsh, *v. i.* To make a noise, as of things falling. — *n.* A loud noise, as of things falling and breaking.

Crāte, *n.* A wicker pannier for earthen ware. [*cano.*]

Crā'ter, *n.* Mouth of a volcano. Crāunch (krānch), *v. t.* To crush with the teeth.

Crā-vāt, *n.* A neckcloth. Crāpe, *v. t.* To ask or desire earnestly.

Crā'ven, *a.* Mean and cowardly. — *n.* A coward.

Crāw, *n.* The crop of birds. Crāw'fish, or Crāy'fish, *n.*

A shell-fish, resembling the lobster. [*as a worm.*]

Crāwl, *v. i.* To creep; to move. Crāy'on, *n.* A pencil; a drawing. — *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon.

Crāze, *v. t.* To impair the intellect; to make crazy. Crā'zi-ness, *n.* State of being crazy, or deranged.

Crā'zy, *a.* Deranged; insane; broken. [*ing sound.*]

Crēak, *v. i.* To make a grate. Crēak'ing, *n.* A sharp, harsh, continued noise.

Crēam, *n.* Oily part of milk. *v. i.* or *t.* To yield cream.

Crēam'y, *a.* Full of cream. Crēase, *n.* A mark left by folding. — *v. t.* To mark by folding. [*existence.*]

Crē-āte', *v. t.* To bring into. Crē-ā'tion, *n.* Act of creating; universe.

Crē-ā'tive, *a.* Having power to create.

Crē-ā'tor, *n.* One who gives existence; a maker; God.

Crēat'ūre, *n.* A being or thing created.

Crē'dence, *n.* Belief; faith. Crē-dēn'tials, *n. pl.* That which gives credit; testimonial. [*to belief.*]

Crēd'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Just claim. Crēd'i-ble, *a.* Worthy of credit. [*ible manner.*]

Crēd'i-bly, *adv.* In a credible manner. Crēd'it, *n.* Belief; trust; influence; reputation; esteem; amount due. — *v. t.* To believe; to trust; to confide in.

Crēd'it-a-ble, *a.* Reputable. Crēd'it-a-bly, *adv.* Reputably. [*a debt is due.*]

Crēd'it-or, *n.* One to whom credit is due. Crē-dū'li-ty, *n.* Easiness of belief; readiness to believe.

Crēd'u-lous, *a.* Too apt to believe. [*articles of faith.*]

Crēed, *n.* Belief; summary of belief. Crēek, *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river. [*basket.*]

Crēel, *n.* An osier fishing net. Crēep, *v. i.* [*imp. CREPT, CREEPED.*]

To move as a worm; to move slowly. Crē'ole, *n.* Any native of the West Indies or tropical America, except a full blooded Indian; in Louisiana, a person of French descent.

Crē'o-sōte, *n.* An oily liquid having the smell of smoke. Crēp'i-tāte, *v. i.* To crackle in burning. [*sound.*]

Crēp'i-tā'tion, *n.* A crackling sound. Crēpt, *imp.* of Creep.

Crē-pūs'eu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, twilight. Crēs'cent, *a.* Increasing. — *n.* The increasing moon; Turkish standard.

Crēs's (2), *n.* A plant. Crēst, *n.* Plume of feathers. Crēst'ed, *a.* Wearing a crest. Crēs't-fāllen (-fawl), *a.* Dejected; cowed.

Crē-tā'ceous (-shus), *a.* Of the nature of chalk. [*crack.*]

Crēv'ice (18), *n.* A small crevice. Crēw (krū), *n.* A ship's company. — *v.*, *imp.* of Crow.

Crew'el (krū'el), *n.* A ball of yarn; two threaded worsted.

Crīb, *n.* A manger; rack; stall. [*cards.*]

Crīb'bage, *n.* A game at cards. Crīck, *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection, as of the neck.

Crīck'et, *n.* A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.

Crīed, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Cry. Crī'er (13), *n.* One who cries.

Crīme, *n.* A violation of law. — *SYN.* Sin; vice; offense.

Crīm'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime. — *n.* A man guilty of a crime. [*guilt.*]

Crīm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* With guilt. Crīm'i-nāl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being criminal.

Crīm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To charge with crime; to accuse. [*tion.*]

Crīm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Accusation. Crīmp, *a.* Crumbling easily; brittle. — *v. t.* To catch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges.

Crīm'son, *n.* A deep red color. — *a.* Colored as crimson. — *v. t.* To tinge with a deep red. — *v. i.* To blush.

Crīnge, *n.* A low bow; mean servility. — *v. i.* To bow with servility; to fawn.

Crīnk'le (krīnk'l), *v.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *n.* One of several folds or flexures.

Crīp'ple, *n.* A lame person. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Crī'sis (25), *n.* A critical time or turn.

Crīsp, *v. t.* To wrinkle or curl; to make brittle.

Crīsp, } *a.* Brittle; short; wrinkled; curled. Crīsp'y, }



Crī-tē'ri-on, *n.* (*pl.* Crī-tē'ri-ā, 25.) A standard of judging. [*judging.*]

Crīt'ic, *n.* One skilled in criticism. Crīt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to criticism; nice; captious; indicating a crisis.

Crīt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a critic; exactly.

Crīt'i-cise (31), *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exactness. — *v. i.* To act as a critic.

sōn, ōr, dŷ, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŷe, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a₂; exist; ŷ as ng; thia.

Ērit'i-cĭsm, *n.* The art or act of criticising; critical remark. [amination.]
Ērĭ-tĭque', *n.* Critical examination.
Ērĭ-ōak, *n.* Cry of a frog. — *v. i.* To utter a rough sound like a frog.
Ērĭak'er, *n.* One who croaks.
Ērĭck, *n.* A pot; black matter. — *v. t.* To blacken.
Ērĭck'er-y, *n.* All kinds of coarse earthen ware.
Ērĕ'o-dĭle, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind. 
Ērĕ'ous, *n.* A plant and its flower. Crocodile.
Ērĕft, *n.* A little field.
Ērĕne, *n.* An old woman.
Ērĕ'ny, *n.* An intimate acquaintance.
Ērĕok', *n.* A bend; a shepherd's staff. — *v.* [imp. & p. p. CROOKED.] To bend.
Ērĕok'ed, *p. a.* Bent; curving.
Ērĕok'ed-ness, *n.* State of being crooked.
Ērĕp, *n.* The harvest; the stomach of a bird. — *v. t.* To cut off; to reap.
Ērĕ'sĭer (krĕ'zhur), *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff. 
Ērĕss (2), *n.* A straight body crossing another; Crosiers. a gibbon; adversity; trial. — *a.* Athwart; peevish. — *v. t.* To lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct. [bar.]
Ērĕss'-bār, *n.* A transverse
Ērĕss'-bōw, *n.* A bow for shooting arrows.
Ērĕss-ex-ām'ine, *v. t.* To examine by the opposite party.
Ērĕss'-eyed (-ĭd), *a.* Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other. [ing.]
Ērĕss'ing, *n.* Place of passing.
Ērĕss'ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Ērĕss'-pūr'pose (-pūr'pus), *n.* A contrary purpose.
Ērĕss'-quĕs'tion (kwĕs'-), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Ērĕss'-rōad, } *n.* A way or
Ērĕss'-wāy, } road that
 crosses another. [a cross.]
Ērĕss'wĭse, *adv.* In form of
Ērĕtch, *v. i.* The forking of a tree. [crotch.]
Ērĕtch'ed, *a.* Having a
Ērĕtch'et, *n.* A note equal to half a minim; a whin.
Ērĕuch, *v. i.* To stoop low.
Ērĕup (krĕ'up), *n.* A disease in the throat; buttocks of a quadruped.
Ērĕw, *n.* A black fowl; the cock's voice. — *v. i.* [imp. CREW or CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock.
Ērĕw'bār, *n.* A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.
Ērĕwd, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a violin. — *v. t.* To press close; to urge. — *v. i.* To press together.
Ērĕw'-fōot, *n.* A plant.
Ērĕwn, *n.* Top of the head; a royal ornament; a garland; a coin. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to dignify; to complete.
Ērĕwn'-glāss, *n.* A fine kind of window-glass.
Ērĕw's'-fōot, *n.* Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye.
Ērĕ'cial, *a.* Transverse; intersecting; severe. [torture.]
Ērĕ'ci-āte (krĭj'shĭ-), *v. t.* To
Ērĕ'ci-ble, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Ērĕ'ci-fi'er, *n.* One who crucifies.
Ērĕ'ci-fix, *n.* A little cross with an image of Christ on it.
Ērĕ'ci-fix'ion, *n.* A nailing to a cross. [cross.]
Ērĕ'ci-fōrm, *a.* In form of a
Ērĕ'ci-fy, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.
Ērĕde, *a.* In a raw or rough state; unfinished; unripe.
Ērĕde'ly, *adv.* With rawness.
Ērĕde'ness, *a.* Rawness.
Ērĕ'di-ty, *n.* Undigested matter; immaturity. [pity.]
Ērĕ'el, *a.* Inhuman; void of
Ērĕ'el-ly, *adv.* Inhumanly.
Ērĕ'el-ty, *n.* Inhumanity.
Ērĕ'et, *n.* A vial for sauces.
Ērĕ'ize, *v. i.* To rove back

and forth on the sea. — *n.* A cruising voyage.
Ērĕis'er, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises.
Ērĕmb (krĕm), *n.* A fragment or piece, as of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs.
Ērĕm'ble, *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay; to perish.
Ērĕm'pet, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake.
Ērĕm'ple, *v.* To draw or shrink into wrinkles.
Ērĕp'per (krĕ'p'er), *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
Ērĕ-sāde', *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fanatical expedition.
Ērĕ-sād'er, *n.* One employed in a crusade. [vial.]
Ērĕse, *n.* A small cup or
Ērĕsh, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin. — *n.* A violent collision and compression.
Ērĕst, *n.* A hard covering. — *v. i.* or *t.* To cover with a hard case.
Ērĕs-tā'cean, *n.* A shell-fish with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.
Ērĕs-tā'ceous, *a.* Having jointed crust-like shells.
Ērĕst'i-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.
Ērĕst'y, *a.* Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.
Ērĕtch, *n.* A staff for cripples. — *v. t.* To support on crutches.
Ērĕy, *v. t.* or *i.* To call; to exclaim; to proclaim; to weep. — *n.* A bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.
Ērĕypt, *n.* A cell or vault under a church.
Ērĕys'tal, *n.* A regular solid body; fine glass; a watch-glass.
Ērĕys'tal, } *a.* Consisting
Ērĕys'tal-line, } of crystal.
Ērĕys'tal-li-zā'tion, *n.* The process of forming crystals.
Ērĕys'tal-lize (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To form into crystals.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ĕ, ĭ, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ĕre, veil, tĕrm; pĭque, firm;

Crÿs'tal-lög'ra-phy, *n.* The science of crystallization.

Cüb, *n.* The young of many beasts, especially of the dog.

Cü'ba-türe, *n.* The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

Cübe, *n.* A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.



Cube.

Cü'beb, *n.* A small spicy tropical berry.

Cü'bie, *a.* Having the form of a cube. [cube.]

Cü'bi-förm, *a.* In form of a cube.

Cü'bit, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cück'old, *n.* A man whose wife is false to him.

Cuck'oo, *n.* A bird, — so called from its note.

Cü'eum-ber, *n.* A certain garden plant.

Cüd, *n.* A portion of food or of tobacco chewed. [snug.]

Cüd'dle, *v. t.* To lie close or

Cüd'dy, *n.* A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

Cüd'gel (8), *n.* A thick, heavy stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a stick.

Cüe (18), *n.* End or tail of a thing; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.

Cüff (1), *n.* A blow; part of a sleeve. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

Cüi-räss' (kwe-räs' or kwë-ras), *n.* A breastplate.

Cüi'ras-sier' (kwe'ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass. [the kitchen.]

Cü'li-na-ry, *a.* Belonging to Cüll (1), *v. t.* To select or pick out. [strainer.]

Cü'l'en-der, *n.* A kind of Cüll'er, *n.* One who culls.

Cü'l'mi-näte, *v. i.* To reach the highest point.

Cü'l'mi-nät'ion, *n.* Highest point of altitude. [able.]

Cü'l'pa-ble, *a.* Faulty; blam-

Cü'l'pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Blamableness; faultiness; guilt.

Cü'l'pa-bly, *adv.* With blame.

Cü'l'prit, *n.* One accused or convicted of crime.

Cü'l'ti-va-ble, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Cü'l'ti-väte, *v. t.* To till; to foster; to raise by tilling.

Cü'l'ti-vät'ed, *p. a.* Improved or raised by culture.

Cü'l'ti-vät'ion, *n.* Improvement by tillage, or by study.

Cü'l'ti-vät'or, *n.* One who cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.



Cultivator.

Cü'l'türe, *n.* Act of cultivating. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

Cü'l'vert, *n.* An arched drain.

Cüm'ber, *v. i.* To clog; to burden. [some.]

Cüm'ber-some, *a.* Burden-

Cüm'brös, *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive.

Cüm'in, *n.* A plant having aromatic seeds.

Cü'mu-läte, *v. t.* To heap up.

Cü'mu-lät'ion, *n.* Act of heaping together.

Cü'mu-la-tive, *a.* Augmenting by addition. [shaped.]

Cü-në'i-förm, *a.* Wedge-

Cü'nning, *a.* Artful; crafty; sly. — *n.* Art; skill; craft.

Cüp, *n.* A small drinking vessel. — *v. t.* To bleed by scarification. [closet for cups.]

Cüp'böard (küb'urd), *n.* A Cü'pel, *n.* A little cup.

Cü'pel-lät'ion, *n.* The process of refining metals.

Cü-pid'i-ty, *n.* Inordinate desire, particularly of wealth.

Cü'po-lä (18), *n.* A dome; an arched roof. [bleeding.]

Cü'pping, *n.* A mode of Cür, *n.* A dog; a snappish fellow. [ing cured.]

Cür'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being Cür'ra-cöa' (-sö'), *n.* A cordial flavored with orange peel and spices. [rate.]

Cür'ra-cy, *n.* Office of a Cü-rät'e, *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar. [cure.]

Cür'ra-tive, *a.* Tending to Cür-rät'or, *n.* A guardian.

Cürb, *v. t.* To keep in subjection. — SYN. To check; bridle; control. — *n.* Part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint.

Cürd, *n.* Coagulated milk.

Cür'dle, *v.* To coagulate.

Cüre, *n.* Remedy; a healing. — *v. t.* To restore to health; to salt and dry.

Cür'few, *n.* An evening bell.

Cür'i-ös'i-ty, *n.* Great inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.

Cür'i-ös, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; singular.

Cür'l, *n.* A ringlet of hair. — *v.* To form into ringlets.

Cür'lew, *n.* An aquatic wading bird. [curly.]

Cür'l'i-ness, *n.* State of being Cür'l'y, *a.* Having curls.

Cür-müd'geon (-jun), *n.* A miser; a churl.

Cür'rant, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

Cür'ren-cy, *n.* Circulation; money; paper passing for money.

Cür'rent, *a.* Circulating; common; generally received; now passing. — *n.* A stream; general course.

Cür'rent-ly, *adv.* With general reception; fashionably.

Cür'ri-ele, *n.* A chaise of two wheels for two horses.

Cür'ri-er, *n.* A dresser of tanned leather.

Cür'rish, *a.* Like a cross dog.

Cür'ry, *v. t.* To rub and clean.

Cür'ry-cömb (-köm), *n.* A comb to clean horses.

Cür'se, *v. t.* To wish evil to. — *v. i.* To use oaths. — *n.* A wish of evil; execration.

Cür's'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.

Cür'sive, *a.* Running; flowing; hasty. [ily.]

Cür'so-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Hast-

Cür'so-ry, *a.* Hasty; hurried; slight.

Cür-täll', *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge; to cut off.

Cür'tain, *n.* A hanging cloth for a bed or window. — *v. t.* To furnish with curtains.

Ĉur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of curving or bending.
 Ĉŭrv/a-tŭre, *n.* A curve.
 Ĉurve, *a.* Bending; inflected. — *n.* Any thing bent. — *v. t.* To inflect; to bend.
 Ĉŭr'vet, *n.* A Curve. particular leap of a horse.
 Ĉŭrv'i-lin'e-al, } *a.* Having
 Ĉŭrv'i-lin'e-ar, } a curve line. [curvature.
 Ĉŭrv'i-ty, *n.* A bent state;
 Ĉush'ion (kŭosh'un), *n.* A pillow for a seat. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.
 Ĉŭsp, *n.* Point of the new moon; projecting point in arches, &c.
 Ĉŭsp'i-date, } *a.* Ending
 Ĉŭsp'i-dā'ted, } in a point.
 Ĉŭs'tard, *n.* A composition of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.
 Ĉus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who has the care of a public building.
 Ĉŭs'to-dy, *n.* A keeping or guarding; imprisonment.
 Ĉŭs'tom, *n.* Habitual practice; (*pl.*) duties on imported or exported goods.
 Ĉŭs'tom-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Habitually.
 Ĉŭs'tom-a-ry, *a.* Conformable to custom; conventional.
 Ĉŭs'tom-er, *n.* An accustomed buyer; a purchaser.

Ĉŭs'tom-house, *n.* Place where customs or duties are paid.
 Ĉŭt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUT.] To make an incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve; to chop. — *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice.
 Ĉu-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Relating to the skin. [of the body.
 Ĉŭ'ti-cle, *n.* Outermost skin
 Ĉu-ti'e-u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle. [sword.
 Ĉŭt'lass, *n.* A broad curving
 Ĉŭt'ler, *n.* A maker of knives, and the like. [by cutlers.
 Ĉŭt'ler-y, *n.* Articles made
 Ĉŭt'let, *n.* A small piece of meat for broiling.
 Ĉŭt'pŭrse, *n.* One who cuts purses to steal their contents.
 Ĉŭt'ter, *n.* A swift sailing vessel.
 Ĉŭt'-thrŭat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.
 Ĉŭt'ting, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* A piece cut off.
 Ĉŭt'tle-fish, *n.* A molluscous animal.
 Ĉŭt'-wa'ter, *n.* Fore part of a ship's prow.
 Ĉŭ'e-le, *n.* A circle or orbit; a round of time.
 Ĉŭ'e'lie, } *a.* Pertaining to
 Ĉŭ'e'lie-al, } a cycle.
 Ĉŭ'elo-pē'an, } *a.* Vast; mas-
 Ĉŭ'elŭp'ie, } sive.

Ĉŭ'elo-pæ'di-à } (18), *n.* A
 Ĉŭ'elo-pē'di-à } body or
 circle of sciences.

Ĉŭg'net, *n.* A young swan.

Ĉŭl'in-dŭr, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

Ĉŭ-lin'drie-al, *a.* Of the nature of a cylinder.

Ĉŭm'bal, *n.* An instrument of music.

Ĉŭn'ie, } *a.* Surly;
 Ĉŭn'ie-al, } snarling; satirical.

Ĉŭn'ie, *n.* A morose man.

Ĉŭn'o-sure, or Ĉŭ'no-sure (-shŭr), *n.* The star nearest the north pole; a center of attraction.

Ĉŭ'press, *n.* An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence an emblem of mourning.

Ĉŭst, *n.* A bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.

Ĉzār (zār), *n.* A king; a chief; the emperor of Russia.

Ĉza-rĭ'nā (za-ree'nā), *n.* The empress of Russia.

Ĉzār'o-witz (zār'o-wits), *n.* Eldest son of the Czar of Russia.



Cylinder.



Cymbals.

D.

DĀB, *v. t.* To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. — *n.* A blow with something soft.
 Dāb'ble, *v. i.* To play in water.
 Dāb'bler, *n.* One who dabbles.
 Dāb'ster, *n.* An adept.
 Dāċe, *n.* A small river fish.
 Dāe'tyl, *n.* A poetical foot

of one long and two short syllables.

Dād, } *n.* A child's term
 Dād'dy, } for father.

Dāf'fo-dil, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.

Dāġ'ġer, *n.* A short sword; a reference mark [†].

Da-guġerre'o-tŭpe (-ġġer'o-), *n.* A photographic picture on a plate of silvered copper.

Dāhl'ia (dāl'yā or dāl'yā), *n.*

A plant bearing beautiful flowers.

Dāi'ly (14), *a.* Being every day. — *adv.* Every day.

Dāin'ti-ly (13), *adv.* Nicely; delicately.

Dāin'ty, *a.* Nice; fastidious; delicious. — *n.* A nice bit.

Dāi'ry, *n.* The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese. [plant.

Dāi'sy, *n.* A well-known


ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ŏ, ŭ, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ċre, vċil, tċrm; pċque, fċrm;

Dāle, *n.* A low place between hills.
 Dāl'i-ançe (l3), *n.* Act of fondness; mutual embrace.
 Dāl'y, *v. i.* To delay; to linger; to trifle or sport to fondle.
 Dām, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. — *v. t.* To confine or shut in by dams.
 Dām'age, *n.* Injury; hurt. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.
 Dām'ask, *n.* A silk woven with flowers. — *v. t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c.
 Dām'ask-een', *v. t.* To damask.
 Dāme, *n.* A lady; a matron.
 Dāmn (dām), *v. t.* To condemn.
 Dām'na-ble, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious.
 Dām'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.
 Dam-nā'tion, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.
 Dām'na-to-ry, *a.* Tending to condemn; condemnatory.
 Dāmp, *a.* Moist; humid; watery. — *n.* Moist air; fog. — *v. t.* To wet; to dispirit.
 Dāmp'er, *n.* A valve to stop air; that which damps.
 Dāmp'ness, *n.* Humidity.
 Dām'sel, *n.* A young maiden.
 Dām'son (dām'zn), *n.* A small black plum.
 Dānce, *v. i.* To move to music with varied motions of the feet. — *n.* A moving to the sound of music.
 Dān'çer, *n.* One who dances.
 Dān'dle, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle. [head.]
 Dān'druff, *n.* Scurf on the Dān'dy, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.
 Dān'dy-ism, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.
 Dān'ger, *n.* Exposure to injury; peril.
 Dān'ger-ōus, *a.* Full of danger. [danger.]
 Dān'ger-ōus-ly, *adv.* With Dān'gle, *v. i.* To hang loose.
 Dānk, *a.* Moist; damp.
 Dāp'per, *a.* Little and active.

Dāp'ple, *a.* Of various colors.
 Dāp'pled, *a.* Spotted.
 Dāre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DURST.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to venture.
 Dār'ing, *a.* Having great courage; fearless; brave.
 Dār'k, *a.* Wanting light; obscure; opaque. — *n.* Darkness; gloom.
 Dār'ken, *v. t.* To make dark. — *v. i.* To grow dark.
 Dār'k'ish, *a.* Rather dark; dusky. [blindly.]
 Dār'k'ly, *adv.* Obscurely;
 Dār'k'ness, *n.* Want of light; gloom; obscurity.
 Dār'k'sōme, *a.* Gloomy; dim.
 Dār'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved. — *n.* One much loved.
 Dār'n, *v. t.* To mend holes in by sewing.
 Dār'nel, *n.* A kind of grass.
 Dār't, *n.* A pointed missile weapon. — *v. t.* To throw; to hurl; to emit. — *v. i.* To fly as a dart.
 Dāsh, *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently. — *n.* Collision; sudden onset; a mark [—] used in writing and printing.
 Dās'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — SYN. Coward; poltroon.
 Dās'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid.
 Dā'tā, *n. pl.* Propositions given and admitted; premises.
 Dāte, *n.* The time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — *v. t.* To note the time of.
 Dā'tive, *n.* The third of the Greek and Latin cases.
 Dāub (8), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely.
 Dāub'er, *n.* One who daubs.
 Dāub'y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viscous.
 Dāugh'ter (daw'ter), *n.* A female child.
 Dāunt, *v. t.* To check by fear of danger. — SYN. To intimidate; dishearten; dismay.



Date-tree.

Dāunt'less, *a.* Fearless; intrepid; bold.
 Dāup'hin, *n.* Eldest son of the king of France.
 Dāw'it, or Dā'vit, *n.* Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from. 
 Dāw'dle, *v. i.* To waste time by trifling. Davits.
 Dāwn, *v. i.* To begin to grow light. — *n.* Break of day; beginning; first rise.
 Dāy, *n.* Time from sunrise to sunset; the 24 hours.
 Dāy'-bōok, *n.* A journal of accounts. [ance of day.]
 Dāy'-breāk, *n.* First appearance.
 Dāy'light (-līt), *n.* Light of day.
 Dāy'-spring, *n.* The dawn.
 Dāze, *v. t.* To dazzle; to bewilder.
 Dāz'zle, *v. t.* To overpower with light or splendor.
 Dēa'eon (dē'kn), *n.* A subordinate church officer.
 Dēa'eon-ship, *n.* Office of a deacon.
 Dēad, *a.* Destitute of life; lifeless; dull; still. — *n.* Stillness; gloom; silence.
 Dēad'en (dēd'n), *v. t.* To make dead or spiritless.
 Dēad'-light (-līt), *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window, with a glass in it.
 Dēad'ly, *a.* Fatal; mortal.
 Dēad'ness, *n.* Want of life.
 Dēaf (or deaf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.
 Dēaf'en (or dēf'n), *v. t.* To make deaf.
 Dēaf'-mūte (or dēf'mūt); *n.* One both deaf and dumb.
 Dēaf'ness (or dēf-), *n.* Want of the ability to hear.
 Dēal, *n.* A part; quantity; distribution; a pine or fir board or plank. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT.] To distribute; to divide. — *v. i.* To traffic; to trade.
 Dēan, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop.

sún, òr, dq, wòlf, tōò, tōòk; ùrn, rjē, pull; ç, ð, soft; e, ð, hard; aç; exist; ñ as ng; this.

- Dēan'er-y, *n.* Office of a dean.
- Dēar, *a.* Beloved; costly; of high value; precious. — *n.* A person beloved.
- Dēar'ly, *adv.* At a high price.
- Dēar'ness, *n.* High price; fondness.
- Dēarth, *n.* Great scarcity.
- Dēath, *n.* Extinction of life.
- Dēath'—bēd, *n.* Bed of a dying person.
- Dēath'less, *a.* Immortal.
- Dēath'war'rant, *n.* A warrant for an execution.
- De-bār' (7), *v. t.* To hinder; to exclude. [to land.
- De-bār'k', *v. t.* To disembark;
- De-bāse', *v. t.* To degrade; to lower; to adulterate; to vitiate. [tion.
- De-bāse'ment, *n.* Degradation.
- De-bāt'a-ble, *a.* Disputable.
- De-bāte', *v. t.* To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. — *n.* Dispute; public discussion.
- De-bāuch', *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; intemperance. — *v. t.* To corrupt.
- Dēb'au-ghēe' (-o-shee'), *n.* A drunkard; a rake.
- De-bāuch'er-y, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.
- De-bēnt'ūre, *n.* A certificate of a drawback, bonds, &c., for money loans. [en.
- De-bil'i-tāte, *v. t.* To weaken.
- De-bil'i-ty, *n.* Weakness.
- Dēb'it, *n.* The debtor side of an account-book. — *v. t.* To charge with debt.
- Dēb'o-nāir', *a.* Courteous; affable.
- De-bōuch' (-bōosh') *v. i.* To issue or march out, as troops.
- De-bris' (dā-bree'), *n.* Ruins; fragments of rocks.
- Dēbt (dēt), *n.* What is due.
- Dēbt'or (dēt'or), *n.* One who owes.
- Debut (dā-bū' or dā-by'), *n.* A first appearance. [ten.
- Dēc'ade, *n.* The number of De-cā'dence, } *n.* State of De-cā'den-çy, } decay.
- Dēc'a-gōn, *n.* A figure of ten sides and ten angles.
- Dēc'a-lōgue (-lōg), *n.* The ten commandments.
- De-cāmp', *v. i.* To depart from a camp; to march off.
- De-cānt', *v. t.* To pour out.
- Dē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of decanting. [for liquor.
- De-cānt'er, *n.* A glass vessel De-cāp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To behead. [beheading.
- De-cāp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of De-cāy', *n.* Gradual failure; decline. — *v. i.* To decline.
- De-cēase', *n.* Departure from life; death. — *v. i.* To depart from life; to die.
- De-cēased' (-seest'), *a.* Departed from life; dead.
- De-cēit', *n.* Device intended to deceive. — SYN. Duplicity; artifice; fraud.
- De-cēit'ful, *a.* Full of guile.
- De-cēit'ful-ly, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.
- De-cēive', *v. t.* To lead into error; to impose upon.
- De-cēm'ber, *n.* The twelfth or last month of the year.
- Dē'çen-çy, *n.* Fitness; propriety; modesty.
- De-çēn'ni-al, *a.* Continuing ten years; happening every ten years.
- Dē'çent, *a.* Suitable or becoming; seemly; fit. [erly.
- Dē'çent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.
- De-çēp'tion, *n.* Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud.
- De-çēp'tive, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; false.
- De-çide', *v. t. or i.* To determine; to finish; to settle.
- De-çid'ed, *a.* Determined; clear. [termination.
- De-çid'ed-ly, *adv.* With determination.
- De-çid'u-ōus, *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial.
- Dēç'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by tens. — *n.* A fraction or other number expressed in the scale of tens.
- Dēç'i-māte, *v. t.* To take one in every ten.
- Dēç'i-mā'tion, *n.* The taking of every tenth. [to unravel.
- De-çiph'er, *v. t.* To explain;
- De-çis'ion (-sīzh'un), *n.* Determination; firmness.
- De-çis'ive, *a.* Final; conclusive. [sively.
- De-çis'ive-ly, *adv.* Conclusively.
- Dēçk, *v. t.* To dress; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — *n.* Floor of a ship.
- De-elām' (8), *v. i.* To speak an oration; to harangue.
- De-elām'er, *n.* One who declaims.
- Dēe'la-mā'tion, *n.* A set speech or harangue.
- De-elām'a-to-ry, *a.* In the style of declamation.
- Dēe'la-rā'tion, *n.* Affirmation; assertion.
- De-elār'a-tive, } *a.* Making De-elār'a-to-ry, } declaration.
- De-elār'e', *v. t. or i.* To make known publicly; to affirm.
- De-elēn'sion, *n.* Tendency to fail; variation of nouns.
- De-elīm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being grammatically varied.
- Dēe'li-nā'tion, *n.* Act of declining; descent.
- De-elīne', *v. i.* To bend over; to fail; to decay. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to infect. — *n.* Decay; diminution.
- De-elīv'i-ty, *n.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.
- De-eōet', *v. i.* To boil; to digest.
- De-eōe'tion, *n.* A boiling; preparation made by boiling.
- De-eōl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Removal or absence of color.
- Dē'eom-pōse', *v. t.* To resolve into original elements.
- De-eōm-po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Resolution or separation into parts.
- Dē'eom-pound', *v. t.* To compound a second time.
- Dēe'o-rāte, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.
- Dēe'o-rā'tion, *n.* Embellishment. [adorn.
- Dēe'o-ra-tive, *a.* Fitted to De-eō'rouš, or Dēe'o-roūš, *a.* Becoming; behaving with decorum.
- De-eō'rouš-ly, or Dēe'o-roūš-ly, *adv.* Becomingly.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, ūll, whāt; çre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

De-côr'ti-câte, *v. t.* To strip off bark; to peel.

De-cô'rûm, *n.* Propriety of speech and behavior.

De-coy', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net. — *n.* Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare.

De-crêase', *v. t.* To make less. — *v. i.* To grow less. — *n.* A becoming less; decay.

De-cree' (8), *v. t.* To determine; to ordain. — *n.* An edict; order.

Dê-crê-ment, *n.* Decrease.

De-crêp'it, *a.* Infirm; wasted; worn with age.

De-crêp'i-tâte, *v.* To roast so as to cause crackling.

De-crêp'i-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of roasting with a crackling.

De-crêp'i-tûde, *n.* Broken state of the body by age.

De-crê'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a decree. — *n.* A letter of the pope; a book of edicts.

De-er'i'al (13), *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.

De-er'fer, *n.* One who decries.

De-er'y', *v. t.* To cry down.

De-cûm'bent, *a.* Lying

Dêc'u-ple, *a.* Tenfold. [down.]

De-cû'ri-on, *n.* An officer over ten men.

De-cûs'sâte, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle.

Dêd'i-câte, *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote. [tion.]

Dêd'i-câ'tion, *n.* Consecra-

Dêd'i-câ'tor, *n.* One who dedicates.

Dêd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Comprising a dedication.

De-dûce', *v. t.* To draw, as an inference; to infer.

De-dû'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced.

De-dû'cive, } *a.* Performing

De-dûc'tive, } the act of deduction.

De-dûet', *v. t.* To take away.

De-dûe'tion, *n.* An abatement; that which is deducted; an inference.

Deed, *n.* An action; exploit; a sealed writing to convey property. — *v. t.* To transfer by deed.

Deem, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to suppose.

Deep, *a.* Far to the bottom; profound; artful; intricate.

— *n.* The sea; an abyss.

Deep'en, *v.* To make or grow more deep. [gree.]

Deep'ly, *adv.* To a low de-

Deer, *n.* An animal hunted for venison.

De-fâce', *v. t.* To disfigure; to destroy.

De-fâce'ment, (10), *n.* Injury

to the surface; rasure.

Dêfal-câ'tion, *n.* That which is cut off; diminution.

Dêf'a-mâ'tion, *n.* Slander; calumny; detraction. [ous.]

De-fâm'a-to-ry, *a.* Slander-

De-fâme', *v. t.* To slander.

De-fault', *n.* Omission; non-appearance in court. — *v. t.* To call in court, and record for not appearing.

De-fault'er, *n.* One guilty of default; a speculator.

De-fêa'gânçe, *n.* Act of annulling.

De-fêa'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled.

De-fêat', *n.* An overthrow; rout. — *v. t.* To overthrow; to rout; to frustrate.

Dêf'e-câte, *v. t.* To purify.

Dêf'e-câ'tion, *n.* Act of purifying liquors.

De-fêct', *n.* Want or deficiency; fault; blemish.

De-fêe'tion, *n.* A falling away; apostasy.

De-fêct'ive, *a.* Full of defects; imperfect. [defect.]

De-fêct'ive-ly, *adv.* With

De-fênçe', *n.* Protection from injury. See *Defense*.

De-fênd', *v.* To guard from injury; to protect.

De-fênd'ant, *n.* One who makes defense, or opposes a complaint. [fends.]

De-fênd'er, *n.* One who de-

De-fênse' (27), *n.* Protection from injury; vindication.

De-fênse'less, *a.* Unarmed.

De-fên'sive, *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* Safeguard; state of defense.

De-fêr', *v. t.* To put off; to delay. — *v. i.* To wait; to yield out of respect.

Dêf'er-enge, *n.* Respect to another. [deference.]

Dêf'er-ên'tial, *a.* Expressing

De-fi'ânçe, *n.* Act of defying; a challenge to fight.

De-fi'ant, *a.* Bold; insolent.

De-fi'ciên-çy (-fish/en-), *n.* Defect; want; imperfection.

De-fi'cient (-fish/ent), *a.* Wanting; imperfect.

Dêf'i-çit, *n.* Deficiency.

De-file' or Dê'file, *n.* A narrow passage between hills.

De-file', *v. t.* To pollute. — *v. i.* To go off file by file.

De-file'ment, *n.* Pollution.

De-fin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.

De-fine', *v. t.* To limit; to explain; to interpret.

Dêf'i-nite, *a.* Having precise limits.

Dêf'i-nite-ly, *adv.* With certain limitation.

Dêf'i-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Explanation in words.

De-fin'i-tive, *a.* Determinate; final; conclusive. — *n.* That which ascertains or defines. [tively.]

De-fin'i-tive-ly, *adv.* Posi-

Dêf'la-grâte, *v. t.* To burn suddenly.

Dêf'la-grâ'tion, *n.* A rapid and sparkling combustion.

De-flêct', *v. i. or t.* To turn aside. [deviation.]

De-flêe'tion, *n.* A turning;

De-flour', *v. t.* To ravish; to seduce. [leaf.]

De-fô-li-â'tion, *n.* Fall of the

De-fôrm', *v. t.* To mar; to disfigure.

De-fôrmed', *a.* Ugly.

De-fôrmi'ty, *n.* Want of beauty or symmetry.

De-fraud', *v. t.* To cheat.

De-frây', *v. t.* To bear or pay.

De-fûn'ct', *a.* Deceased; dead. — *n.* A dead person.

De-fÿ', *v. t.* To dare; to challenge; to set at naught.



De-gên'er-a-cy, *n.* Decline in good qualities; meanness.
 De-gên'er-ate, *a.* Having declined in worth; base.
 De-gên'er-âte, *v. i.* To decline; to deteriorate.
 De-gên'er-â'tion, *n.* A growing worse; deterioration.
 Dêg'lu-ti'tion (-tîsh'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing.
 Dêg'ra-dâ'tion, *n.* A depriving of rank; degeneracy.
 De-grâde', *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to lower.
 De-gree' (18), *n.* A step; extent; 360th part of a circle.
 Dê'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.
 Dê'i-fy, *v. t.* To exalt to the rank of deity.
 Deign (dân), *v. i.* To condescend. — *v. t.* To grant.
 Dê'ism, *n.* A denial of revelation.
 Dê'ist, *n.* One who believes in a God, but not in revealed religion.
 De-ist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
 De-ist'ic-al, } to deism.
 Dê'i-ty, *n.* Divinity; God.
 De-jêct', *v. t.* To cast down; to discredit; to discourage.
 De-jêct'ed, *a.* Cast down.
 De-jêct'ion, *n.* Melancholy.
 De-lâ'y', *v. t.* To put off; to detain. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* Hindrance; detention; a stay.
 De-lêct'a-ble, *a.* Delightful.
 Dêl'e-gâte, *v. i.* To send as representative; to intrust.
 Dêl'e-gate, *n.* A deputy; a representative.
 Dêl'e-gâ'tion, *n.* A sending away; persons delegated.
 Dêl'e-tê'ri-ôus, *a.* Destructive; highly injurious.
 Dêl'f, *n.* Earthen ware glazed.
 De-lib'er-âte, *v.* To weigh in the mind; to reflect or consider.
 De-lib'er-ate, *a.* Circumspect; slow. [*ly.*]
 De-lib'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Slowly.
 De-lib'er-â'tion, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind; slowness. [*deliberate.*]
 De-lib'er-a-tive, *a.* Apt to

Dêl'i-ca-cy, *n.* Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. — *SYN.* Finesness; nicety; softness.
 Dêl'i-e-ate, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; effeminate.
 De-l'i'ciôus (-lish'us), *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense.
 De-light' (-lit'-), *n.* Great joy or pleasure. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.
 De-light'ed (-lit'-), *a.* Greatly pleased. [*pleasant.*]
 De-light'ful (-lit'-), *a.* Very great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To draw the outline of; to sketch.
 De-lin'e-â'tion, *n.* A drawing in outline. [*delineates.*]
 De-lin'e-â'tor, *n.* One who
 De-lin'quen-cy (-lîpk'wen-), *n.* Failure of duty; fault.
 De-lin'quent, *a.* Falling in duty. — *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [*air.*]
 Dêl'i-quêsc'e', *v. i.* To melt in
 Dêl'i-quêsc'ence, *n.* A melting in the air.
 Dêl'i-quêsc'ent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.
 De-lir'i-ôus, *a.* Wandering in mind. [*ment.*]
 De-lir'i-um, *n.* Derangement.
 De-liv'er, *v. t.* To free; to release; to utter.
 De-liv'er-ance, *n.* Act of freeing; rescue. [*delivers.*]
 De-liv'er-er, *n.* One who
 De-liv'er-y, *n.* Release; surrender; style of utterance.
 Dêll, *n.* A little valley.
 De-lûde', *v. t.* To deceive.
 Dêl'uge, *n.* A general inundation; a flood. — *v. t.* To overflow; to drown. [*ing.*]
 De-lû'sion, *n.* Act of deluding.
 De-lû'sive, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive.
 Dêlve, *v. t.* To dig; to penetrate. [*politician.*]
 Dêm'a-gogue, *n.* An artful
 De-mân', } *n.* A
 De-mêsne' (-mên'), } manor-house and land.
 De-mând', *v. t.* To claim; to ask. — *n.* A claim by right; a question.

De-mând'ant, *n.* The plaintiff.
 Dê'mar-câ'tion, } *n.* Dis-
 Dê'mar-kâ'tion, } ion of territory; boundary.
 De-mêan', *v. t.* To behave.
 De-mêan'or, *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment.
 De-mênt'ed, *a.* Imbecile in mind; infatuated; mad.
 De-mêr'it, *n.* Ill desert.
 Dêm'i-gôd, *n.* A deified hero.
 Dêm'i-jôhn, *n.* A glass bottle in a wicker cover.
 De-mise', *n.* Death of a distinguished personage. — *v. t.* To bequeath by will.
 De-mô'e-ra-cy, *n.* Government by the people.
 Dêm'o-crât, *n.* An adherent to democracy.
 Dêm'o-crât'ic, *a.* Relating to democracy; republican.
 De-môl'ish, *v. t.* To destroy.
 Dêm'o-lî'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Destruction.
 Dê'mon, *n.* An evil spirit.
 De-mô'ni-ae, } *a.* Belong-
 Dêm'o-nî'ae-al, } ing to, or influenced by, demons.
 De-mô'ni-âc, *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit.
 Dê'mon-ôl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
 De-môn'stra-ble, *a.* Capable of being fully proved.
 Dêm'on-strâte, or De-môn's-trâte, *v. t.* To prove fully. — *SYN.* To evince; manifest.
 Dêm'on-strâ'tion, *n.* Proof to a certainty.
 De-môn'stra-tive, *a.* Conclusive.
 Dêm'on-strâ'tor, *n.* One who demonstrates.
 De-môr'al-i-zâ'tion, *n.* Destruction of morals.
 De-môr'al-ize, *v. t.* To destroy the morals or the discipline of.
 De-mûl'cent, *a.* Softening.
 De-mûr', *v. i.* To hesitate; to have scruples. — *n.* Hesitation. [*est.*]
 De-mûre', *a.* Affectedly mod-
 De-mûr'rage, *n.* Payment for the detention of a ship.

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, *long*; ä, ê, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, *short*; cäre, câr, äsk, äll, whät; ère, vèil, têrm; pîque, fîrm;

De-mûr'rer, *n.* One who demurs; a pause in law.

De-mý', *n.* A kind of small paper. [a beast.

Dén (18), *n.* A cave; lodge of

Den-dról'o-gý, *n.* Natural history of trees. [diction.

De-ní'al, *n.* Refusal; contra-

De-ní'er, *n.* A refuser.

Dén'i-zen, *n.* One made a citizen.

De-nóm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To give a name to; to call; to style.

De-nóm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A name; title; appellation.

De-nóm'i-na-tive, *a.* Con-fering a name or title.

De-nóm'i-nā'tor, *n.* Lower number in vulgar fractions.

De-nóte', *v. t.* To indicate; to signify; to mark.

De-nounce', *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten.

De-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of proclaiming a threat.

Dénse, *a.* Having its parts closely pressed together. — SYN. Close; compact; thick.

Dén'si-ty, *n.* Compactness; closeness of parts.

Dént, *n.* A small hollow; indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent in. [teeth.

Dént'al, *a.* Pertaining to the

Den-tíe'u-lā'ted, *a.* Notched so as to resemble little teeth.

Dén'ti-fríçe, *n.* Something to cleanse teeth.

Dén'til, *n.* A square block in cornices. [the teeth.

Dén'tist, *n.* An operator on

Dén'tist-ry, *n.* The business of a dentist.

Den-tí'tion (-tísh'un), *n.* The process of cutting the teeth.

Dén'u-dā'tion, *n.* A making bare.

De-núde', *v. t.* To lay bare.

De-nún'ci-a'tion (-shí-ā'-), *n.* Declaration of a threat.

De-nún'ci-a'tor (-nún'shí-), *n.* One who threatens.

De-nún'ci-a-to-ry (-nún'shí-), *a.* Containing a threat.

De-ný', *v. t.* To contradict; to refuse; to withhold.

Dé'o-dānd, *n.* Something

forfeited to the state for pious uses. [ence of duty.

Dé'on-tól'o-gý, *n.* The sci-

De-párt', *v. i.* To go away; to forsake; to die.

De-párt'ment, *n.* A distinct part, office, or division.

De-párt'üre, *n.* A going away; decease; death.

De-pénd', *v. i.* To hang; to rely; to adhere.

De-pénd'ence, } *n.* Reli-

De-pénd'en-gý, } *n.* ance; trust; subordination.

De-pénd'ent, *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One subordinate to another.

De-píet', *v. t.* To paint; to portray.

De-píet'üre, *v. t.* To paint.

De-píl'a-to-ry, *a.* Taking off the hair.

De-plét'tion, *n.* Blood-letting.

De-plór'a-ble, *a.* Lamentable.

De-plóre', *v. t.* To lament.

De-ploy', *v. t.* To display; to open or extend.

Dépl'u-mā'tion, *n.* A stripping off plumes. [feathers.

De-plúme', *v. t.* To deprive of

De-pó'nent, *n.* One who gives written testimony on oath.

De-póp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants.

De-póp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of depopulating.

De-pórt', *v. t.* To behave; to carry; to conduct.

Dé'por-tā'tion, *n.* A carrying away; exile. [behaving.

De-pórt'ment, *n.* Manner of

De-pós'al, *n.* Act of depositing.

De-póse', *v. t.* To dethrone. — *v. i.* To testify under oath.

De-pós'it, *v. t.* To lodge or place; to lay aside. — *n.* That which is laid up or aside; any thing intrusted.

De-pós'i-ta-ry, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust.

Dé'p-o-sí'tion (-zish'un), *a.* Act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit. [deposits.

De-pós'i-tor, *n.* One who

De-pósi'to-ry, *n.* A place for depositing.

De-pót' (de-pō' or dē'po), *n.* Place of deposit; railway station.

Dé'p-ra-vā'tion, *n.* Act of making worse. [to vitiate.

De-prāve', *v. t.* To corrupt;

De-prāv'i-ty, *n.* Corruption of morals.

Dé'p-re-cāte, *v. t.* To pray for deliverance from.

Dé'p-re-cā'tion, *n.* Act of deprecating. [to deprecate.

Dé'p-re-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving

De-pré'ci-āte (-pré'shí-), *v. t.* To decline in value. — *v. i.* To lower the price of; to undervalue.

De-pré'ci-ā'tion (-pré'shí-), *n.* Act of depreciating.

Dé'p-re-dāte, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder. [bing.

Dé'p-re-dā'tion, *n.* A rob-

De-pré'ss', *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to cast down.

De-pré'ssion (-pré'sh'un), *n.* Dejection; low state.

De-pré'ssive, *a.* Tending to depress.

Dé'p-ri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereave-

De-príve', *v. t.* To take from;

Dé'p-th, *n.* Deepness; profun-

Dé'p'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of de-

De-púte', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.

Dé'p'u-ty, *n.* One appointed to act for another.

De-rāng'e', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse. [sanc.

De-rāng'ed', *a.* Delirious; in-

De-rāng'e'ment (10), *n.* State of disorder; insanity.

Dér'e-liet, *n.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.

Dér'e-liet'tion, *n.* A forsaking; abandonment.

De-ride', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn. — SYN. To ridicule; mock; taunt.

De-ri'sh'ion (-rizh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.

De-ri'sive, } *a.* Mocking;

De-ri'so-ry, } *a.* ridiculing.

De-rív'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.


Dér'i-vā'tion, *n.* Deduction from a source.
 De-riv'a-tive, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.
 De-ri-ve', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw. [to detract.
 Dér'o-gāte, *v. To take away;*
 Dér'o-gā'tion, *n.* A detracting. [ing.
 De-rôg'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.
 Dér'rick, *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights.
 Dér'vis (18), *n.* A Turkish monk.
 Des-cant', *v. i.* To sing; to comment at large. Derrick.
 Dês'cant, *n.* A song in parts.
 De-scēnd', *v.* To go or come down. [an ancestor.
 De-scēnd'ant, *n.* Offspring of De-scēnt', *n.* Progress downward.
 De-scribe', *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.
 De-ser'ber, *n.* One who describes. [scribing.
 De-scrip'tion, *n.* Act of describing.
 De-scrip'tive, *a.* Containing description.
 De-ser'y', *v. t.* To discover.
 Dês'e-crāte, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.
 Dês'e-crā'tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.
 De-sērt', *n.* Merit; reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.
 Dês'ert, *a.* Solitary. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.
 De-sērt'er, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c.
 De-sērt'ion, *n.* Act of deserting.
 De-gērve', *v. t.* To merit.
 De-gērvēd', *a.* Merited.
 De-gērv'ing, *a.* Meritorious.
 Dês'ha-bille', *n.* An undress.
 Dês'ie-cāte, or De-si'e'cāte, *v. t. or i.* To dry up.
 Dês'ie-cā'tion, *n.* Process of making dry.
 De-sid'er-āte, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.
 De-sid'e-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* De-sid'e-rā'tā, 25.) A thing desired.





De-sign' (-sīn' or -zīn'), *v. t.* To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch.
 Dês'ig-nāte, *v. t.* To point out.
 Dês'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.
 De-sign'er (-sīn'- or -zīn'-), *n.* One who designs. [sire.
 De-sir'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire.
 De-sire', *n.* A wish to obtain. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.
 De-sir'ous (11), *a.* Full of desire; eager.
 De-sist', *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.
 Dēsk (18), *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit.
 Dēs'o-lāte, *v. t.* To lay waste.
 Dēs'o-late, *a.* Laid waste.
 Dēs'o-lā'tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; ruin.
 De-spāir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. i.* To abandon hope.
 De-spāch', *v.* See *Dispatch*.
 Dēs'per-ā'do (*pl.* Dēs'per-ā-dōes), *n.* A desperate man; a madman. [hope.
 Dēs'per-ate, *a.* Without hope.
 Dēs'per-ā'tion, *n.* Hopelessness. [ble.
 Dēs'pi-e-a-ble, *a.* Contemptible.
 De-spige', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain. [nity.
 De-spīte', *n.* Malice; malignity.
 De-spoil', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip.
 De-spō-li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of despoiling.
 De-spoil'er, *n.* A plunderer.
 De-spōnd', *v. i.* To lose hope.
 De-spōnd'en-çy, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.
 De-spōnd'ent, *a.* Despairing.
 Dēs'pot, *n.* An absolute prince.
 Des-pōt'ie, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [power.
 Dēs'pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power.
 Dēs'pu-mā'tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.
 Dēs'qua-mā'tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
 Des-gērt', *n.* Service of fruit, &c., at the close of a meal.

Dēs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end. [appoint.
 Dēs'tine, *v. t.* To doom; to determine.
 Dēs'ti-ny, *n.* State or condition predetermined; fate.
 Dēs'ti-tūte, *a.* In utter want; poor.
 Dēs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Utter want.
 De-stroy' (8), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste.
 De-strū'e'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction. [olition.
 De-strū'e'tion, *n.* Ruin; demolition.
 De-strū'e'tive, *a.* Ruinous.
 Dēs'tru-ctive (-we-), *n.* Disuse.
 Dēs'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected.
 De-tāch', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.
 De-tāch'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.
 Dē'tāil, or De-tāil', *n.* A minute account or portion.
 De-tāil', *v. t.* To narrate; to particularize; to select.
 De-tāin', *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain from departure.
 De-tēct', *v. t.* To bring to light; to discover.
 De-tēc'tion, *n.* Discovery.
 De-tēc'tive, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.
 De-tēn'tion, *n.* Act of detaining. [hinder.
 De-tēr', *v. t.* To prevent; to hinder.
 De-tēr'gent, *a.* Cleansing.
 De-tēr'i-o-rāte, *v. t. or i.* To make or become worse.
 De-tēr'i-o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.
 De-tēr'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.
 De-tēr'min-ate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.
 De-tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.
 De-tēr'mine, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.
 De-tēr'mined, *a.* Resolute.
 De-tēr'sive, *a.* Able to cleanse.
 De-tēst', *v. t.* To hate extremely. — *SYN.* To abhor; loathe; abominate. [ful.
 De-tēst'a-ble, *a.* Very hateful.
 Dēt'es-tā'tion, or Dēt'es-

tā'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.
 De-thrōne', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.
 De-thrōne'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.
 Dēt'i-nūe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.
 Dēt'o-nāte, } *v. t. or i.* To
 Dēt'o-nīze, } explode.
 Dēt'o-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion.
 De-tōrt', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.
 De-tōrtion, *n.* A perversion or wresting.
 De-trāet', *v. i.* To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.
 De-trāe'tion, *n.* Defamation.
 De-trāct'or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.
 Dēt'ri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury. [loss.
 Dēt'ri-mēnt'al, *a.* Causing De-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off or away.
 De-trūn'cāte, *v. t.* To lop off.
 De-trū'ſion, *n.* Act of thrusting down. [the devil.
 De'tiçe, *n.* Card of two spots; Dēv'as-tāte, or De-vās'tāte, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.
 Dēv'as-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc.
 De-vēl'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view.
 De-vēl'op-ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.
 Dē'vi-āte, *v. i.* To wander; to go astray.
 Dē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; an error.
 De-vice' (18), *n.* Scheme; contrivance. [one.
 Dēv'īl (dēv'l), *n.* The evil Dēv'īl-ish, *a.* Diabolical.
 Dēv'īl-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.
 Dē'vi-ōūs, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.
 De-vice'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.
 De-vice', *v. t.* To contrive; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.
 Dēv'is-ce', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.
 De-vice'or, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.

De-void', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.
 De-void' (dev-wōr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility.
 De-vōlve', *v.* To roll down; to transfer or be transferred.
 De-vōte', *v. t.* To dedicate; to appropriate by vow.
 De-vōt'ed, *a.* Zealous; attached.
 De-vōt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being devoted. [a bigot.
 Dēv'o-tee', *n.* One devoted; De-vō'tion, *n.* Consecration; affection; piety.
 De-vō'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
 De-vour', *v. t.* To eat up ravenously.
 De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious.
 De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.
 Dew (dū), *n.* Moisture deposited at night.
 Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.
 Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.
 Dēx'ter, } *a.* Right, as op-
 Dēx't'ral, } posed to left.
 Dex-tēr'ty, *n.* Activity and expertness. — SYN. Adroit-ness; skill; cleverness.
 Dēx'ter-ōūs, *a.* Expert in manual acts; skillful.
 Dēx'ter-ōūs-ly, *adv.* With skill.
 Dī'a-bē'tēs, *n.* A disease attended by excessive discharge of urine.
 Dī'a-bōl'ic-al, *a.* Devilish.
 Dī'a-erit'ic-al, *a.* Serving to discriminate.
 Dī'a-dem, *n.* A kingly crown.
 Dī-ær'e-sis, } *n.* (pl. Dī-ær'e-
 Dī-ēr'e-sis, } sēs or Dī-ēr'-
 e-sēs.) A mark ['] over the second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately.
 Dī-āg'o-nal, *a.* Pass- ing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.
 Dī-āg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direc- tion.  *Diag- onal.*
 Dī'a-grām, *n.* A mathemat- ical drawing.

Dī'al, *n.* A plate to show the hour by the sun. [speech.
 Dī'a-lect, *n.* A local form of Dī'a-lēc'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.
 Dī'a-lēc-ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A logician.
 Dī'a-lēc'tics, *n. sing.* Logic.
 Dī'al-ing, *n.* Science of making dialects. [dialogue.
 Dī-āl'o-gist, *n.* A speaker in a Dī'a-lōgue, *n.* Discourse between two or more.
 Dī-ām'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle. 
 Dī'a-mēt'ric-al, *a.* Diameter. Relating to, or de- scribing, a diameter; direct.
 Dī'a-mond (or dī- mund), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus: — 
 Dī'a-pā'son, *n.* An octave in music; harmony; an organ stop. *Dia- mond.*
 Dī'a-per, *n.* Figured linen.
 Dī-āph'a-noūs, *a.* Transpar- ent. [ing perspiration.
 Dī'a-pho-rēt'ic, *a.* Increas- ing perspiration.
 Dī'a-phrām (-frām), *n.* Muscle separating the chest from the bowels.
 Dī'ar-rhē'ā, } *n.* Unusual
 Dī'ar-rhō'ā, } evacuation of the intestines.
 Dī'a-ry (19), *n.* Account of daily transactions.
 Dī'a-tōn'ic, *a.* Ascending or descending, as in sound.
 Dī'a-tribe, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.
 Dib'ble, *n.* A tool for plant- ing. *n., pl. of Die.* [ing.
 Dick'y, *n.* A false shirt-coll- ar or shirt-bosom.
 Die'tāte, *v. t.* To tell for an- other to write; to suggest. — *n.* Order; suggestion; hint. [tating; an order.
 Die-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dic- ing.
 Die-tā'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.
 Die'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Unlimited in power.

sōn, ōr, d, wlf, tōōk, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; as; exist; ū as ng; this.

Die-tā'tor-shīp, *n.* Office of a dictator. [pression.]
 Dī'e'tion, *n.* Manner of ex-Dī'e'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained.
 Dī'e'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Dī'e'tā, 25.) An authoritative word or
 Dīd, *imp. of Do.* [assertion.
 Dī-dā'e'tic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.
 Dīe, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n.* (*pl.* Dīcē). A small cube. — *n.* (*pl.* Dīēs). A stamp.
 Dī-ēr'e-sis, *n.* See *Diæresis.*
 Dī'et, *n.* Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v.* To feed or eat sparingly.
 Dī'e-ta-ry, } *a.* Pertaining
 Dī'e-tēt'ic, } to diet.
 Dī'e-tēt'ies, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food.
 Dī'ffer, *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree. [ment.]
 Dī'ffer-ence, *n.* Disagree-Dī'ffer-ent, *a.* Unlike.
 Dī'ffer-ēn'tial, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference. [done.]
 Dī'fi-cult, *a.* Hard to be
 Dī'fi-cul-ty, *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress. [fidence; doubt.]
 Dī'fi-dence, *n.* Want of con-Dī'fi-dent, *a.* Distrustful; bashful.
 Dī-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out; to spread. [spread.]
 Dī-fūse', *a.* Copious; widely
 Dī-fūse'ly, *adv.* Widely; copiously. [dispersion.]
 Dī-fū'sion, *n.* A spreading;
 Dī-fū'sive, *a.* Spreading widely; scattered.
 Dīg (7), *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIGGED, DUG.] To turn up with a spade.
 Dī'gest, *n.* A collection of laws; an abridgment.
 Dī-gēst', *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach.
 Dī-gēst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.
 Dī-gēs'tion, *n.* The process of digesting. [gestion.]
 Dī-gēst'ive, *a.* Causing di-Dīg'it (18), *n.* One of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by

which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a finger.
 Dīg'it-al, *a.* Relating to a digit. [altered.]
 Dīg'ni-fied, *a.* Noble; ex-Dīg'ni-fy, *v. t.* To exalt; to advance.
 Dīg'ni-ta-ry, *n.* A person of rank.
 Dīg'ni-ty, *n.* Elevation of rank; nobleness.
 Dī'grāph, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.
 Dī-grēs's', *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander.
 Dī-grēs'sion, *n.* A deviation.
 Dīke, *n.* A ditch; a bank or mound of earth.
 Dī-lāp'i-dāte, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.
 Dī-lāp'i-dā'tion, *n.* Decay; waste. [lating.]
 Dīl'a-tā'tion, *n.* Act of di-Dī-lāte', or Dī-lāte', *v. t. or i.* To expand; to enlarge.
 Dī-lā'tion, or Dī-lā'tion, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
 Dīl'a-to-ry, *a.* Late; tardy.
 Dī-lēm'mā, or Dī-lēm'mā (18), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative.
 Dīl'i-gence, *n.* Steady application to business.
 Dīl'i-gent, *a.* Constant in application to business.
 Dīl'i-gent-ly, *adv.* With steady application.
 Dī-lūte', *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thin; diluted.
 Dī-lū'tion, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.
 Dī-lū'vi-al, } *a.* Relating to,
 Dī-lū'vi-an, } or caused by, a flood.
 Dī-lū'vi-um, *n.* A deposit of earth, &c., caused by a flood.
 Dīm, *a.* Not clear; obscure. — *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. [cents' value.]
 Dīme, *n.* A silver coin of ten
 Dī-mēn'sion, *n.* Bulk; size.
 Dī-mīn'ish, *v. t. or i.* To make or become less. — SYN. To lessen; decrease; abate.

Dīm'i-nū'tion, *n.* A making or growing smaller. [small.]
 Dī-mīn'u-tive, *a.* Little;
 Dīm'is-so-ry, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [cotton cloth.]
 Dīm'i-ty, *n.* A kind of ribbed
 Dīm'ness, *n.* Dullness; gloom. [in the cheek.]
 Dīm'ple, *n.* A little hollow
 Dīn, *n.* Loud noise; clamor.
 Dīne, *v. i.* To eat dinner.
 Dīn'gi-ness, *n.* A dusky hue.
 Dīn'gle, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul.]
 Dīn'gy, *a.* Dusky; soiled;
 Dīn'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.
 Dīnt, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow.
 Dī-ōc'e-san, or Dī'o-cē'san, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
 Dī'o-cēse, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.
 Dī'o-rā'mā, or Dī-o-rā'mā (18), *n.* An ingenious optical contrivance.
 Dīp (7), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; to trust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.
 Dīph-thē'ri-a (dīf- or dīp-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.
 Dīph'thong (dīf- or dīp'-), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
 Dīph-thōn'gal (dīf- or dīp-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.
 Dī-plō'mā (18), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, &c.
 Dī-plō'ma-çy, *n.* Conduct of negotiations between nations. [to diplomacy.]
 Dīp'lo-māt'ic, *a.* Pertaining
 Dī-plō'ma-tist, } *n.* One
 Dīp'lo-mate, } skilled in diplomacy.
 Dīp'per, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.
 Dīre, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.
 Dī-rēt', *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.

ū, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ŷ, ö, ŷ, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Dî-rêc'tion, *n.* Aim; order.
Dî-rêc'tly, *adv.* Immediately.
Dî-rêc'tness, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.
Dî-rêc'tor, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.
Dî-rêc'to-ry, *n.* Book of directions; a guide-book.
Dî-re'ful, *a.* Dreadful; dire.
Dirge (18), *n.* A funeral song.
Dirk, *n.* A kind of dagger.
Dirt, *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.
Dirt'y, *a.* Foul with dirt. — *v. t.* To make foul; to dirt.
Dis'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.
Dis-a'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.
Dis'a-bûse', *v. t.* To undeceive.
Dis'ad-vân'tage, *n.* Loss; unfavorable state.
Dis'ad'van-tâ'geous, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious. [less friendly].
Dis'af-fêct', *v. t.* To make
Dis'af-fêct'ed, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.
Dis'af-fêc'tion, *n.* Want of affection; alienation.
Dis'a-gree', *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.
Dis'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant. [pleasantly].
Dis'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* Unpleasantly.
Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* Difference.
Dis'al-low', *v. t.* To refuse to allow.
Dis'al-low'ance, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.
Dis'an-nûl'. See *Annul*.
Dis'ap-pêar', *v. i.* To vanish from sight.
Dis'ap-pêar'ance, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.
Dis'ap-point', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope.
Dis'ap-point'ment, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectation.
Dis'ap-pro-bâ'tion, *n.* A disapproval; dislike.
Dis'ap-prov'al (11), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

Dis'ap-prove', *v. t.* To censure; to refuse to approve.
Dis-arm', *v. t.* To deprive of arms.
Dis'ar-rânge', *v. t.* To put out of order.
Dis'ar-rânge'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order.
Dis'ar-rây', *v. t.* To undress. — *n.* Want of order; undress.
Dis-âs'ter, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.
Dis-âs'troux, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.
Dis'a-vow', *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
Dis'a-vow'al, *n.* A denial.
Dis-bând', *v. t. or i.* To dismiss from military service.
Dis'be-liêf', *n.* Want or refusal of belief. [credit].
Dis'be-liêve', *v. t.* To disbelieve.
Dis'be-liêv'er, *n.* An infidel.
Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To ease of a burden.
Dis-bûrse', *v. t.* To expend; to pay out; to spend.
Dis-bûrse'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.
Disce. See *Disk*.
Dis-cêrd', *v. t.* To dismiss.
Dis-cêrn' (diz-zêrn'), *v.* To see; to perceive; to judge.
Dis-cêrn'i-ble (diz-zêrn'-), *a.* Capable of being discerned.
Dis-cêrn'ing, *a.* Judicious.
Dis-cêrn'ment, *n.* Act of discerning. — *SYN.* Penetration; discrimination.
Dis-chârg'e', *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; explosion.
Dis-cî'ple (18), *n.* A learner; a scholar or follower.
Dis-cî'ple-ship, *n.* State of a disciple.
Dis'ci-plin-â-ri-an, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.
Dis'ci-plin-a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or intended for, discipline.
Dis'ci-plîne, *n.* Education and government; order; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.

Dis-elâim', *v. t.* To disown; to renounce. [to reveal].
Dis-elôge', *v. t.* To uncover; to disclose.
Dis-elôs'ûre, *n.* A revealing; that which is disclosed.
Dis-eôl'or (-kûl'ur), *v. t.* To alter the color of. [of color].
Dis-eôl'or-â'tion, *n.* Change of color.
Dis-eôm'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee; to rout; to defeat.
Dis-eôm'fit-ûre, *n.* Defeat.
Dis-eôm'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet. [commode].
Dis'eom-môde', *v. t.* To irritate; to disturb the temper of. [order; disturbance].
Dis'eom-pôs'ûre, *n.* Disquiet.
Dis'eon-cêrt', *v. t.* To disturb; to unsettle the mind of. [unite; to separate].
Dis'eon-nêct', *v. t.* To disconnect.
Dis'eon-nêc'tion, *n.* Separation; want of union.
Dis'eôn'so-late, *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation.
Dis'eon-tênt', *n.* Uneasiness.
Dis'eon-tênt'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied.
Dis'eon-tênt'ment, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
Dis'eon-tin'u-ance, } *n.* A
Dis'eon-tin'u-â'tion, } ceasing; interruption.
Dis'eon-tin'ûe, *v.* To put or leave off.
Dis'eord, *n.* Disagreement; strife. [harmony; discord].
Dis'eôrd'ance. — *n.* Want of order; a. Inconsistent; not harmonious.
Dis'eount, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.
Dis'eount, or **Dis'eount'**, *v. t.* To allow discount; to lend money on, deducting the allowance for interest.
Dis'eoun'te-nance, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor.
Dis'eou'r'age (-kûr'ej), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.
Dis'eou'r'age-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.
Dis'eôurse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. t.* To converse; to talk.
Dis'eou'r'te-ôus (-kûr'te-), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf, tôo, tôök; ðrn, rye, pull; ç, ð, soft; e, ð, hard; u; exist; u as ug; this.

Dis-coûr'te-sy, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness. Dis-côv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal. Dis-côv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered. Dis-côv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers. Dis-côv'er-y, *n.* A finding out; disclosure. Dis-crêd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace. Dis-crêd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation. [tious. Dis-creet', *a.* Prudent; cautious. Dis-crêp'an-çy, } *n.* Difference. Dis-crêp'ance, } *ence*; disagreement. [disagreeing. Dis-crêp'ant, *a.* Different. Dis-crête', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjointed. Dis-crê'tion (-krêsh'un), *n.* Prudence; freedom to act at will. Dis-crê'tion-al, } *a.* To Dis-crê'tion-a-ry, } be governed by judgment only. Dis-erim'i-nâ-te, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate. Dis-erim'i-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of discriminating. Dis-erim'i-na-tive, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [talk. Dis-cûr'sion, *n.* Desultory Dis-cûr'sive, *a.* Roving; irregular. [quilt. Dis'eus, *n.* The ancient Dis-euss', *v. t.* To disperse; to examine by discussion. — *SYN.* To debate. Dis-eûs'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* A debate; disquisition. Dis-eûs'sive, *a.* Able or tending to discuss. Dig-dâin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To scorn; to despise. Dig-dâin'ful (17), *a.* Scornful; contemptuous. Dig-êage', *n.* Distemper; malady. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness. [go on shore. Dis'em-bâr'k', *v.* To put or Dis'em-bâr'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment. Dis'em-bôd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.

Dis'em-bôgue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream. Dis'em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of. Dis'en-chânt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment. Dis'en-cûm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction. Dis'en-gâge', *v. t.* To free from an engagement or a tie. Dis'en-gâged', *a.* Vacant; at leisure. Dis'en-gâge'ment, *n.* Release from engagement. Dis'en-tân'gle, *v. t.* To set free from perplexity. Dis'en-tân'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling. Dis'en-tomb' (-tômb'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb. Dis'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike. Dis-fâ'vor, *n.* Want of favor; disregard. [disfiguring. Dis-fig'u-râ'tion, *n.* Act of Dis-fig'ûre, *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface. [ment. Dis-fig'ûre-ment, *n.* Defacement. Dis-frân'chise (-chiz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship. Dis-frân'chise-ment, *n.* A deprivation of privileges. Dis-gôrge', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up. Dis-grâce', *n.* State of shame; disfavor; dishonor. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame. Dis-grâce'ful, *a.* Shameful. Dis-guise', *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal. Dis-gûst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease. Dis-gûst'ful, } *a.* Provoking Dis-gûst'ing, } dislike. Dîsh (18), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes. Dis'ha-bille', *n.* An undress; deshabelle. [courage. Dis-heart'en, *v. t.* To dis-Dî-shêv'el, *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair. Dig-hôn'est (-ôn'est), *a.* Void

of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless; knavish. Dig-hôn'est-y (-ôn'est-), *n.* Knavery. Dig-hôn'or (-ôn'ur, 33), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to refuse payment of. Dig-hôn'or-a-ble (-ôn'ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful. Dis-in'eli-nâ'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion. Dis'in-elîne', *v. t.* To produce dislike in. Dis'in-fêct', *v. t.* To purify from infection. Dis'in-fêc'tion, *n.* A purifying from infection. Dis'in-gên'u-ôus, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — *SYN.* Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful. Dis'in-hêr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting. Dis'in-te-grâte, *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts. Dis'in-te-grâ'tion, *n.* A separation of integrant parts. Dis'in-têr', *v. t.* To take out of a grave. Dis'in-ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest. Dis'in-ter'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave. [free. Dis'in-thrall', *v. t.* To set Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate. Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints of; to dislocate. Dis-jûnet', *a.* Separate; disjointed. Dis-jûn'etion, *n.* Disunion; separation. Dis-jûn'etive, *a.* Tending to disjoin. Disk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet. Dis-like', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to. Dis'lo-câte, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint. Dis'lo-câ'tion, *n.* A displacing; a joint put out. Dis-lodge', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station. — *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.


ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tÛrn; pique, firm;

Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal, or true to allegiance. [delity.]
 Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity.
 Dis'm'al, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
 Dis-mán'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c. [of masts.]
 Dis-mást', *v. t.* To deprive
 Dis-máy', *v. t.* To daunt; to appal. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright.
 Dis-mém'ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.
 Dis-mém'ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division.
 Dis-miss', *v. t.* To send away.
 Dis-miss'al, *n.* A dismissing.
 Dis-mis'sion (-mish'un) *n.* A sending away; discharge.
 Dis-mount', *v. i.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
 Dis/o-bé'di-ence, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey. [to obey.]
 Dis/o-bé'di-ent, *a.* Refusing
 Dis/o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.
 Dis/o-blige', *v. t.* To offend.
 Dis/o-blig'ing, *a.* Not gratifying; unkind.
 Dis-ór'dér, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick. [posed.]
 Dis-ór'dered, *p. a.* Indis-
 Dis-ór'dér-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.
 Dis-ór'gan-i-zá'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.
 Dis-ór'gan-ize, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.
 Dis-ówn', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.
 Dis-pár'age, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.
 Dis-pár'age-ment (10), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — *SYN.* Detraction; derogation.
 Dis-pár'i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
 Dis-párt', *v. t. or i.* To part.
 Dis-pás'sion-ate, *a.* Free from passion; cool; calm.
 Dis-pá'tch', *v. t.* To send away; to put out of the way; to kill. — *n.* Speed; haste; message sent.

Dis-pél', *v. t.* To drive away.
 Dis-pén'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.
 Dis-pén'sa-ry, *n.* Place for dispensing medicines.
 Dis'pen-sá'tion, *n.* Distribution; exemption from a law.
 Dis-pén'sa-tive, } *a.* Hav-
 Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, } ing power of granting dispensation.
 Dis-pén'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book telling how to compound medicines.
 Dis-pén'se', *v. t.* To deal out.
 Dis-pé'uple, *v. t.* To depopulate.
 Dis-pérse', *v. t.* To scatter.
 Dis-pé'r'sion, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered.
 Dis-pír'it, *v. t.* To discourage. [place.]
 Dis-plá'ce', *v. t.* To put out of
 Dis-plá'y', *v. t.* To spread wide; to open. — *n.* Exhibition; show.
 Dis-pléáse', *v. t.* To give offense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.
 Dis-pléá'gure (-plézh'ur), *n.* Slight anger; pain received.
 Dis-plóde', *v.* To burst.
 Dis-pló'sion, *n.* A bursting with noise.
 Dis-pórt', *n.* Play; sport; pastime. — *v. i.* To sport; to play; to wanton.
 Dis-pó'sal (11), *n.* Act of disposing; management.
 Dis-pó'se', *v. t.* To place; to incline; to adapt or fit.
 Dis-pó'sed', *a.* Inclined; minded.
 Dis'po-sítion (-zish'un), *n.* Order; distribution; temper of mind.
 Dis'pos-séss' (or -poz-zés'), *v. t.* To put out of possession.
 Dis-pos-sés'sion (-pos-sésh'un or -poz-zésh'un), *n.* Act of dispossessing.
 Dis-práise' *n.* Censure; blame. — *v. t.* To blame.
 Dis-próof', *n.* Refutation; confutation.
 Dis'pro-pór'tion, *n.* Want

of proportion or symmetry. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable.
 Dis'pro-pór'tion-al, } *a.*
 Dis'pro-pór'tion-ate, } Unequal; without proportion.
 Dis-próve', *v. t.* To confute.
 Dis'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being disputed.
 Dis'pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes or argues.
 Dis'pu-tá'tion, *n.* Act of disputing; argumentation.
 Dis'pu-tá'tious, *a.* Given to dispute.
 Dis-púte', *v. t. or i.* To debate; to quarrel. — *n.* Contest in words.
 Dis-qual'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* That which disqualifies.
 Dis-qual'i-fy', *v. t.* To make unfit; to disable.
 Dis-qui'et, *v. t.* To make uneasy. — *SYN.* To disturb; vex; fret. — *n.* Restlessness. [ness.]
 Dis-qui'e-túde, *n.* Uneasiness.
 Dis'qui-sítion (-zish'un), *n.* A formal discussion on any subject; inquiry.
 Dis-re-gárd', *n.* Slight; neglect. — *v. t.* To slight.
 Dis-rél'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike.
 Dis-rép'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not creditable; dishonorable.
 Dis're-púte', *n.* Want of reputation or esteem.
 Dis're-spéct', *n.* Want of respect; incivility.
 Dis're-spéct'ful, *a.* Uncivil; rude.
 Dis-róbe', *v.* To undress.
 Dis-rúp'tion, *n.* Act of breaking asunder; breach.
 Dis-sát'is-fá'ction, *n.* Discontent; dislike; displeasure. [please.]
 Dis-sát'is-fy', *v. t.* To dis-
 Dis-séct', *v. t.* To divide and examine minutely.
 Dis-sé'ction, *n.* The act of dissecting; anatomy.
 Dis-séct'or, *n.* An anatomist.
 Dis-séize', *v. t.* To dispossess.
 Dis-sém'ble, *v. t.* To conceal; to feign. — *v. i.* To act the hypocrite.
 Dis-sém'i-náte, *v. t.* To scat-

ter in various directions; to sow.
 Dis-sēm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of disseminating.
 Dis-sēm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who disseminates.
 Dis-sēn'sion, *n.* Contention; disagreement; strife.
 Dis-sēnt', *v. t.* To disagree; to differ. — *n.* Disagreement. [sents.]
 Dis-sēnt'er, *n.* One who disagrees.
 Dis-sēn'tient, *a.* Disagreeing.
 Dis'ser-tā'tion, *n.* A discourse; essay; treatise.
 Dis-sērv'ice, *n.* Injury done.
 Dis-sēv'er, *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite.
 Dis-sēv'er-ance, *n.* Act of severing. [ment.]
 Dis'si-dēnce, *n.* Disagree.
 Dis'si-dent, *n.* A dissenter. — *a.* Dissenting.
 Dis-sim'i-lar, *a.* Unlike.
 Dis-sim'i-lār'i-ty, } *n.* Un-
 Dis'si-mil'i-tūde, } like-
 ness; difference; want of re-
 semblance. [risy.]
 Dis-sim'u-lā'tion, *n.* Hypoc-
 Dis'si-pāte, *v. t.* To drive
 asunder; to scatter.
 Dis'si-pā'ted, *a.* Given to
 pleasure; dissolute; loose.
 Dis'si-pā'tion, *n.* Dispersion;
 a dissolute course of life.
 Dis-sō'ci-āte (-sō'shī-), *v. t.*
 To disunite; to separate.
 Dis-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shī-), *n.*
 Separation; division.
 Dis'so-lu-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being dissolved.
 Dis'so-lūte, *a.* Loose in morals
 or conduct.
 Dis'so-lūte-ly, *adv.* In a
 loose or wanton manner.
 Dis'so-lū'tion, *n.* Act of dis-
 solving; death.
 Dis-sōlv'e, *v. t. or i.* To
 melt; to liquefy; to sepa-
 rate; to terminate.
 Dis-sōlv'ent, *n.* That which
 dissolves. — *a.* Having power
 to dissolve.
 Dis'so-nance, *n.* Discord.
 Dis'so-nant, *a.* Discordant;
 harsh to the ear.
 Dis-suāde' (-swād'), *v. t.* To
 advise or exhort against.

Dis-suā'sion, *n.* Act of dis-
 suading.
 Dis-suā'sive, *a.* Tending to
 dissuade. — *n.* Argument
 employed to deter.
 Dis'syl-lāb'ie, *a.* Consisting
 of two syllables only.
 Dis-syl'la-ble, or Dis'syl-la-
 ble, *n.* A word of two syl-
 lables.
 Dis'taff (18), *n.*
 A staff from
 which flax is
 drawn in spin-
 ning. 
 Dis-tāin', *v. t.*
 To stain.
 Dis'tance, *n.* Distaff.
 Space between bodies; re-
 moteness; reserve. — *v. t.*
 To leave behind, as in a
 race.
 Dis'tant, *a.* Remote in time,
 place, or connection, &c. —
 SYN. Separate; far; indis-
 tinct; shy; cool; haughty.
 Dis-tāste', *n.* Disrelish; dis-
 gust; aversion.
 Dis-tāste'ful, *a.* Nauseous;
 offensive.
 Dis-tēmp'er, *n.* A morbid
 state of the body; disease;
 malady. — *v. t.* To affect
 with disease; to disturb.
 Dis-tēnd', *v. t.* To swell.
 Dis-tēn'tion, *n.* A stretching.
 Dis'tieh (dis'tik), *n.* A coup-
 let, or two poetic lines.
 Dis-till' (16), *v. i.* To fall in
 Dis-till' } drops; to drop. —
v. t. To extract spirit from.
 Dis-till-ā'tion, *n.* The act of
 distilling. [tills.]
 Dis-till'er, *n.* One who dis-
 Dis-till'er-y, *n.* A place for
 distilling.
 Dis-tinet', *a.* Separate; dif-
 ferent; clear; not confused.
 Dis-tine'tion, *n.* Difference.
 Dis-tinet'ive, *a.* Marking
 distinction or difference.
 Dis-tinet'ly, *adv.* In a dis-
 tinct manner. [precision.]
 Dis-tinet'ness, *n.* Clearness;
 Dis-tin'guish (-ting'gwish),
v. t. To note the difference
 between. — *v. i.* To make
 distinctions.

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Cap-
 able of being distinguished.
 Dis-tin'guished (-gwisht), *a.*
 Eminent; celebrated.
 Dis-tōrt', *v. t.* To twist; to
 writhe. [torting.]
 Dis-tōrtion, *n.* Act of dis-
 Dis-trāct', *v. t.* To perplex;
 to agitate; to craze.
 Dis-trāct'ed, *n.* Deranged.
 Dis-trāct'ion, *n.* Confusion;
 state of disordered reason.
 Dis-trāin', *v. t.* To seize for
 debt without legal process.
 Dis-trāint', *n.* A seizure for
 debt.
 Dis-trēss', *n.* Act of dis-
 training; thing seized; ex-
 treme pain. — *v. t.* To pain;
 to afflict.
 Dis-trēss'ing, *a.* Afflicting.
 Dis-trib'ute, *v. t.* To divide
 among a number.
 Dis'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Act of dis-
 tributing.
 Dis-trib'u-tive, *a.* Distrib-
 uting, or tending to do so.
 Dis'triet, *n.* A circuit; re-
 gion; tract. — *v. t.* To di-
 vide into circuits.
 Dis-trust', *v. t.* To suspect;
 to disbelieve. — *n.* Want of
 confidence.
 Dis-trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious.
 Dis-tūrb', *v. t.* To perplex;
 to disquiet; to agitate.
 Dis-tūrb'ance, *n.* Agitation;
 confusion; tumult.
 Dis-ūn'ion (-yun'yun), *n.*
 Want of union.
 Dis'u-nite', *v. t.* To separate.
 Dis-ūse', *v. t.* To cease to
 make use of. [desuetude.]
 Dis-use', *n.* Cessation of use;
 Ditch (18), *n.* A trench in the
 earth. — *v. t. or i.* To trench;
 to make a ditch. [before.]
 Dīt'to, *n.* The same thing as
 Dīt'ty (19), *n.* A poem to be
 sung. [urine.]
 Dī'u-rēt'ie, *a.* Promoting
 Dī-ūr'nal, *a.* Constituting a
 day; daily.
 Dī-vān', *n.* Turkish council
 of state; council chamber;
 kind of small sofa.
 Dī-vār'i-cāte, *v. i.* To di-
 vide into two branches.

Dive, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep.
Dī'ver, *n.* One who dives; a bird remarkable for diving.
Dī-věrge', *v. i.* To tend different ways from one point.
Dī-věr'geŋce, *n.* Gradual deviation from a point.
Dī-věr'gent, *a.* Separating from each other.
Dī'vers, *a.* Several; sundry.
Dī'verse, *a.* Varied; different; various.
Dī'verse-ly, *adv.* Differently.
Dī-věr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making various.
Dī-věr'si-fy, *v. t.* To make diverse or various.
Dī-věr'sion, *n.* A turning aside; sport; amusement.
Dī-věr'si-ty, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.
Dī-věrt', *v. t.* To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.
Dī-věrt'ing, *a.* Pleasing.
Dī-věrt'iŋe-ment, *n.* Diver-sion.
Dī-vest', *v. t.* To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.
Dī-vest'ūre, *n.* Act of putting off. [being divided].
Dī-vid'a-ble, *a.* Capable of dividing.
Dī-vid'e', *v. t.* To part or separate, as a whole.
Dīv'i-dend, *n.* Number to be divided; share divided.
Dī-vid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; (*pl.*) compasses. [ing].
Dīv'i-nā'tion, *n.* A foretell.
Dī-vine', *a.* Pertaining to God. — *n.* A minister of the Gospel. — *v.* To foretell.
Dī-vi'n'ly, *adv.* In a godlike manner.
Dīv'ing-bēll, *n.* A machine for going under water in.
Dī-vi'n'i-ty, *n.* Divine nature; the Deity; theology.
Dī-viŋ'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
Dī-viŋ'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being divided. [of dividing].
Dī-viŋ'ion (*-viŋ'un*), *n.* Act.
Dī-vi'sor, *n.* A number that divides another.
Dī-vōrċe', *n.* Legal dissolution of marriage. — *v. t.* To

separate, as a husband and wife
Dī-vūlċe', *v. t.* To publish; to disclose or make known.
Diz'en, or **Dī'zen**, *v. t.* To dress gaudily.
Diz'zy-ness, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
Diz'zy (13), *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy.
Do, *v.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to succeed; to answer the purpose.
Dōċ'ile, *a.* Ready to be taught.
Do-ċil'i-ty, *n.* Teachableness.
Dōċk, *n.* A place for ships; a certain plant. — *v. t.* To cut short. [dock].
Dōċk'āċe, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
Dōċk'et, *n.* A label tied to goods; a register of cases in court. — *v. t.* To mark with titles. [naval stores].
Dōċk'-yārd, *n.* A yard for docks.
Dōċ'tor, *n.* A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician.
Dōċ'tor-āte, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
Dōċ'tress, *n.* A female physician.
Dōċ'tri-nal, *a.* Consisting in, or containing, doctrine. — *n.* Something that is part of doctrine.
Dōċ'trine, *n.* What is taught; a gospel truth; tenet.
Dōċ'u-ment, *n.* Written instruction; proof.
Dōċ'u-mēnt'al, } *a.* Con-
Dōċ'u-mēnt'a-ry, } sisting
in written evidence.
Do-dōċ'a-gōn, *n.* A figure of twelve sides.
Do-dōċ'a-hē'dron,
n. A solid having
twelve equal faces.
Dōċċe, *v. i.* To start suddenly
aside. — *v. t.* To
evade by starting
Dodecahe-
drons.
Dōċe (18), *n.* A female deer.
Dō'er, *n.* One who performs.
Dōċes (dōċz), *third person sing.*
indicative present of *Do*.

Dōċf (1), *v. t.* To put off; to strip.
Dōċg, *n.* A domestic animal. — *v. t.* To follow continually.
Dōċċ'-dāys, *n. pl.* The days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
Dōċċ'ċed, *a.* Sullen; morose.
Dōċċ'ċed-ly, *adv.* Sullenly.
Dōċċ'ċer-el, *n.* A kind of irregular measure in poetry.
Dōċċ'mā (18), *n.* A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet.
Dōċ-māt'ie, } *a.* Positive;
Dōċ-māt'ie-al, } magisterial.
Dōċ'ma-tiŋm, *n.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
Dōċ'ma-tist, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dōċ'ma-tize, *v. i.* To assert positively without proof.
Dōċ't-toōth (21), *n.* A tooth like a dog's.
Dōċ't-trōt, *n.* A gentle trot.
Dōi'ly (19), *n.* A small colored napkin.
Do'ings, *n. pl.* Things done.
Dōit, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.
Dōle, *n.* A thing dealt out. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions.
Dōle'ful (17), *a.* Expressing or causing grief. — *SYN.* Mournful; melancholy.
Dōle'sōme (*-sūm*), *a.* Gloomy; dismal. [for a child].
Dōll (1), *n.* A puppet or baby.
Dōl'lār, *n.* A silver coin of the United States; 100 cents.
Dōl'lōr, *n.* Pain; grief.
Dōl'or-oūs, *a.* Sorrowful; painful. [fish].
Dōl'phin, *n.* A cetaceous Dōlt.
Dōlt, *n.* A stupid fellow.
Dōlt'ish, *a.* Stupid; blockish.
Do-māin', *n.* Extent of territory or sway. — *SYN.* Empire; dominion; possession; estate.
Dōme (18), *n.* An arched roof or cupola.
Do-mēs'tic, *a.* Belonging to home; tame. — *n.* A house-servant.
Do-mēs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To make domestic or tame.

sōn, ōr, dċ, wōlf, tōo, tōōk; ūrn, rŋe, pŋll; ċ, ċċ, soft; e, ċ, hard; aċ; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Döm'i-çil, } *n.* A permanent
Döm'i-çile, } dwelling.
Döm'i-çile, } *v. t.* To es-
Döm'i-çil'i-äte, } tablish a
fixed residence.
Döm'i-çil'i-a-ry (or -sil'ya-
ry), *a.* Pertaining to an
abode. [vailing.
Döm'i-nant, *a.* Ruling; pre-
Döm'i-nä'tion, *n.* Rule; do-
minion. [with insolence.
Döm'i-neer', *v. i.* To rule
Do-min'i-cal, *a.* Relating
to our Lord.
Do-min'i-can, *n.* One of an
order of monks. [authority.
Do-min'ion, *n.* Sovereign
Döm'i-no (18), *n.* A hood or
cloak; a game.
Dön, *n.* Spanish title. — *v. t.*
To put on. [to give.
Dön'äte, *v. t.* To bestow;
Do-nä'tion, *n.* A gift; a pres-
ent. [largess.
Dön'a-tive, *n.* A gift; a
Döne (düñ), *p. p.* of *Do*.
Dön'key (19), *n.* An ass or
mule.
Dön'or, *n.* One who gives.
Döom, *v. t.* To sentence;
to destine. — *n.* Sentence
given. [ment.
Döoms'däy, *n.* Day of judg-
Döor, *n.* The gate of a house;
entrance. [a janitor.
Döör'-keep'er, *n.* A porter;
Dör'ie, *a.* Relating to an
order of architecture.
Dör-man-çy, *n.* State of be-
ing dormant. [vate.
Dör'mant, *a.* Sleeping; pri-
Dör'mer, }
Dör'mer- }
win'dow, }
n. An up-
right win-
dow in the
roof of a
house. Dormer-window.
Dör'mi-to-ry, *n.* A place to
sleep in.
Dör'mouse (21), *n.* A small
animal resembling the squir-
rel in its habits. [back.
Dör'sal, *a.* Relating to the
Döse, *n.* As much medicine
as is taken at one time. —
v. t. To give in doses.



Dormer-window.

Döt, *n.* A point used in writ-
ing and printing. — *v. t.* To
mark with dots.
Döt'täge, *n.* Imbecility of
mind from old age.
Döt'tard, *n.* One whose mind
is impaired by age. [ment.
Do-tä'tion, *n.* An endow-
Döte (8), *v. i.* To be or be-
come silly through age, or
from love.
Döüb'le (düb'l), *a.* Twofold;
in pairs; deceitful. — *v. t.*
To make twofold; to fold;
to pass round a headland. —
n. Twice the quantity.
Döüb'le-déal'ing (düb'l-), *n.*
Dealing with duplicity.
Döüb'let, *n.* A pair; a waist-
coat; (*pl*) the same number
on both dice, &c.
Döüb-löön', *n.* A Spanish
coin of about sixteen dollars.
Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in
suspense; to hesitate. — *v.*
t. To distrust; to suspect.
— *n.* Hesitation; distrust.
Doubt'ful (dout'-), *a.* Uncer-
tain. [doubt.
Doubt'ful-ly, *adv.* With
Doubt'less (dout'less), *adv.*
Without doubt; unques-
tionably. [gift; bribe.
Dou-çeur' (döo-sür'), *n.* A
Döugh (dö), *n.* Unbaked
paste of bread.
Döugh'nüt (dö'-), *n.* A small
fried cake.
Dough'ty (dow'ty), *a.* Brave.
Döugh'y (dö'y), *a.* Like
dough. [head into water.
Douse, *v.* To plunge over
Döve, *n.* A domestic pigeon.
Döve'-eöt, } *n.* A place
Döve'-house, } for pigeons.
Döve'tail, *n.* A joint in form
of a dove's tail spread. — *v.*
t. To join by dovetail.
Döw'a-çer, *n.* A widow with
a jointure.
Döw'äy, *n.* An awkward,
ill-dressed woman.
Döw'el (8), *v. t.* To fasten
together by pins, as boards.
Döw'er, *n.* The portion of a
married woman or a widow.
Down, *prep.* Along a descent.
— *adv.* Below the horizon;

on the ground; below. — *n.*
Bank of sand; level, sandy
land; soft feathers or tender
hair. [ward.
Down'eäst, *a.* Cast down.
Down'fall, *n.* A fall; ruin.
Down'hill, *n.* Declivity;
slope of a hill; descent. —
a. Descending.
Down'right (-rit), *a.* Open;
plain. — *adv.* Plainly.
Down'ward, *a.* Descending.
— *adv.* To a lower place.
Down'y, *a.* Like down; soft.
Döw'ry. See *Dower*.
Dox-öm'ö-gy, *n.* A short
hymn giving praise to God.
Döze, *v. i.* To slumber. — *n.*
Imperfect sleep; slumber.
Döz'en, *a.* or *n.* Twelve.
Döz'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.
Döz'y, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.
Dräb, *n.* A strumpet. — *a.*
Of a dull brownish-yellow or
gray color. [gle.
Dräb'ble, *v. t.* or *i.* To drag-
Drächm (dräm), } *n.*
Dräch'mmä (dräk'mä), } The
eighth part of an ounce.
Dräff (1), *n.* Dregs; refuse.
Dräft, *n.* Act of drawing; or-
der for money; a sketch; a
detachment. — *v. t.* To
draw; to select.
Dräg, *v. t.* To pull with force.
— *v. t.* To be drawn along on
the ground. — *n.* A net; a
harrow; a kind of sledge.
Dräg'gle, *v.* To draw or be
drawn on the ground.
Dräg'o-man (21), *n.* An in-
terpreter.
Dräg'on, *n.* A kind of fabu-
lous winged serpent.
Dräg'on-flÿ, *n.* An insect
with a long, slender body.
Dra-göön', *n.* A kind of
cavalry soldier. — *v. t.* To
persecute; to force.
Dräin, *n.* A channel for wa-
ter. — *v. t.* or *i.* To draw
off gradually; to exhaust.
Dräin'äge, *n.* A draining.
Dräke, *n.* The male of the
duck kind.
Dräm, *n.* A glass of spirit;
eighth of an ounce troy.
Drä'mä, or Drä'mä (18), *n.*

ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, whät; çre veil, tärn; pique, firm;

A theatrical composition; a play.

Dra-mät'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Dra-mät'ic-al, } ing to the
drama.

Dräm'a-tist, *n.* A dramatic author or writer of plays.

Dräm'a-tize, *v. t.* To represent in a drama. [*Drink*.]

Dränk, *imp. & p. p.* of **Dräpe**, *v. t.* To cover with drapery. [in cloths.]

Dräp'er, *n.* One who deals with drapery.

Dräp'er-y, *n.* The dress of a picture or statue. [ive.]

Dräs'tic, *a.* Powerful; act-
Draught (**dräft**), *n.* Act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; current of air; depth of water; (*pl.*) a game.

Draught'-hörse (**dräft'-**) *n.* A horse for drawing.

Draughts'man (**21**), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Draw, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. DREW*; *p. p. DRAWN*.] To pull; to allure; to delineate. — *n.* Act of drawing; a lot drawn.

Draw'bäck, *n.* Hindrance; duty refunded on goods; any loss.

Draw'-bridge, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up or aside.

Draw-ee', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

Draw'er, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box; (*pl.*) an under garment for the legs. [sketch.]

Draw'ing, *n.* A delineation; **Draw'ing-rööm**, *n.* A room for company.

Drawl, *v. t. or i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

Drawn, *p. p.* of **Draw**.

Dray, *n.* A low cart on wheels.

Dread, *n.* Great and continuing fear; terror. — *v. t.* To be in great fear. — *a.* Awful; terrible.

Dread'ful, *a.* Inspiring dread; terrible; shocking.

Dread'ful-ly, *adv.* Terribly.

Dread'naught (**-nawt**), *n.* A very thick cloth.

Drēam, *n.* Thoughts in sleep. — *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p. DREAMED, DREAMT*.] To think in sleep; to fancy.

Drēam'y, *a.* Full of dreams; visionary. [*Dream*.]

Drēamt, *imp. & p. p.* of **Drēar**, { *a.* Sorrowful; dis-
Drēar'y, } mal; gloomy.

Drēar'i-ness, *n.* Gloominess.

Drēdge, *n.* An oyster-net. — *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on; to gather with a dredge.

Drēdg'ing-böx, *n.* A box for sprinkling with flour.

Drēg'g'y, *a.* Containing dregs.

Drēgs, *n. pl.* Lees; refuse.

Drēnch, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly. — *n.* A draught; a potion of medicine.

Drēss (**2**), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DRESSED; DREST*.] To clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. — *n.* Clothes worn; garments.

Drēss'er, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

Drēss'ing-rööm, *n.* A room to dress in.

Drēss'y, *a.* Showy in dress.

Drib'ble, *v. i.* To slaver.

Drib'blet, { *n.* A small quan-
Drib'let, } tity; petty sum.

Drift, *n.* Design; pile of snow or sand. — *v. i. or t.* To float; to form in heaps.

Drill (**1**), *n.* A tool for boring holes. — *v. t.* To bore; to train by exercise.

Drill'-plow, { *n.* A plow
Drill'-plough, } for sowing in drills.

Drink, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. DRANK*.] To swallow liquor. — *v. t.* To swallow; to imbibe. — *n.* Liquor of any kind for drinking.

Drink'er, *n.* One who drinks.

Drip, *v. i.* To fall in drops.

Drip'pings, *n. pl.* Fat falling from roasting meat.

Drive, *v. t.* [*imp. DROVE*; *p. p. DRIVEN*.] To urge; to compel; to carry on. — *v. i.* To rush on; to be impelled.

— *n.* Excursion in a carriage.

Driv'el (**driv'l**, **8**), *v. i.* To slaver; to dote. — *n.* Slaver.

Driv'el-er, { *n.* A simpleton;
Driv'el-ler, } a dotard.

Driv'en, *p. p.* of **Drive**.

Driv'er, *n.* One who drives.

Driz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist. — *v. t.* To fall in small drops or fine rain.

Driz'zly, *a.* Shedding very small drops.

Dröll, *a.* Comical; odd.

Dröll'er-y, *n.* Buffoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

Dröm'e-däry (**drüm'**), *n.* A camel with one hump on the back.



Dröne, *n.* The Dromedary.

Dröme, *n.* male bee; a sluggard. — *v. i.* To live idly.

Dröop, *v. i.* To pine; to languish; to be dispirited.

Dröp, *n.* A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows. — *v. t.* To fall in drops. — *v. i.* To let fall. [*dropsy*.]

Dröp'si-eal, *a.* Diseased with **Dröp'sy**, *n.* A morbid collection of water in the body.

Dröss, *n.* Scum of metals.

Dröss'y, *a.* Full of dross.

Drought, { *n.* Dry weather;
Drouth, } dryness; thirst.

Drought'y (**drowt'-**), { *a.*
Drouth'y, } Dry; wanting rain.

Dröve, *imp.* of **Drive**. — *n.* A number of cattle driven.

Dröv'er, *n.* One who drives cattle.

Drown, *v. t.* To suffocate in water; to overflow. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in water.

Drowse, *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze.

Drow'si-ness, *n.* Sleepiness.

Drow'sy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.

Drüb, *n.* A thump; a blow. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Drüdge, *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave. — *n.* A slave to work.

Drüd'g'er-y, *n.* Hard labor.

son, ör, dq, wqlf, tōo, tōök; ün, rñe, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

- Drüg, *n.* Any substance used in medicine. — *v. t.* To administer drugs to. [cloth.
- Drüg'get, *n.* A coarse woolen Drüg'gist, *n.* One who deals in drugs. [priest.
- Drü'id, *n.* An ancient Celtic Drü-id'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
- Drüm, *n.* A military instrument; part of the ear. — *v. i.* To beat a drum.
- Drüm'-mä'jor, *n.* The chief drummer. [a drum.
- Drüm'mer, *n.* One who beats Drüm'stick, *n.* A stick for beating drums.
- Drünk, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. [to drunkenness.
- Drünk'ard, *n.* One addicted Drünk'en, *a.* Intoxicated.
- Drünk'en-ness, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation.
- Drupe, *n.* A fruit without valves, as the plum.
- Drÿ (l3), *a.* Not moist; thirsty; sarcastic; keen. — *v.* To make or grow dry.
- Drÿ'ad, *n.* A wood-nymph.
- Drÿ'-göods, *n. pl.* Cloths, &c., in distinction from groceries. [castically.
- Drÿ'ly, *adv.* Coldly; sarcastically.
- Drÿ'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drouth. [ber.
- Drÿ'-röt, *n.* A decay of tim-
- Dü'al, *a.* Expressing the number two. [two.
- Du-äl'i-ty, *n.* State of being Düb, *v. t.* To confer a title on.
- Dü'bi-öüs, *a.* Of uncertain issue; not clear or plain; doubtful. [duke.
- Dü'eal, *a.* Pertaining to a Dü'eat, *n.* A coin of several countries of Europe.
- Düch'ess, *n.* Wife of a duke.
- Düch'y, *n.* Territory of a duke.
- Dück, *n.* A water-fowl; a kind of canvas. — *v.* To plunge under water; to nod or stoop.
- Dück'ing, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.
- Düet, *n.* A tube; a canal; a passage. [ble.
- Düe'tile, *a.* Easily led; flexi-
- Due-til'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being easily extended.
- Düd'ge'on (dü'un), *n.* A small dagger; malice.
- Düds, *n. pl.* Old clothes.
- Düe, *a.* Owed; owing; proper. — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* A debt; right; claim. [two.
- Dü'el, *n.* A fight between Dü'el-ing, } Dü'el-ling, } Dü'el-list } Dü'el-list } Dü'el-list } Dü'el-list } fighter in duels.
- Du-én'ná, *n.* An old woman.
- Du-ët', *n.* A musical piece for two performers.
- Düg, *n.* A teat, especially of a beast. — *v., imp. & p. p.* of Dig. [highest rank.
- Düke, *n.* A nobleman of the Düke'döm, *n.* Estate of a duke. [ous.
- Dül'cet, *a.* Sweet; harmoni-
- Dül'ci-mer, *n.* A musical instrument played with sticks.
- Düll, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt. — *v. t.* To blunt; to stupefy. — *v. i.* To become blunt.
- Düll'ard, *n.* A stupid person.
- Düll'ness, } Düll'ness, } Düll'ness, } Düll'ness, } *n.* State of being dull.
- Dü'ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.
- Dümb (düm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech.
- Dümb'-béll (düm'-), *n.* A weight for swinging in the hands.
- Dümb'-shöw (düm'-), *n.* Gesture without words.
- Dümp'ish, *a.* Stupid; moping. [small pudding.
- Dümp'ling, *n.* A kind of Dümps, *n. pl.* A moping state.
- Dümp'y, *a.* Short and thick.
- Dün, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* A dark color; a clamorous creditor. — *v. t.* To urge for a debt.
- Dünçe, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.
- Dün'-fish, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.
- Düng, *n.* Excrement of animals; manure.
- Dün'geon (dün'jun), *n.* A close prison.
- Dü'ö, *n.* A duet.
- Dü'ö-dég'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by twelves.
- Dü'ö-dég'i-mo (l3), *n.* A book with 12 leaves to a sheet.
- Dü'ö-dé'num, *n.* The first of the small intestines.
- Düpe, *n.* One easily deceived. — *v. t.* To impose on.
- Dü'pli-eäte, *v. t.* To double.
- Dü'pli-eate, *n.* An exact copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.
- Dü'pli-eä'tion, *n.* Act of doubling.
- Du-pliç'i-ty, *n.* Doubleness of art or speech; dissimulation; deceit.
- Dü'ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* Power of lasting without perishing.
- Dü'ra-ble, *a.* Lasting; permanent.
- Dü'rance, *n.* Imprisonment.
- Du-rä'tion, *n.* Length of time.
- Dü'rress, or Dü-rëss', *n.* Constraint; confinement.
- Dür'ring, *prep.* Continuing.
- Dürst, *imp. of Dare.*
- Düsk', *a.* Slightly dark; darkish. — *n.* A tending to darkness.
- Düsk'y, *a.* Partially dark.
- Düst, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth. — *v. t.* To brush dust from. [dust.
- Düst'y, *a.* Covered with Dü'te-öüs, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful. [duties.
- Dü'ti-a-ble (l3), *a.* Subject to Dü'ti-ful, *a.* Obedient to parents; respectful.
- Dü'ty (l9), *n.* What one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax.
- Dwarf, *n.* A person or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.
- Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low.
- Dwell, *v.* [imp. DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside.
- Dwell'ing, *n.* A mansion.
- Dwin'dle, *v. i.* To become less; to fall away.
- Dÿe, *v. t.* To color; to stain. — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tÿrm; piqüe, firm; j

Dye'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining.
— *n.* Art of coloring cloths.
Dy'er, *n.* One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.
Dy'ing (12), *p. pr.* Expiring.
— *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
Dy-nám'ies, *n. sing.* That

branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.
Dy'nas-ty, *n.* A race of kings of the same family.
Dys'en-tér'y, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.

Dys-pép'sy, } *n.* Indiges-
Dys-pép'si-a, } tion, or diffi-
culty of digestion.
Dys-pép'tie, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion or relating to it.
— *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

E.

EACH, *a.* Every one separately.

Ea'ger, *a.* Keenly desirous.

Ea'gle (18),
n. A bird of prey; a gold coin.

Ea'glet, *n.*
A young eagle.



Eagle.

Ea'r, *n.* The organ of hearing; a spike of corn. — *v. i.* To shoot into ears.

Ea'rl, *n.* A nobleman ranking below a marquis.

Ea'rl'dóm, *n.* Dignity of an earl.

Ea'r'less, *a.* Without ears.

Ea'rl-ness, *n.* State of being early; seasonableness.

Ea'rl'y, *a.* Being in good time or season; soon. — *adv.* Soon; in good time.

Ea'rn, *v. t.* To gain by labor.

Ea'r'nest, *a.* Eager; diligent. — *n.* Seriousness; pledge.

Ea'rn'ings, *n. pl.* The rewards of service. [ear.]

Ea'r'-ring, *n.* Jewel for the ear.

Ea'arth, *n.* Mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; country.

Ea'arth'en, *a.* Made of earth or clay. [earth.]

Ea'arth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to earth.

Ea'arth'quake, *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.

Ea'arth'y, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth.

Ea'r'-wax, *n.* A thick matter secreted in the ear.

Ea'r'wig, *n.* An insect.

Ea'se, *n.* Freedom from pain; rest; facility. — *v. t.* To relieve from pain.

Ea'sel (ě'zł), *n.* A painter's frame.

Ea'sement, *n.* Ease; relief.

Ea'si-ly, *adv.* With ease; gently.

Ea'si-ness, *n.* State of being easy; ease.

Ea'st, *n.* Quarter where the sun rises. — *a.* From or toward the rising sun.

Ea'st'er, *n.* Feast of Christ's resurrection.

Ea'st'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the east. — *adv.* Toward the east. [the east.]

Ea'st'ern, *a.* Being in or from the east.

Ea'st'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.

Ea'sy, *a.* Free from anxiety; not difficult.

Eat, *v.* [*imp.* ATE; *p. p.* EAT, EATEN.] To take food; to feed; to consume; to corrode.

Eat'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.

Ea'ves, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.

Ea'ves'drôp-per, *n.* An insidious listener.

Ebb (3), *v. i.* To flow back; to decay; to decline. — *n.* Reflux of the tide; decline.

Ebb'-tide, *n.* Reflux of a tide.

Eb'on, *a.* Like ebony.

Eb'on-y, *n.* A hard, heavy wood, generally black.

E-bri'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness.

Eb'ul-li'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Act of boiling.



Easel.

Ee-gén'tric, } *a.* Deviating
Ee-gén'tric-al, } from the center; irregular.

Ee-gén'tric'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the center; irregularity. [man.]

Ee-clē'si-ás'tie, *n.* A clergy-

Ee-clē'si-ás'tie, } *a.* Per-

Ee-clē'si-ás'tie-al, } taining to the church or clergy.

Eē'h'o (18), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated. — *v. i.* or *t.* To reverberate or resound.

E-elāt' (e-klá'), *n.* Striking effect; applause; renown.

Ee-lē'e'tie, *a.* Selecting.

Ee-lē'e'ti-çism, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.

E-elipse', *n.* Obscuration of the light of a heavenly body. — *v. t.* To darken.

E-elip'tic, *n.* Apparent path of the sun.

Eē'lôgue, *n.* A pastoral poem.

Eē'o-nôm'ie-al, *a.* Saving; frugal; thrifty.

E-eôn'o-mist, *n.* One who is

E-eôn'o-mize, *v. t.* To use with economy. — *v. i.* To be economical.

E-eôn'o-my, *n.* Frugal use of money or means; management of any undertaking.

Eē'e-ta-sy, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.

Ee-stât'ie, *a.* Transporting.

Eē'u-mén'ie-al, *a.* General.

Eē'd'y (19), *n.* Circular motion of water. — *v. i.* To move as in an eddy.

Eē'dge, *n.* Sharp side; keen-

són, ðr, dŕ, wôlf, tóð, tóok; ūrn, rŕje, pŭll; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ě, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

- ness; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen.
- Ēdġed (ġjd), *a.* Sharp.
- Ēdġ'ing, *n.* A narrow lace; a border. [strument.
- Ēdġe'-tōol, *n.* A cutting in.
- Ēdġe'wise, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.
- Ēd'ī-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.
- Ēd'iet, *n.* A law promulgated; a decree.
- Ēd'ī-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A building up; instruction. [ure.
- Ēd'ī-fiġe, *n.* A large structure.
- Ēd'ī-fy, *v. t.* To build up or instruct; to improve.
- Ēd'ile, *n.* A Roman magistrate. [lication.
- Ēd'it, *v. t.* To prepare for publication.
- E-dī'tion (-dīsh'un), *n.* Impression of a book.
- Ēd'ī-tor, *n.* One who edits, or prepares for publication.
- Ēd'ī-tō'rī-al, *a.* Pertaining to an editor. [an editor.
- Ēd'ī-tor-ship, *n.* Business of editing.
- Ēd'u-cāte, *v. t.* To bring up. — *SYN.* To instruct; train; teach. [cates.
- Ēd'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who educates.
- Ēd'u-cā'tion, *n.* Instruction; formation of manners.
- Ēd'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to education.
- E-dūġe', *v. t.* To draw out; to elicit; to extract. [like fish.
- Eel (18), *n.* A kind of snake.
- Ef-fāġe', *v. t.* To scratch or rub out; to erase. [facġe.
- Ef-fāġement, *n.* Act of effacing.
- Ef-fēet', *n.* That which is done; result; (*pl.*) goods. — *v. t.* To bring to pass; to accomplish.
- Ef-fēet'ive, *a.* Able for service. — *SYN.* Efficient; efficacious; active.
- Ef-fēet'u-al, *a.* Producing effect. [effect.
- Ef-fēet'u-al-ly, *adv.* With effect.
- Ef-fēet'u-āte, *v. t.* To bring to pass. [delicacy.
- Ef-fēm'ī-na-ġy, *n.* Womanish.
- Ef-fēm'ī-nate, *a.* Womanish; weak; unmanly.
- Ēf-fer-venġe', *v. i.* To boil gently and throw out an elastic gas.
- Ēf-fer-venġence, *n.* Act of effervescing.
- Ēf-fer-venġent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.
- Ef-fēte', *a.* Barren; worn out.
- Ēf-fi-cā'ciouſ, *a.* Productive of effects. [duce.
- Ēf-fi-ca-ġy, *n.* Power to produce.
- Ēf-fi'cien-ġy (-fiſh'en-), *n.* Power of producing effect.
- Ef-fi'cient (-fiſh'ent), *a.* Producing effect. [person.
- Ēf-fi-ġy (19), *n.* Image of a face.
- Ēf-flo-rēſġe', *v. i.* To form a mealy powder on the surface.
- Ēf-flo-rēſġence, *n.* Act of efflorescing; production of flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.
- Ēf-flo-rēſġent, *a.* Shooting out like flowers.
- Ēf-flu-ence, *n.* A flowing out.
- Ef-flū'vi-um, *n.* (*pl.* Ef-flū'vi-ā, 25.) Exhalations from putrefying substances.
- Ēfflux, *n.* A flowing out; effusion.
- Ēffort (Ēffurt), *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavor.
- Ef-frōnt'er-y, *n.* Impudence.
- Ef-fūlġence, *n.* A flood of light; luster.
- Ef-fūlġent, *a.* Shining with a flood of light; luminous.
- Ef-fūſe', *v. t.* To pour out.
- Ef-fūſion, *n.* A pouring out.
- Ef-fūſive, *a.* Pouring out.
- Eft, *n.* A kind of lizard.
- Ēgg (3), *n.* A body formed in the females of birds, and some other animals, from which their young is produced.
- Ēġ'an-tīne, *n.* The sweetbrier; the honeysuckle.
- Ēġo-tiſm, *n.* Self-commendation; vanity.
- Ēġo-tiſt, *n.* One always talking of himself.
- Ēġo-tiſt'ie, } *a.* Addicted
- Ēġo-tiſt'ie-al, } to egotism; conceited; full of self.
- E-ġrē'ġiouſ (-ġrē'juſ), *a.* Remarkable; extraordinary.
- E-ġrē'ġiouſ-ly, *adv.* Enormously; remarkably.
- Ēġress, *n.* Act of going out.
- E-ġrēſion (-ġrēſh'un), *n.* Act of going out; egress.
- Ēġret, *n.* The lesser white heron. [to Egypt.
- E-ġyġ'tian, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.
- Eġder-down (ġder-), *n.* Soft feathers of the elder duck.
- Eġht (āt), *a.* Twice four.
- Eġhteen (āteen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.
- Eġth (ātth), *a.* Next after the seventh.
- Eġthly (ātthly), *adv.* In the eighth place.
- Ēi'ther (ġther or šther), *a.* or *pron.* One or the other; one of two; each. [out.
- E-ġā'e'u-lāte, *v. t.* To throw away.
- E-ġā'e'u-lā'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.
- E-ġā'e'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Suddenly darted out.
- E-ġēet', *v. t.* To cast out.
- E-ġēet'ion, *n.* A casting out.
- E-ġēet'ment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.
- Ēke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen. — *adv.* Also; moreover. [duce with labor.
- E-lāb'o-rāte, *v. t.* To produce.
- E-lāb'o-rate, *a.* Finished with great care. [laborating.
- E-lāb'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of elaborating.
- E-lāpſe', *v. i.* To pass away.
- E-lāſ'tie, *a.* Having elasticity. — *n.* A kind of garter.
- Ēlas-tiġ'ī-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.
- E-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up.
- E-lā'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.
- Ēl'bōw (18), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v.* To push with the elbow. [with arms.
- Ēl'bōw-chāir, *n.* A chair.
- Ēld'er, *a.* Having lived longer. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.
- Ēld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.
- Ēld'est, *a.* Oldest.
- Ēl'e-eam-pāne', *n.* A plant whose root has a pungent taste.
- E-lēet', *v. t.* To choose for

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ġre, vġil, tġrm; pġique, fġrm;

office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen. — *n.* One chosen.

E-léc'tion, *n.* Power of choosing; choice.

E-léc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To make interest for office.

E-léc'tive, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

E-léc'tor, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-léc'tor-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

E-léc'tric, *a.* Pertaining to electricity.

E-léc'tri-cian (-trish'an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

E-léc'tric'i-ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; science that treats of this agent.

F léc'tri-fy, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite.

E-léc'tro-mág'net-ism, *n.* Magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-léc'tro-týpe, *n.* A facsimile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process.

E-léc'tu-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

Él'ec-mós'y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

Él'e-gance, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

Él'e-gant, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

E-lé'gi-ae, or **Él'e-gí'ae**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy.

Él'e-gí'ae-al, *a.* Used in elegy.

Él'e-gíst, *n.* Writer of elegies.

Él'e-gy, *n.* A funeral poem.

Él'e-ment, *n.* Constituent part of a thing. [elements.]

Él'e-mént'al, *a.* Relating to

Él'e-mént'a-ry, *a.* Primary.

Él'e-phant, *n.*

The largest of quadrupeds.

Él'e-vá'te, *v. t.*

To raise to a higher place. Elephant.

— *SYN.* To exalt; to elevate.

Él'e-vá'tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

Él'e-vá'tor, *n.* One who, or

that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-lév'en, *n.* Ten and one.

Elf, *n.* (*pl.* Elves, 20.) A diminutive spirit.

Élf'in, *a.* Pertaining to Elf'ish, } elves.

E-líc'it, *v. t.* To draw forth.

Él'i-gi-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

Él'i-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

E-lím'i-nate, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to deduce.

E-líg'ion, *n.* The cutting off of a vowel.

E-líx'ir, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Élk, *n.* A species of stag.

Éll (1), *n.*

A measure of different lengths.

The English ell is forty-five inches.

El-líp'se', *n.* An oval figure.

El-líp'sis, *n.* (*pl.* El-líp'sēs.) In grammar, the Ellipse.

omission of a word or phrase.

El-líp'tic, *a.* Oval; having

El-líp'tic-al, } ing a part omitted.

Él'lip-tic'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Élm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

Él'o-cú'tion, *n.* Pronunciation or delivery of words.

Él'o-cú'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.

Él'o-cú'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution.

E-lón'gá'te (-lóng'gá'te), *v. t.* To draw out in length.

É'ton-gá'tion, *n.* A lengthening; distance.

E-lópe', *v. i.* To run away with a lover.

E-lópe'ment, *n.* A departure clandestinely.

Él'o-quénce, *n.* Beauty,

power, and appropriateness of language.

Él'o-quent, *a.* Speaking with eloquence or elegance.

Else, *pron.* Other; beside. — *adv.* Otherwise.

Él'se'whére, *adv.* In some other place.

E-lū'ci-dá'te, *v. t.* To explain.

E-lū'ci-dá'tion, *n.* Explanation. [elucidates.]

E-lū'ci-dá'tor, *n.* One who

E-lú'de', *v. t.* To escape by stratagem. — *SYN.* To avoid; shun; evade; flee.

E-lū'sion, *n.* Escape; evade.

E-lū'sive, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding.

Él'vish, *a.* Relating to elves; elfish. [Elysium; blissful.]

E-lýs'ian, *a.* Pertaining to

E-lýs'i-um (-líz'h'i-um), *n.* In mythology, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.

E-má'ci-ate (-má'sh'i-), *v. i.* To lose flesh.

E-má'ci-á'tion (-sh'i-á'shun), *n.* Act of becoming lean.

Ém'a-nant, *a.* Emanating; issuing. [forth.]

Ém'a-ná'te, *v. i.* To flow

Ém'a-ná'tion, *n.* A flowing forth; that which flows.

E-mán'ci-pá'te, *v. t.* To free from servitude.

E-mán'ci-pá'tion, *n.* Act of emancipating. — *SYN.* Liberation; release; freedom.

E-mán'ci-pá'tor, *n.* One who frees from slavery.

Em-bálm' (-bám'), *v. t.* To impregnate with aromatics.

Em-bámk', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank. [or bank.]

Em-bámk'ment, *n.* A mound

Em-bár'go (18), *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

Em-bárk', *v. t.* To enter on board; to engage.

Ém'bar-ká'tion, *n.* A going on board. [plex.]

Em-bár'rass, *v. t.* To perplex; embarrassment, *n.* Perplexity; pecuniary distress.

Em-bás'sa-dor, *n.* A public minister of the first rank.

Ém'bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an



Elk.



Ellipse.



son, ór, dñ, wqf, tōō, tōōk; ãrn, rñe, pñll; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a₂; exist; ñ as ng; this.

ambassador; persons sent as ambassadors. [a bed.]
 Em-béd', *v. t.* To lay as in
 Em-bél'lish, *v. t.* To make
 beautiful by adornment.
 Em-bél'lish-ment, *n.* Act of
 adorning; decoration.
 Ĕm'bers, *n. pl.* Hot cluders.
 Ĕm-béz'zle, *v. t.* To appropri-
 ate by breach of trust.
 Em-béz'zle-ment, *n.* Unlaw-
 ful appropriation of what is
 intrusted to one's care.
 Em-blá'zon, *v. t.* To adorn
 with figures of heraldry; to
 deck in glaring colors.
 Em-blá'zon-ry, *n.* Display of
 figures on shields.
 Ĕm'blem, *n.* A picture or
 representation imaging
 forth a truth; a type.
 Ĕm'blem-át'ie, } *a. Com-*
 Ĕm'blem-át'ie-al, } prising
 an emblem.
 Em-bód'y, *v. t.* To form into
 a body; to incorporate.
 Em-böld'en, *v. t.* To give
 courage to.
 Em-bon-point' (öng'böng'-
 pwöng'), *n.* Plumpness of
 person. [protuberances.
 Em-böss', *v. t.* To adorn with
 Em-bou-chure' (öng'böu'-
 shy'r'), *n.* Mouth of a river,
 cannon, &c.; mouth-hole
 of a flute, &c.
 Em-bow'el (8), *v. t.* To take
 out the bowels of. [a bower.
 Em-bow'er, *v. t.* To place in
 Em-brá'ce, *v. t.* To clasp in
 the arms; to comprise. —
v. i. To join in an embrace.
 — *n.* Clasp with the arms.
 Em-brá'ce-ment, *n.* A clasp;
 a hug; an embrace.
 Em-brá'süre
 (-brá'zhür), *n.* An open-
 ing in a wall
 through
 which can-
 non are
 pointed.
 Ĕm'bro-cá'te, *v. t.* To moisten
 and rub, as a diseased part.
 Ĕm'bro-cá'tion, *n.* A moisten-
 ing and rubbing with
 cloth, &c., a diseased part.



E E, Embrasures
 in a parapet.

Em-broid'er, *v. t.* To cover
 with ornamental needle-
 work. [needle-work.
 Em-broid'er-y, *n.* Variegated
 Em-broil' (8), *v. t.* To dis-
 turb; to confuse.
 Ĕm'bry-o (18), *n.* First rudiments
 of an animal or plant.
 Ĕm'en-dá'tion, *n.* Correc-
 tion.
 Ĕm'en-dá'tor, *n.* One who
 corrects or improves. [ing.
 E-ménd'a-to-ry, *a.* Amend-
 Ĕm'er-ald, *n.* A precious
 stone of a green color.
 E-mér'ge', *v. i.* To rise out of
 a fluid.
 E-mér'gen-cy, *n.* A rising
 out of a fluid; a sudden occa-
 sion; pressing necessity.
 E-mér'gent, *a.* Rising out of
 a fluid or the like. [of.
 E-mér'sion, *n.* A rising out
 Ĕm'er-y, *n.* A mineral used
 in polishing.
 E-mét'ie, *a.* Producing vom-
 iting. — *n.* A medicine that
 causes vomiting. [grates.
 Ĕm'í-grant, *n.* One who emi-
 Ĕm'í-grá'te, *v. i.* To remove
 from one country or state to
 another for residence.
 Ĕm'í-grá'tion, *n.* Act of re-
 moving to another country.
 Ĕm'í-nence, *n.* Loftiness; dis-
 tinction; a title of cardinals.
 Ĕm'í-nent, *a.* Exalted in
 rank or public estimation;
 distinguished; conspicuous.
 Ĕm'í-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicu-
 ously; in a high degree.
 Ĕm'ís-sa-ry, *n.* Secret agent.
 E-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.*
 Act of sending out.
 E-mít' (7), *v. t.* To send out.
 Ĕm'met, *n.* An ant.
 E-mól'l'i-á'te, *v. t.* To soften.
 E-mól'l'ient, *a.* Softening.
 E-mól'u-ment, *n.* Profit;
 advantage; gain in general.
 E-mó'tion, *n.* Excitement of
 the feelings; agitation.
 Em-pá'le', *v. t.* To include
 with pickets; to fix on a
 stake. [paling.
 Em-pá'le-ment, *n.* Act of em-
 En-pér'il, *v. t.* To put in
 peril.

Ĕm'per-or, *n.* Sovereign of an
 empire.
 Ĕm'pha-sis, *n.* Force of voice
 given to particular words.
 Ĕm'pha-size, *v. t.* To utter
 with a stress of voice.
 Em-phát'ie, } *a.* forcible;
 Em-phát'ie-al, } strong;
 uttered with emphasis.
 Em-phát'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With
 emphasis or force; forcibly.
 Ĕm'pire, *n.* Dominions of an
 emperor. [A quack.
 Em-pir'ie, or Ĕm'pir-ie, *n.*
 Em-pir'ie-al, *a.* Used and
 applied without science.
 Em-pir'i-cism, *n.* Quackery.
 Em-ploy', *v. t.* To use; to
 exercise. [employs.
 Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who
 Em-ploy'ment, *n.* Business;
 service; occupation; agency.
 Em-pó'r'i-um, *n.* A place of
 merchandise; a mart. [ize.
 Em-pow'er, *v. t.* To author-
 Ĕm'press, *n.* Wife of an em-
 peror, or a woman who gov-
 erns an empire.
 Em-prise', *n.* Enterprise.
 Ĕm'p'ti-ness, *n.* State of
 being empty; vacuity.
 Ĕm'pty (13), *a.* Void; not
 filled. — *v.* To exhaust; to
 make void. [beer, &c.
 Ĕm'pty-ings, *n. pl.* Lees of
 Em-pý'r'e-al, *a.* Formed of
 pure fire or light.
 Ĕm'py-ré'an, *n.* The highest
 heaven, thought by the an-
 cients to be of pure fire. —
a. Empyrean. [equal.
 Ĕm'u-lá'te, *v. t.* To strive to
 Ĕm'u-lá'tion, *n.* Rivalry.
 Ĕm'u-lá'tive, *a.* Inclined to
 contend for superiority.
 Ĕm'u-lóus, *a.* Rivaling.
 E-múl'sion, *n.* A softening
 medicine.
 E-múl'sive, *a.* Mollifying.
 En-á'ble, *v. t.* To make able.
 En-á'et', *v. t.* To establish
 by law. [a bill into a law.
 En-á'et-ment, *n.* Passage of
 En-á'et'or, *n.* One who enacts.
 En-ám'el, *n.* Substance im-
 perfectly vitrified; smooth,
 hard covering of the teeth.
 — *v. t.* To cover with enamel.

En-âm/or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

En-câmp', *v.* To form, or form into, a camp.

En-câmp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.

En-caus'tie, *a. or n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax.

En-châin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.

En-chânt', *v. t.* To charm.

En-chânt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chânt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.

En-châse', *v. t.* To adorn by embellish work.

En-cir'ele, *v. t.* To inclose by a circle.—*SYN.* To embrace; encompass; surround.

En-clit'ie, } *a.* Inclining
En-clit'ie-al, } or leaning upon.

En-clôse', *v. t.* See *Inclose*.

En-cô'mi-âst, *n.* One who praises another.

En-cô'mi-âst'ie, *a.* Containing praise.—[*gyric*.]

En-cô'mi-um (18), *n.* Pane.

En-côm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.

En-cô're' (ông-kô'r'). A word used to call for a repetition of some performance.

En-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat.—*v. t.* To meet face to face or suddenly.—*v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies.

En-côur'age, *v. t.* To give courage to.—[*citement*.]

En-côur'age-ment, *n.* In-

En-côur'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.

En-crôach', *v. i.* To intrude on another's rights.

En-crôach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; inroad.

En-cûm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.

En-cûm'brance, *n.* A load; clog; burden on an estate.

En-cy'cle-al, *a.* Sent to many persons; circular.

En-cy'clo-pê'di-â, } *n.* A
En-cy'clo-pæ'di-â, } work that embodies the whole circle of sciences.

En-cýst'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

Ënd, *n.* Extreme point: ultimate object; close; death.

—*v. i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate.

En-dân'ger, *v. t.* To put to hazard.—[*dear*.]

Ën-dêar', *v. t.* To render

Ën-dêar'ment, *n.* That which excites affection.

En-dêav'or (33), *n.* Effort; attempt.—*v. t.* To try.

En-dêm'ie, *a.* Peculiar to a country or people.

Ënd'ing, *n.* Termination.

Ënd'less, *a.* Having no end.

En-dôrse', *v. t.* See *Indorse*.

En-dow', *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund.

En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents.—[*endow*. See *Indue*.]

En-dûe', *v. t.* To invest; to

En-dûr'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being endured or borne.

En-dûr'ance, *n.* Sufferance.

En-dûre', *v. i.* To continue.—*v. t.* To bear or undergo.

Ën'e-my (19), *n.* A foe; an adversary.

Ën'er-gêt'ie, } *a.* Operat-
Ën'er-gêt'ie-al, } ing with vigor.—*SYN.* Forceful; potent; active; vigorous.

Ën'er-gize, *v.* To act or employ with energy.

Ën'er-gy, *n.* Internal strength; force of expression.—*SYN.* Vigor; spirit.

E-nêr'vâte, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.

Ën'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.

En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.

En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weakening; enervation.

En-féoff' (-fêf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.

Ën-fi-lâde', *n.* A straight line.—*v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of.—[*execution*.]

En-fôrçe', *v. t.* To put in

En-fôrçe'ment (10), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.

En-frân'chise (-chiz), *v. t.* To free.

En-frân'chise-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.

En-gâge', *v.* To bind; to enlist; to encounter.

En-gâged', *a.* Promised.

En-gâge'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation; a battle.

En-gâg'ing, *a.* Attractive; winning.

En-gên'der, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; to produce.

Ën'gine, *n.* An instrument of action; machine.

Ën'gin-er', *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.—[*engineer*.]

Ën'gin-er'ing, *n.* Art of an

Ën'gine-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.

En-gîrd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGIRED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.

Ën'glish (ing'lish), *a.* Pertaining to England.—*n.* The people or the language of England.—[*grain*.]

En-grân', *v. t.* To dye in

En-grâve', *v. t.* [*imp. ENGRAVED; p. p. ENGRAVEN.*] To cut with a chisel or graver.—[*graves*.]

En-grâv'er, *n.* One who engraves.

En-grâv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving; that which is engraved.

En-grôss', *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.

En-grôss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.

En-grôss'ment, *n.* Act of engrassing; exorbitant acquisition.

En-gûlf', *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.

En-hânçe', *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate.

En-hânçe'ment, *n.* Increase.

E-nig'mâ (18), *n.* A riddle.

Ë'nig-mât'ie, } *a.* Con-
Ë'nig-mât'ie-al, } taining a riddle; obscure.

En-join', *v. t.* To command;

- to order; to forbid judicially.
- En-joy', *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.]
- En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.
- En-kin'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.
- En-lärge', *v.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.
- En-lärge'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.
- En-light'en (-lit'n), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.
- En-list', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [listing.]
- En-list'ment, *n.* Act of en-liv'en (-liv'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer. [ity.]
- Ën'mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; hostility.
- En-nö'ble, *v. t.* To make noble. [ennobling.]
- En-nö'ble-ment, *n.* Act of En-nüi' (öng-nwee'), *n.* Lassitude; languor.
- E-nör'mi-ty, *n.* Atrociousness; flagitious villainy.
- E-nör'mous, *a.* Beyond all natural or ordinary limits. —*SYN.* Immense; excessive.
- E-nör'mous-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.
- E-nough' (e-nüf'), *a.* Sufficient. —*n.* Sufficiency. —*adv.* Sufficiently.
- En-quire', *v. t.* See *Inquire*.
- En-räge', *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.
- En-räpt'üre (-räpt'yür), *v. t.* To throw into rapture.
- En-räv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.
- En-rich', *v. t.* To make rich.
- En-rich'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched. [involve.]
- En-röll', *v. t.* To register; to En-röll'ment, } *n.* A register.
- En-rölm'ent, } ing; record.
- En-säm'ple, *n.* An example.
- En-seönce', *v. t.* To shelter.
- En-shrine', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.
- Ën'si-förm, *a.* Sword-shaped.
- Ën'sign (än'sin), *n.* A standard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.
- Ën'sign-ey (-sän-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.
- En-släve', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.
- En-släve'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery.
- En-süe', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
- En-sure' (-shür'), *v. t.* See *Insure*.
- En-täb'la-türe, *n.* Part of a column over the capital.
- En-täil', *n.* An estate limited in descent. —*v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.
- En-täil'ment, *n.* Limitation of an estate to a particular heir.
- En-tän'gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [cy.]
- En-tän'gle-ment, *n.* Intricate.
- Ën'ter (8), *v. t. or i.* To go or come in; to embark in.
- Ën'ter-prise, *n.* An undertaking; a bold attempt.
- Ën'ter-pris'ing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.
- Ën'ter-täin', *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.
- Ën'ter-täin'er, *n.* One who entertains.
- Ën'ter-täin'ing, *a.* Amusing.
- Ën'ter-täin'ment, *n.* Hospitality; amusement.
- En-throne', *v. t.* To place on a throne. [enthroning.]
- En-throne'ment, *n.* Act of
- En-thü'si-äsm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.
- En-thü'si-äst, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.
- En-thü'si-äst'ie, *a.* Full of enthusiasm. [evil.]
- En-tice', *v. t.* To incite to
- En-tice'ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring.
- En-tire', *a.* Forming an unbroken whole. —*SYN.* Complete; unbroken; full. [ly.]
- En-tire'ly, *adv.* Wholly; fully.
- En-tire'ness, } *n.* Fullness;
- En-tire'ty, } complete-
- ness; wholeness. [right to.]
- En-tit'le, *v. t.* To give a
- Ën'ti-ty, *n.* Real existence.
- Ën-tömb' (-tööm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.
- Ën'tö-möl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.
- Ën'tö-möl'o-gy, *n.* Science or description of insects.
- Ën'träils, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines. [coming in.]
- Ën'trance, *n.* A going or
- Ën-tränge', *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.
- En-träp', *v. t.* To catch in a trap. [to beg.]
- Ën-tréat', *v. t.* To supplicate;
- Ën-tréat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [age.]
- Ën'try, *n.* Entrance; pass-
- Ën-twine', } *v. t.* To twist
- Ën-twist', } round; to
- wreath. [ber.]
- E-nü'm'er-äte, *v. t.* To num-
- E-nü'm'er-ät'ion, *n.* A num-
- bering. [oning up.]
- E-nü'm'er-a-tive, *a.* Reck-
- Ë-nün'ci-äte (-nün'shü-), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.
- Ë-nün'ci-ät'ion (-nün'shü-), *n.* Utterance of words.
- En-vél'op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. —*n.* A wrapper. [cover.]
- Ën'vel-öpe, *n.* A wrapper;
- Ën-vél'op-ment, *n.* A wrapping or enfolding.
- Ën-vén'om, *v. t.* To poison.
- Ën'vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.
- Ën'vi-öus, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy. [envy.]
- Ën'vi-öus-ly, *adv.* With
- Ën-vi'ron, *v. t.* To surround.
- Ën-vi'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding.
- Ën-vi'rons, or Ën'vi-röns, *n. pl.* Places around a town.
- Ën'voy, *n.* A public minister to a foreign court.
- Ën'vy, *v. t.* To repine at another's good; to grudge. —*n.* Pain excited by another's prosperity.
- Ë'päct, *n.* Excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
- Ëp'au-lét, } *n.* A knot or
- Ëp'au-létte', } badge worn on the shoulder.
- E-phém'e-ral, *a.* Lasting


ä, ç, i, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, è, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tärn; piëque, firm;


- but one day, or for a very short time.
- E-phēm'e-ris**, *n.* (*pl.* Ęph'e-mēr'i-dēs.) An astronomical almanac. [Jewish priests.]
- Ęph'od**, *n.* A girdle worn by Ęp'ie, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.
- Ęp'i-eūre**, *n.* A luxurious and dainty eater.
- Ęp'i-eū're-an**, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.
- Ęp'i-eu-rism**, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.
- Ęp'i-dēm'ie**, } *a.* Com-
Ęp'i-dēm'ie-al, } mon; generally prevailing. [disease.]
- Ęp'i-dēm'ie**, *n.* A prevailing Ęp'i-dēr'mis, *n.* The cuticle.
- Ęp'i-glōt'tis**, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe. [ed poem.]
- Ęp'i-gram**, *n.* A short, pointed Ęp'i-gram-māt'ie, } *a.*
Ęp'i-gram-māt'ie-al, } Pointed; poignant.
- Ęp'i-gram'ma-tist**, *n.* A dealer in epigrams.
- Ęp'i-lēp'sy**, *n.* The falling sickness. [epilepsy.]
- Ęp'i-lēp'tic**, *a.* Diseased with Ęp'i-lōgue (-lōg), *n.* A short speech or poem after a play.
- E-piph'a-ny**, *n.* A festival on the 12th day after Christmas.
- E-pis'eo-pa-cy**, *n.* Church government by bishops.
- E-pis'eo-pal**, *a.* Pertaining to bishops.
- E-pis'eo-pā'li-an**, *n.* One who adheres to episcopacy.
- E-pis'eo-pate**, *a.* A bishopric; a diocese.
- Ęp'i-sōde**, *n.* An incidental narrative; a digression.
- E-pis'tle** (e-pis'tl), *n.* A letter.
- E-pis'to-la-ry**, *a.* Contained in letters. [inscription.]
- Ęp'i-tāph**, *n.* A monumental Ęp'i-thet, *n.* An adjective.
- E-pit'o-me** (18), *n.* An abridgment.
- E-pit'o-mist**, } *n.* One who
E-pit'o-miz'er, } abridges.
- E-pit'o-mize**, *v. t.* To abridge.
- Ęp'och**, *n.* A remarkable period or point of time.
- Ęp'ode**, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.
- Ę'qua-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Uniformity.
- Ę'qua-ble**, *a.* Equal and uniform. [fornity.]
- Ę'qua-bly**, *adv.* With uniformity.
- Ę'qual**, *a.* Like in amount or degree; uniform. — *n.* One of the same age or rank. — *v. t. or i.* (8) To make or become equal.
- E-qual'i-ty**, *n.* State of being equal; uniformity; likeness.
- Ę'qual-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of equalizing. [equal.]
- Ę'qual-ize**, *v. t.* To make
- Ę'qual-ly**, *adv.* In the same degree. [of mind.]
- Ę'qua-nim'i-ty**, *n.* Evenness
- E-quā'tion**, *n.* An expression of the equality of two quantities.
- E-quā'tor**, *n.* A great circle midway between the poles.
- Ę'qua-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.
- E-quē'r'ry**, } *n.* One who has
Ę'que-ry, } the care of the horses of nobles or princes.
- E-quēs'tri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship.
- Ę'qui-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* Having equal angles.
- Ę'qui-dis'tant**, *a.* Being at the same distance. [sides equal.]
- Ę'qui-lāt'er-al**, *a.* Having the
- Ę'qui-lib'ri-ty**, *n.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.
- Ę'qui-lib'ri-ūm**, *n.* Equipoise. [horses.]
- Ę'quīne**, *a.* Pertaining to
- Ę'qui-nōc'tial**, *n.* The celestial equator. — *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.
- Ę'qui-nōx**, *n.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length. [arm.]
- Ę'quip'**, *v. t.* To dress; to
- Ę'qui-page**, *n.* Retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.
- Ę'quip'ment**, *n.* Act of equipping; apparatus furnished. [weight or force.]
- Ę'qui-poise**, *n.* Equality of
- Ę'qui-pōn'der-ānce**, *n.* Equality of weight.
- Ę'qui-pōn'der-ant**, *a.* Having the same weight.
- Ę'qui-ta-ble**, *a.* Giving or disposed to give each his due.
- Ę'qui-ta-bly**, *adv.* Impartially; justly.
- Ę'qui-ty** (Ęk/wi-tŷ), *n.* Justice; impartiality.
- E-quiv'a-lence**, *n.* Equality of value.
- E-quiv'a-lent**, *a.* Equal in value. — *n.* That which is equal in value or worth.
- E-quiv'o-cal**, *a.* Ambiguous; doubtful.
- E-quiv'o-cāte**, *v. i.* To use words of double meaning.
- E-quiv'o-cā'tion**, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.
- E-quiv'o-cā'tor**, *n.* One who equivocates.
- Ę'qui-vōke**, } *n.* An ambig-
Ę'qui-vōque, } uous term; a quibble.
- Ę'rā** (18), *n.* A point or period of time from which to compute.
- E-rā'di-ā'tion**, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light.
- E-rād'i-cāte**, *v. t.* To root out. [rooting out.]
- E-rād'i-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of
- E-rās'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being erased.
- E-rāse'**, *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.
- E-rās'ūre** (-rā'zhŷr), *n.* Act of erasing or rubbing out.
- Ę're** (ār), *adv.* Before; sooner than. — *prep.* Before.
- E-rēct'**, *a.* Upright; perpendicular; bold. — *v. t.* To build; to establish.
- E-rēc'tion**, *n.* A setting upright; act of building.
- Ę're'lōng** (ār'lōng), *adv.* Before a long time.
- Ę'r'got**, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.
- Ę'r'mine**, *n.*
An animal allied to the weasel; fur of the animal.



Ermine.

són, ór, dg, wólf, tóó, tóók; úrn, rŷe, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a; exist; ŷ as ng; this.

E-rō'shion, *n.* An eating; a cancer.
 Err, *v. i.* [*imp.* ERRED.] To wander; to mistake.
 Ērr'and, *n.* A message. [*ing.*]
 Ērr'ant, *a.* Wandering; roving.
 Ērr'ant-ry, *n.* Errant state.
 Ēr-rāt'ie, *a.* Wandering.
 Ēr-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Ēr-rā'tā, 25). Error or mistake in printing or writing. [*Err.*]
 Ērr'ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* from Ēr-rō'nē-ōūs, *a.* Wrong; false. [*mistake.*]
 Ēr-rō'ne-ōūs-ly, *adv.* By Ēr'rōr, *n.* A mistake; blunder; sin.
 Ērst, *adv.* At first; long ago.
 Ēr'ū-bēs'cent, *a.* Red; blushing; ruddy.
 Ēr'ue-tā'tion, *n.* A belching.
 Ēr'ū-dite, *a.* Learned.
 Ēr'ū-dī'tion (-dīsh'un), *n.* Knowledge; learning.
 E-rūp'tion, *n.* A breaking forth; pustules on the skin.
 E-rūp'tive, *a.* Bursting out; having eruption.
 Ēr'y-sip'e-las, *n.* A kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.
 Ēr'y-si-pē'l'a-toūs, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.
 Ēs'ca-lāde', *n.* A scaling of walls. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders.
 Es-cāpe', *v. t.* To avoid; to shun by flight. — *v. i.* To hasten away. — *n.* Act of avoiding; flight.
 Es-cāpe'ment, *n.* Part of a time-piece which regulates its movements.
 Ēs'cha-rōt'ie, *a.* Caustic. — *n.* A caustic application. 
 Es-chēat', *n.* A selling of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state for want of heirs. [*avoid.*]
 Ēs-chew', *v. t.* To shun or
 Ēs'court, *n.* A guard.
 Ēs-eōrt', *v. t.* To attend and guard. [*writing desk.*]
 Ēs'eri-toir' (-twōr'), *n.* A

Ēs'eu-lent, *a.* Good for food.
 Es-ē-ū'tch'eon (-kū'tch'un), *n.* A shield or coat of arms. 
 Ēs'o-tēr'ie, *a.* Secret. Es-
 Ēs-pāl'ier, *n.* A frame cutch-
 eon.
 Es-pē'cial (-pēsh'al), *a.* Principal; chief; peculiar. [*ly.*]
 Es-pē'cial-ly, *adv.* Peculiar.
 Ēs'pi-on-āge, *n.* Practice of employing spies.
 Ēs'pla-nāde', *n.* An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plot.
 Es-poug'al, *n.* Act of espousing; (*pl.*) betrothal or marriage ceremony.
 Es-pouse', *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to embrace.
 Es-py', *v. t.* To see; to spy.
 Es-quire', *n.* A title of magistrates and gentlemen. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.
 Ēs-sāy', *v. t.* To attempt.
 Ēs'say, *n.* A trial; a short, informal treatise.
 Ēs'sāy-ist, or Ēs-sāy'ist, *n.* A writer of essays.
 Ēs'sençe, *n.* The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume.
 Es-sēn'tial, *a.* Necessary to existence. — *n.* Constituent principle. [*sarily.*]
 Es-sēn'tial-ly, *adv.* Necessary.
 Es-tāb'lish, *v. t.* To fix; to settle firmly.
 Es-tāb'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business.
 Es-tāte', *n.* Condition; property, especially in land.
 Es-teem', *v. t.* To value; to regard; to think highly of. — *n.* High value in opinion.
 Ēs'ti-mā-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem. [*value on.*]
 Ēs'ti-māte, *v. t.* To set a
 Ēs'ti-mate, *n.* Calculation; value set.
 Ēs'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor; opinion.
 Es-tōp', *v. i.* To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of. [*admission.*]
 Es-tōp'pel, *n.* A conclusive

Es-trānge', *v. t.* To alienate.
 Es-trānge'ment, *n.* Alienation. [*ing or lost.*]
 Es-trāy', *n.* A beast wander-
 Ēst'u-a-ry, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.
 Ētch, *v. t.* To engrave with the aid of some strong acid.
 Ētch'ing, *n.* Impression from etched copperplate.
 E-tēr'nal, *a.* Having no beginning nor end. — *n.* The Deity; God. [*ly.*]
 E-tēr'nal-ly, *adv.* Perpetual.
 E-tēr'nity, *n.* Duration without beginning or end.
 Ē'ther, *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; a kind of very volatile fluid.
 E-thē're-al, *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly.
 E-thē're-al-ize, *v. t.* To convert into ether.
 Ēth'ie, } *a.* Relating to
 Ēth'ie-al, } morals.
 Ēth'ie-al-ly, *adv.* According to ethics.
 Ēth'ies, *n. sing.* The science of moral philosophy.
 Ē'thi-ōp, } *n.* A native
 Ē'thi-ō'pi-an, } of Ethiopia; a negro.
 Ēth'nic, } *a.* Belonging
 Ēth'nic-al, } to races; heathen; pagan.
 Eth-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the different races of men.
 Eth-nōl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the natural races of men.
 Ē'ti-o-lāte, *v. i. or t.* To whiten. [*of ceremony.*]
 Ē'ti-quētte' (-kēt'), *n.* Forms
 Ē'ty-mo-lōg'ie-al, *a.* Relating to etymology.
 Ē'ty-mōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in etymology.
 Ē'ty-mōl'o-gy, *n.* Derivation of words. [*word.*]
 Ē'ty-mōn, *n.* A primitive
 Ē'cha-rist, *n.* The Lord's supper.
 Eū'lō-gist, *n.* One who praises or commends.
 Eū'lō-gis'tic, *a.* Containing praise; commendatory.
 Eū'lō-gize, *v. t.* To praise by eulogy; to commend.

Eū-lō'gi-ūm (18), *n.* Com-
mendation; praise.

Eū-lō-gy, *n.* Marked or stud-
ied praise. — *SYN.* Encomi-
um; panegyric; laudation.

Eū'nueh, *n.* A male human
being who has been un-
manned.

Eū'phe-mīsm, *n.* A delicate
word or expression used for
one that is offensive.

Eū-phōn'ie, } *a.* Having
Eū-phōn'ie-al, } a sound
Eū-phō'ni-ōus, } agreeable
to the ear.

Eū'pho-ny, *n.* An agreeable
combination of sounds.

Eū'ro-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining
to Europe. — *n.* A native
of Europe.

Eū-thān'a-sy, *n.* Easy death.

E-vāc'u-āte, *v. t.* To make
empty; to quit.

E-vāc'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
evacuating; withdrawal.

E-vāde', *v. t.* To avoid; to
elude; to slip away.

Ēv'a-nēs'ceŋce, *n.* A grad-
ual vanishing.

Ēv'a-nēs'cent, *a.* Vanishing;
flecting; passing away.

Ēvan-gēl'ie-al, *a.* Accord-
ing to, or contained in, the
gospel.

E-vān'gel-īsm, *n.* Promul-
gation of the gospel.

E-vān'gel-ist, *n.* One who
preaches the gospel.

E-vān'gel-ize, *v. t.* To in-
struct in the gospel of
Christ.

E-vāp'o-rāte, *v. i.* To pass
off in vapor; to waste.

E-vāp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Con-
version of a fluid into vapor.

E-vā'sion, *n.* Artifice;
equivocation.

E-vā'sive, *a.* Using evasion.

Ēve, *n.* Evening.

Ē'ven (ēvn), *a.* Level;
smooth; uniform; parallel;
fair; not odd. — *v. t.* To
make level or smooth. —
adv. Exactly; at the very
time; so much as.

Ē'ven-ing (ēvn-), *n.* Close
of the day; beginning of
night.

E-vēnt', *n.* That which hap-
pens. — *SYN.* Incident; is-
sue; end; result.

E-vēnt'ful, *a.* Full of inci-
dents. [tial; final.]

E-vēnt'u-al, *a.* Consequen-
tial.

E-vēnt'u-āte, *v. i.* To issue;
to close. [ways.]

Ēv'er, *adv.* At any time; al-
ways.

Ēv'er-glāde, *n.* Land covered
by water and grass.

Ēv'er-green, *a.* Always
green. — *n.* A plant or
shrub always green.

Ēv'er-lāst'ing, *a.* Contin-
ing without end; eternal.

Ēv'er-mōre', *adv.* Eternally.

Ēv'er-y, *a.* Each one of a
whole. [places.]

Ēv'er-y-whēre, *adv.* In all
places.

E-vīc't', *v. t.* To dispossess
by judicial process.

E-vīc'tion, *n.* Dispossession.

Ēvī-dēnce, *n.* That which
proves or shows facts; tes-
timony; witness. — *v. t.* To
show; to prove.

Ēvī-dent, *a.* Clear; plain.

Ē'vil (ēvil), *a.* Ill; wicked.
— *n.* Calamity; wicked-
ness. — *adv.* Injuriously.

E-vīn'ce, *v. t.* To prove; to
show in a clear manner.

E-vīs'cer-āte, *v. t.* To take
out the bowels of.

E-vōke', *v. t.* To call forth.

Ēv'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of un-
folding; prescribed or regu-
lar movement.

E-vōive', *v. t.* To unfold.

Ewe (yū), *n.* A female sheep.

Ew'er (yū'er), *n.* A pitcher
with a wide spout. [tate.]

Ex-āc'er-bāte, *v. t.* To irri-
tate.

Ex-āc'er-bā'tion, *n.* In-
creased violence of a disease.

Ex-āct', *a.* Minutely cor-
rect or regular; punctual.

— *SYN.* Accurate; precise;
methodical; careful. — *v. t.*
To demand; to require; to
extort. [ing.]

Ex-āct'ion, *n.* Act of extort-
ing.

Ex-āct'ly, *adv.* Accurately.

Ex-āct'ness, *n.* Accuracy.

Ex-āct'or, *n.* One who ex-
acts.

Ex-āg'ger-āte, *v. t.* To

heighten unduly in repre-
sentation.

Ex-āg'ger-ā'tion, *n.* A rep-
resentation beyond truth.

Ex-alt', *v. t.* To lift high.

Ex-āl-tā'tion, *n.* A raising;
elevation. [lime.]

Ex-alt'ed, *a.* Dignified; sub-
limed.

Ex-ām'i-nā'tion, *n.* In-
quiry; inspection; search.

Ex-ām'ine, *v. t.* To inspect;
to search into; to question.

Ex-ām'in-er, *n.* One who ex-
amines.

Ex-ām'ple, *n.* A pattern.

Ex-ās'per-āte, *v. t.* To make
very angry; to enrage.

Ex-ās'per-ā'tion, *n.* State
of being exasperated.

Ēx'ea-vāte, *v. t.* To make
hollow.

Ēx'ea-vā'tion, *n.* A making
hollow. [excel.]

Ex-ceed', *v.* To surpass; to
exceed.

Ex-ceed'ing, *a.* Very great.

Ex-ceed'ing-ly, *adv.* To a
great degree; very much.

Ex-cēl' (7), *v.* To surpass;
to exceed.

Ēx'cel-lēnce (7), *n.* Super-
ior goodness; eminence.

Ēx'cel-lēncy, *n.* A title of
honor. [value; eminent.]

Ēx'cel-lent, *a.* Having great
excellence.

Ēx'cel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an
excellent degree.

Ex-cēpt', *v. t.* To take out;
to exclude. — *prep.* Not in-
cluding.

Ex-cēpt'ing, *prep.* Taking
or leaving out; except.

Ex-cēp'tion, *n.* Exclusion;
thing excluded; objection.

Ex-cēp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable
to objections. [exception.]

Ex-cēp'tion-al, *a.* Forming
an exception.

Ex-cēp't'ly, *n.* An extract.

Ex-cēss', *n.* More than
enough; intemperance.

Ex-cēss'ive, *a.* Exceeding
just limits; extreme.

Ex-cēss'ive-ly, *adv.* Ex-
ceedingly.

Ex-chānge', *v. t.* To give
for something else. — *n.*

Act of bartering; balance
of money; place where
merchants meet.

sqn, ōr, dŋ, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŋe, pull; ō, ō, soft; e, ē, hard; a3: exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Ex-chānge'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exchanged.
 Ex-chéq'uer, *n.* A court in England that has charge of the public treasury.
 Ex-çise', *n.* An inland duty or impost on goods. — *v. t.* To lay a duty on.
 Ex-çise'man (21), *n.* One who inspects excised goods.
 Ex-çis'ion (-sîzh'un), *n.* Utter destruction.
 Ex-çî'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being easily excited.
 Ex-çî'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being roused into action.
 Ęç'çî-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exciting. [rouse.]
 Ex-çîte', *v. t.* To stir; to
 Ex-çît'ing, *p. a.* Producing excitement.
 Ex-çîte'ment, *n.* Act of exciting; agitation.
 Ex-çlām', *v. t.* To cry out.
 Ęç'cla-mā'tion, *n.* A loud outcry; a mark [!], noting some emotion.
 Ex-elām'a-to-ry, *a.* Using or containing exclamation.
 Ex-elūde', *v. t.* To shut out.
 Ex-elū'sion, *n.* Rejection.
 Ex-elū'sive, *a.* Shutting out; not including.
 Ex-elū'sive-ly, *adv.* To the exclusion of others.
 Ex-elū'sive-ness, *n.* State of being exclusive. [out.]
 Ex-eçg'i-tāte, *v. t.* To think
 Ęç'com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* To exclude from communion.
 Ęç'com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Act of excommunicating.
 Ex-eçri-āte, *v. t.* To fly; to strip off the skin of.
 Ex-eçri-ā'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off the skin.
 Ęç'ere-ment, *n.* Matter discharged from the body.
 Ex-erēs'çençe, *n.* Preternatural growth.
 Ex-erēte', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores.
 Ex-erē'tion, *n.* Separation of animal matters.
 Ęç'ere-tive, } *a.* Tending
 Ęç'ere-to-ry, } to excrete.
 Ęç'ere-to-ry, *n.* A little duct for discharging a fluid.

Ex-erū'ci-āte (-shî'āt), *v. t.* To torture.
 Ex-erū'ci-ā'ting (-shî-), *a.* Distressing; very painful.
 Ex-erū'ci-ā'tion (-krî'shî-), *n.* Torture.
 Ex-eul'pāte, *v. t.* To clear from fault or guilt.
 Ęç'eul-pā'tion, *n.* Act of clearing from blame.
 Ex-eul'pa-to-ry, *a.* Clearing from blame.
 Ex-eur'sion, *n.* A ramble.
 Ex-eur'sive, *a.* Wandering.
 Ex-eūs'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused.
 Ex-eūse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* To pardon; to judge leniently.
 Ex-eūse' (-kūs'), *n.* Apology; that which excuses.
 Ęç'e-er-a-ble, *a.* Detestable; hateful. [bly.]
 Ęç'e-er-a-bly, *adv.* Detestably.
 Ęç'e-er-āte, *v. t.* To curse.
 Ęç'e-er-ā'tion, *n.* Imprecation of evil.
 Ęç'e-eūte, *v. t.* To carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete. — SYN. To accomplish; effect; fulfill; finish. [ecutes.]
 Ęç'e-eūt'er, *n.* One who executes.
 Ęç'e-eū'tion, *n.* Act of executing.
 Ęç'e-eū'tion-er, *n.* One who puts to death by law.
 Ex-ēe'u-tive, *a.* Carrying into effect. — *n.* Person or power that executes the law.
 Ex-ēe'u-tor, *n.* One who settles the estate of a testator.
 Ex-ēe'u-to-ry, *a.* Performing official duties. [executor.]
 Ex-ēe'u-trix, *n.* A female.
 Ęç'e-gē'sis, *n.* Science of interpretation. [ry.]
 Ęç'e-gēt'ic-al, *a.* Explanatory.
 Ęç'ēm'plar, *n.* Copy; pattern. [way of example.]
 Ęç'em-pla-ri-ly, *adv.* By
 Ęç'em-pla-ry, *a.* Serving as a pattern; worthy of imitation.
 Ex-ēm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy. [trate by example.]
 Ex-ēm'pli-fy, *v. t.* To illustrate.
 Ęç'ēmp't', *a.* Free. — *v. t.*

To free from. — *n.* One who is not subject. [immunity.]
 Ex-ēmp'tion, *n.* Freedom;
 Ęç'e-quā'tur, *n.* A written recognition of a person as consul.
 Ęç'e-quies (çks-e-kwîz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
 Ęç'er-çise, *n.* Use; performance; activity; a lesson. — *v. t.* To use; to practice; to keep busy. — *v. i.* To take or use exercise.
 Ex-ērt', *v. t.* To use strength or effort. [ing; effort.]
 Ex-ērtion, *n.* Act of exerting.
 Ex-fō'li-āte, *v. i.* To scale off.
 Ex-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of scaling off.
 Ęç'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Vapor.
 Ęç'hāle', *v. t.* To send out, as vapor. — *v. i.* To emit.
 Ex-haust', *v. t.* To drain to emptiness; to empty.
 Ex-haus'tion, *n.* Act of exhausting. [exhausted.]
 Ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be
 Ęç'hîb'it, *v. t.* To display; to show. — *n.* A paper to prove facts. [hibits.]
 Ex-hîb'it-er, *n.* One who exhibits.
 Ęç'hi-bî'tion (-bîsh'un), *n.* A setting forth; public show.
 Ex-hîl'a-rāte, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.
 Ex-hîl'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of exhilarating.
 Ex-hîl't', *v. t.* To advise.
 Ęç'hor-tā'tion, *n.* Good advice. [to exhort.]
 Ex-hôt'ta-to-ry, *a.* Tending
 Ex-hôrt'er, *n.* One who exhorts.
 Ęç'hu-mā'tion, *n.* A digging up, as from the grave.
 Ex-hūme', *v. t.* To dig up, as from a grave.
 Ęç'i-ğençe, } *n.* Necessity;
 Ęç'i-ğen-çy, } pressing want.
 Ęç'île, *n.* Banishment; a person banished. — *v. t.* To banish; to transport.
 Ex-îst', *v. i.* To be; to live; to derive support.
 Ex-îst'ençe, *n.* Being; life.
 Ęç'îst'ent, *a.* Having being.
 Ęç'it, *n.* Departure; death.

ä, ê, î, ô, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ū, ŷ, short; çäre, çär, äsk, all, what; çre, veîl, tçrm; pîque, firm;

Ĕx'ô-dus, *n.* Departure from a place; the second book in the Bible.

Ex-ôn'er-âte, *v. t.* To unload; to free from a charge.

Ex-ôn'er-â'tion, *n.* Act of exonerating.

Ex-ôr'bi-tance, *n.* Extravagance; enormity.

Ex-ôr'bi-tant, *a.* Excessive.

Ĕx'or-çise, *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits by conjuration.

Ĕx'or-çism, *n.* Act of exorcising.

Ex-ôr'di-um, *n.* Introduction, preface, or preamble.

Ex-ôt'ie, *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreign plant.

Ex-pând', *v. t. or i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.

Ex-pânse', *n.* Wide extent of space or body.

Ex-pân'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

Ex-pân'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Ex-pân'sion, *n.* Act of expanding; extent.

Ex-pân'sive, *a.* Spreading.

Ex-pâ'ti-ate (-sh'at), *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descant. [*ish.*]

Ex-pâ'tri-âte, *v. t.* To banish.

Ex-pâ'tri-â'tion, *n.* Banishment; exile.

Ex-pêct', *v. t.* To look or wait for; to anticipate.

Ex-pêct'an-çy, *n.* A state of waiting.

Ex-pêct'ant, *a.* Waiting; looking for. [*ing for.*]

Ĕx'pee-tâ'tion, *n.* A waiting.

Ex-pêe'to-rant, *a.* Promoting discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* A medicine that promotes such discharges.

Ex-pêe'to-râte, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or throat.

Ex-pêe'to-râ'tion, *n.* Act of expectorating.

Ex-pê'di-en-çe, } *n.* Fitness;

Ex-pê'di-en-çy, } propriety;

Ex-pê'di-ent, *a.* Fit; proper; advisable. — *n.* Means to an end; shift; device.

Ĕx'pe-dite, *v. t.* To hasten

forward; to render easy. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

Ĕx'pe-di'tion, *n.* Haste; dispatch; voyage; enterprise.

Ĕx'pe-di'tious (-dish'us), *a.* Done with dispatch.

Ĕx'pe-di'tious-ly (-dish'us-), *adv.* With expedition.

Ex-pêl' (7), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to banish.

Ex-pênd', *v. t.* To spend for an object; to lay out.

Ex-pên'di-tûre, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.

Ex-pênse', *n.* Cost; charge.

Ex-pên'sive, *a.* Costly; dear.

Ex-pê'ri-en-çe, *n.* Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. — *v. t.* To try; to know by practice.

Ex-pê'ri-en-çed (-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience; versed.

Ex-pê'r'i-ment, *n.* Trial; essay. — *v. i.* To make trial.

Ex-pê'r'i-mênt'al, *a.* Founded on experiment.

Ex-pê'r'i-mênt'al-ly, *adv.* By experiment; by trial.

Ex-pêrt', *a.* Skillful; dexterous. — *n.* One who is skillful. [*being expiated.*]

Ĕx'pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of

Ĕx'pi-âte, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime. [*satisfaction.*]

Ĕx'pi-â'tion, *n.* Atonement;

Ĕx'pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Making expiation.

Ĕx'pi-râ'tion, *n.* Act of breathing out; end.

Ex-pire', *v. t.* [*imp. EXPIRED.*] To breathe out. — *v. i.* To die.

Ex-plâin', *v. t.* To illustrate; to make plain. — *v. i.* To give explanations.

Ĕx'pla-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of making plain. [*to explain.*]

Ĕx'plân'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving

Ĕx'ple-tive, *n.* A word inserted to fill a space.

Ĕx'pli-ea-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ĕx'pli-eâte, *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.

Ĕx'pli-eâ'tion, *n.* An explanation.

Ĕx'pli-eâ'tive, } *a.* Tending

Ĕx'pli-eâ'to-ry, } to explain.

Ex-pliç'it, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not obscure.

Ex-pliç'it-ly, *adv.* Clearly.

Ex-plôde', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report. — *v. t.* To bring into disrepute.

Ex-ploit', *n.* A heroic deed.

Ĕx'plo-râ'tion, *n.* Act of exploring.

Ex-plôr'a-to-ry, *a.* Searching. [*examine.*]

Ex-plôre', *v. t.* To search; to

Ex-plô'sion, *n.* A sudden bursting with a loud noise.

Ex-plô'sive, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.

Ex-pô'ment, *n.* The index of a power in algebra.

Ex-pôrt', *v. t.* To transport from one country to another.

Ĕx'pôrt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad.

Ĕx'pôr-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of exporting. [*ports.*]

Ex-pôrt'er, *n.* One who exports.

Ex-pô'çse', *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to put in danger.

Exposé (Ĕx'pô-zâ'), *n.* A formal statement or exposition.

Ĕx'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Explanation; interpretation.

Ex-pôg'i-tor, *n.* An interpreter; expounder. [*explain.*]

Ex-pôg'i-to-ry, *a.* Serving to

Ex-pôst'u-lâte, *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly.

Ex-pôst'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Act of expostulating.

Ex-pôst'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostulation.

Ex-pôg'ûre, *n.* Act of exposing, or state of being exposed.

Ex-pound', *v. t.* To explain.

Ex-pound'er, *n.* One who explains or interprets.

Ex-prêss', *v. t.* To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — *SYN.* To declare; indicate; exhibit.

— *a.* Plain; direct. — *n.* A special messenger or conveyance.

Ex-prêss'ion (-prêsh'un), *n.*

ôdn, ôr, dg, wôlf, tôd, tôok; ùrn, rÿe, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; a₂, exist; ñ as ng; this.

Ramses.

A pressing out; mode of speech. [express.
 Ex-préss'ive, *a.* Adapted to Ex-préss'ive-ly, *adv.* With force. [terms.
 Ex-préss'ly, *adv.* In direct
 Ex-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To take by assault. [pelling.
 Ex-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of ex-
 Ex-pūl'sive, *a.* Having power to expel.
 Ex-pūnge', *v. t.* To blot out.
 Ex-pur-gāte, or Ex-pūr'-gāte, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to expunge.
 Ex-pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating. [ing.
 Ex-pūr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Purify-
 Ex'qui-site, *a.* Very fine; excellent; keenly felt.
 Ex'qui-site-ly, *adv.* Nicely.
 Ex-sie'eant, *a.* Tending to dry.
 Ex'sie-eate, or Ex-sie'eāte, *v. t.* To dry. [ing.
 Ex'sie-eā'tion, *n.* Act of dry-
 Ex'tant, *a.* Now in being; existing.
 Ex-tém'po-rā'ne-ōūs, } *a.*
 Ex-tém'po-ra-ry, } Ut-
 tered without previous study.
 Ex-tém'po-re, *a.* or *adv.* Without previous study.
 Ex-tém'po-ri-ze, *v. t.* To utter without study.
 Ex-ténd', *v.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach.
 Ex-tén'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.
 Ex-tén'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being extensible.
 Ex-tén'sion, *n.* Act of extending; enlargement.
 Ex-tén'sive, *a.* Large; of great extent. [largely.
 Ex-tén'sive-ly, *adv.* Widely;
 Ex-tént', *n.* Space; compass.
 Ex-tén'u-āte, *v. t.* To palliate. [tion.
 Ex-tén'u-ā'tion, *n.* Pallia-
 Ex-tér'i-or, *a.* Outward; foreign. — *n.* The outside; the surface.
 Ex-tér'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To drive away; to root out.
 Ex-tér'mi-na'tion, *n.* Destruction.

Ex-tér'mi-nā'tor, *n.* One who exterminates.
 Ex-tér'nal, *a.* Outward.
 Ex-tér'nals, *n. pl.* Outward parts or rites. [ended.
 Ex-tinet', *a.* Extinguished;
 Ex-tine'tion, *n.* Destruction.
 Ex-tin'guish (-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To quench; to destroy.
 Ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.
 Ex-tin'guish-er, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.
 Ex-tin'guish-ment, *n.* A putting out or quenching.
 Ex'tir-pāte, or Ex-tir'pāte, *v. t.* To root out.
 Ex'tir-pā'tion, *n.* The act of rooting out.
 Ex-tól' (8), *v. t.* To praise greatly.
 Ex-tórt', *v. t.* To exact unlawfully; to wrest.
 Ex-tór'tion, *n.* Unlawful exaction. [ive.
 Ex-tór'tion-ate, *a.* Oppress-
 Ex-tór'tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.
 Ex'tract, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book.
 Ex-trāct', *v. t.* To draw out; to take. [out; lineage.
 Ex-trāc'tion, *a.* A drawing
 Ex'tra-dī'tion (-dīsh'un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.
 Ex'tra-ju-dī'cial (-dīsh'al), *a.* Out of the regular course of law. [not intrinsic.
 Ex-trā'ne-ōūs, *a.* Foreign;
 Ex-traór'di-na-ry (-trór'- or -tra-ór'-), *a.* Uncommon.
 Ex-trāv'a-gānce, *n.* Excess; prodigality.
 Ex-trāv'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses. — SYN. Exces-sive; prodigal; wasteful.
 Ex-trāv'a-sāte, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.
 Ex-trāv'a-sā'tion, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels.
 Ex-trēme', *a.* Outermost; utmost; greatest; highest.

— *n.* Utmost limit; extremity. [most degree.
 Ex-trēme'ly, *adv.* In the ut-
 Ex-trēm'ist (11), *n.* A sup-
 porter of extreme doctrines or practice.
 Ex-trēm'i-ty, *n.* Utmost point or degree; necessity.
 Ex'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.
 Ex'tri-cāte, *v. t.* To disen-
 tangle; to set free.
 Ex'tri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of ex-
 tricating; disentanglement.
 Ex-trin'sie, } *a.* Outward;
 Ex-trin'sie-al, } external;
 Ex-trude', *v. t.* To thrust out.
 Ex-tru'sion, *n.* Act of thrust-
 ing out. [ous abundance.
 Ex-ū-ber-ānce, *n.* Superflu-
 Ex-ū-ber-ant, *a.* Luxuriant;
 over-abundant.
 Ex-ū-ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Over-
 abundantly; luxuriously.
 Ex'u-dā'tion, *n.* The act of sweating out.
 Ex-ū-de', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores. — *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth.
 Ex-ūlt', *v. i.* To rejoice greatly.
 Ex-ūlt'ant, *a.* Rejoicing in triumph.
 Ex-ul-ta'tion, *n.* Great joy.
 Eye (i), *n.* The organ of sight. — *v. t.* To observe.
 Eye-ball, *n.* Ball of the eye.
 Eye'brow, *n.* Hair arch over the eyes.
 Eye'-glass, *n.* A glass to as-
 sist the sight. [lid.
 Eye'lash, *n.* Hair on the eye.
 Eye'less (f'less), *a.* Having no eyes; blind. [cord.
 Eye'let, *n.* A hole for lace or
 Eye'-sērv'ant, *n.* A servant that requires watching.
 Eye'sight (-sit), *n.* Sight of the eye.
 Eye'sōre, *n.* Something of-
 fensive to the sight.
 Eye'-tooth (21), *n.* An upper tooth next the grinders.
 Eye'-wit'ness, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
 Ey'rie } (ā'r'y), *n.* A place
 Ey'ry } where birds of prey build and hatch.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ĉre, veĭ, tĉrn; pique, ĭrm;

F.

FÁBLE, *n.* A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth. — *v. t.* To feign; to fabricate; to lie.

Fáb'rie, *n.* A building; a manufactured article.

Fáb'ri-cáte, *v. t.* To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely.

Fáb'ri-cá'tion, *n.* Act of fabricating; construction.

Fáb'ri-cá'tor, *n.* One who constructs or forms.

Fáb'u-list, *n.* One who writes or invents fables.

Fáb'u-lous, *a.* Feigned; invented; unreal; false.

Fa-çáde' (*sád' or sád'*), *n.* A front elevation of a building.

Fáçe, (18), *n.* Visage; front; principal surface; boldness. — *v. t.* To meet in front.

Fáç'et, *n.* A little face; a small surface. [witty.]

Fa-çé'tious, *a.* Humorous; **Fá'cial** (*tá'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

Fáç'ile, *a.* Easy to be done, or to yield. — **SYN.** Pliant; flexible; ductile.

Fa-çil'i-táte, *v. t.* To make easy.

Fa-çil'i-ty, *n.* Ease; easiness; (*pl.*) means to render easy.

Fáç'ing (11), *n.* A covering in front. [ness.]

Fáe-sím'i-le, *n.* Exact likeness. **Fáct**, *n.* An act; deed; reality; circumstance.

Fáct'ion, *n.* A small political party; a cabal; a clique.

Fáct'ious, *a.* Given to faction.

Fae-tí'tious (*-tí'sh'us*), *a.* Made by art; artificial.

Fáe'tor, *n.* An agent in trade.

Fáe'tor-áge, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

Fáe'to-ry, *n.* House of a factor; body of factors; a manufactory.

Fae-to'tum, *n.* A servant employed in all sorts of work.

Fáe'ul-ty, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; power; officers of a college; members of a profession.

Fáde, *v. i.* To wither or decay; to lose color.

Fæ'çes. See *Feces*.

Fág, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To compel to drudge.

Fág'énd', *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; refuse.

Fág'ot, *n.* A bundle of twigs.

Fáil, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to miss; to become insolvent. — *v. t.* (4) To desert; to disappoint; to omit. — *n.* Omission.

Fáil'üre (*fál'yür*), *n.* Defect; act of becoming insolvent.

Fáin, *a.* Glad. — *adv.* Gladly.

Fáint, *a.* Weak; languid. — *v. t.* To swoon; to sink from loss of strength.

Fáint'ly, *adv.* Feebly; weakly.

Fáint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; feebleness.

Fáir, *a.* Free from blemish, perversion, &c.; of a light shade. — **SYN.** Pure; frank; honest; equitable. — *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; justly. — *n.* A stated market. — *The fair*, the female sex. [ly.]

Fáir'ly, *adv.* Openly; honestly. **Fáir'ness**, *n.* State of being fair.

Fáir'y (19), *n.* A fabled spirit. — *a.* Belonging to fairies.

Fáith, *n.* Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity.

Fáith'ful (17), *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true.

Fáith'ful-ly, *adv.* Honestly.

Fáith'ful-ness, *n.* Firm adherence to truth or trust.

Fáith'less, *a.* Without faith. — **SYN.** Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.

Fál'cáte, } *a.* Bent like a
Fál'cát-ed, } sickle.

Fál'chion (*faw'chun*), *n.* A short, crooked sword.

Fál'eon (*faw'-kn*), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.



Falcon.

Fál'eon-er (*faw'kn-*), *n.* One who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

Fál'eon-ry (*faw'kn-rý*), *n.* Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks.

Fáll (1) *v. i.* [*imp.* **FELL**; *p. p.* **FALLEN**.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize. — *n.* Descent; degradation; decrease; cadence; cataract; autumn.

Fal-lá'cious, *a.* Deceitful.

Fál'la-cy, *n.* Deceitfulness; deception; sophistry.

Fallen (*fawln*), *p. p.* from *Fall*. [to err.]

Fál'li-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liableness

Fál'li-ble, *a.* Liable to err.

Fáll'ing-sick'ness, *n.* Epilepsy.

Fál'lów, *a.* Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown. — *n.* Land left untilled.

False, *a.* Not true; counterfeit; hypocritical.

False'ly, *adv.* Erroneously.

False'hóod, } *n.* Want of
Fáls'i-ty, } truth or ver-

acity; a false assertion.

Fál'sét'to, *n.* A kind of voice in man above his natural voice. [hood.]

Fál'si-fi-cá'tion, *n.* False-

Fál'si-fý, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false. — *v. i.* To tell lies.

Fál'ter, *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to waver. [nawn.]


Fáme, *n.* Reputation; re-
Fámed, *a.* Celebrated.

- Fa-mil'iar**, *a.* Intimate; well-known; knowing intimately. — *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a demon.
- Fa-mil-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse.
- Fa-mil'iar-ize**, *v. t.* To accustom. [*ly.*]
- Fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.* Intimately.
- Fām'i-ly** (19), *n.* Household; lineage; race; class.
- Fām'ine**, *n.* Want of sufficient food.
- Fām'ish**, *v. i.* To die of hunger. — *v. t.* To destroy with hunger; to starve.
- Fā'mōis**, *a.* Renowned; illustrious; noted.
- Fān** (18), *n.* An instrument to blow and cool the face; also one to winnow grain. — *v. t.* To blow with a fan.
- Fa-nāt'ic**, } *a.* Wild and
Fa-nāt'ic-al, } enthusiastic in opinions. [*siast.*]
- Fa-nāt'ic**, *n.* A wild enthusiasm.
- Fa-nāt'ic-ism**, *n.* Extravagant notions; religious frenzy.
- Fān'ci-ful** (13), *a.* Dictated by fancy; visionary.
- Fān'cy**, *n.* Imagination; notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste. — *v.* To imagine; to conceive. — *a.* Pleasing the fancy. [*dance.*]
- Fan-dān'go**, *n.* A Spanish fāne, *n.* A temple; a church.
- Fāng**, *n.* Tusk of an animal; claw; talon.
- Fan-tās'tic**, } *a.* Fanciful;
Fan-tās'tic-al, } whimsical.
- Fān'ta-sy**, *n.* A fancy; conceit; whimsey.
- Fār**, *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* At a great distance; very much.
- Fārçe**, *n.* A short, ludicrous play. [*farce.*]
- Fār'ci-eal**, *a.* Belonging to a fāre, *v. i.* To be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained. — *n.* Price of passage; food.
- Fāre'well**, or **Fāre-wēll'**, *n.* Act of taking leave.
- Fāre-wēll'**, *interj.* Good by.
- Fa-rī'nā** or **Fa-rī'nā**, *n.* Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.
- Fār'i-nā'ccous**, *a.* Consisting of meal; mealy.
- Fār'm**, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer. — *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.
- Fār'm'er**, *n.* One who cultivates a farm. [*ing land.*]
- Fār'm'ing**, *n.* Practice of tillage.
- Fār'o**, *n.* A game at cards.
- Fār-rā'go**, *n.* A medley.
- Fār'ri-er**, *n.* A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses. [*a farrier.*]
- Fār'ri-er-y**, *n.* Business of farrowing.
- Fār'rōw**, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *a.* Not producing a calf in the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth, as pigs.
- Fār'ther**, *n.* Being at a greater distance. — *adv.* Beyond; more remotely; further.
- Fār'thing**, *n.* Fourth of a penny. [*petticoat.*]
- Fār'thin-gale**, *n.* A hoop.
- Fās'ci-nāte**, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.
- Fās'ci-nā'tion**, *n.* Act or power of charming.
- Fāsh'ion**, *n.* Form; custom; mode; style. — *v. t.* To form; to mold.
- Fāsh'ion-a-ble**, *a.* According to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.
- Fāsh'ion-a-bly**, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.
- Fāst**, *v. i.* To abstain from food. — *n.* Abstinence from food. — *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast; rapid; swift; dissipated. — *adv.* With speed.
- Fāst-dāy**, *n.* A day set apart for fasting and prayer.
- Fāst'en** (fās'n), *v. t.* To make firm; to hold together.
- Fāst'en-ing**, *n.* That which confines or makes fast.
- Fas-tid'i-ōus**, *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish.
- Fāst'ness**, *n.* State of being fast; a strong fort.
- Fāt**, *n.* An oily, concrete animal substance. — *a.* Abounding in fat; plump;
- corpulent; gross; greasy. — *v.* To make or grow fat.
- Fā'tal**, *a.* Necessary; deadly; destructive.
- Fā'tal-ism**, *n.* Doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.
- Fā'tal-ist**, *n.* One who holds to fatalism.
- Fa-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* Invincible necessity; mortality.
- Fā'tal-ly**, *adv.* Necessarily; mortally.
- Fāte**, *n.* Inevitable necessity; final lot; (*pl.*) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — *SYN.* Destiny; fortune; doom; death.
- Fāt'ed**, *a.* Decried by fate.
- Fā'ther**, *n.* A male parent. — *v. t.* To adopt as one's own.
- Fā'ther-lānd**, *n.* Native land of one's fathers. [*father.*]
- Fā'ther-less**, *a.* Having no father.
- Fā'ther-ly**, *a.* Like a father; paternal; tender.
- Fāth'cm**, *n.* Six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of.
- Fāth'cm-less**, *a.* Bottomless.
- Fa-tigue'** (-teeg'), *n.* Great weariness; toil. — *v. t.* To weary to excess; to tire.
- Fāt'ling**, *n.* A fat animal.
- Fāt'ness**, *n.* Fleshiness; fertility.
- Fāt'ten** (fāt'tn), *v.* To make or grow fat.
- Fāt'ty**, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fat; greasy.
- Fa-tū'i-ty**, *n.* Weakness of mind.
- Fāt'u-ōus**, *a.* Feeble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.
- Fau'çet**, *n.* A contrivance for drawing liquors.
- Fault**, *n.* Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.
- Fault'less**, *a.* Free from fault.
- Fault'y**, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; imperfect.
- Faun**, *n.* A rural deity.
- Fāu'nā**, *n.* Entire group of animals of a country.
- Fā'vor** (33), *n.* Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. — *v. t.* To countenance.
- Fā'vor-a-ble**, *a.* Propitious to success; kind; advantageous.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, é, ý, ö, ü, ŷ, *short*; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, whät; çre, veil, tērū, pique, firm;

- Fā'vor-a-bly, *adv.* With favor or affection. [vors.]
- Fā'vor-er, *n.* One who favors.
- Fā'vor-ite, *n.* A particular friend. — *a.* Esteemed; preferred. [to favor a friend.]
- Fā'vor-it-ism, *n.* Disposition.
- Fawn, *n.* A young fallow deer. — *v. i.* To court, or flatter servilely.
- Fāy (18), *n.* A fairy; elf. [ty.]
- Fĕ'al-ty, *n.* Homage; loyalty.
- Fĕar, *n.* Apprehension of evil. — *v. t. or i.* To be afraid; to dread.
- Fĕar'ful, *a.* Afraid; terrible.
- Fĕar'fūl-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner.
- Fĕar'less, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear.]
- Fĕar'less-ly, *adv.* Without fear.
- Fĕa'si-bil'i-ty, } *n.* Practi-
- Fĕa'si-ble-ness, } cability.
- Fĕa'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.
- Fĕast, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment; a festival; a holiday. — *v.* To eat or entertain sumptuously.
- Fĕat, *n.* An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.
- Fĕath'er, *n.* A plume; that which forms the covering of birds. — *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to adorn.
- Fĕath'er-y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, feathers.
- Fĕat'ure, *n.* Form or appearance, especially of the face; lineament.
- Fĕb'ri-fūge, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.
- Fĕb'ri-le, or Fĕb'rile, *a.* Pertaining to fever.
- Fĕb'ru-a-ry, *n.* The second month of the year.
- Fĕĕ'al, *a.* Containing feces.
- Fĕĕĕs, *n. pl.* Excrement; dregs.
- Fĕĕ'u-lence, *n.* Foul matter in liquors; lees; dregs.
- Fĕĕ'u-lent, *a.* Foul; full of dregs. [prolific.]
- Fĕĕ'un-dāte, *v. t.* To make
- Fĕĕ'un-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making fruitful. [ness.]
- Fe-eün'di-ty, *n.* Fruitfulness.
- Fĕd, *imp. & p. p.* of Feed.
- Fĕd'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to a league or contract.
- Fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Union in a league; confederacy.
- Fĕd'er-a-tive, *a.* Joining in league; confederating.
- Fee (18), *n.* A reward; recompense; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To retain by a fee.
- Fĕe'ble, *a.* Wanting in strength or activity. — SYN. Infirm; imbecile; languid.
- Fĕe'ble-ness, *n.* Infirmity.
- Fĕe'bly, *adv.* Weakly; faintly.
- Feed, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FED.] To give food to; to supply. — *v. i.* To eat; to take food. — *n.* Food; meat; pasture.
- Feel, *v. t. or i.* [imp. & p. p. FELT.] To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. — *n.* Sensation communicated by touching.
- Feel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels.
- Feel'ing, *n.* Touch; sensibility. — *a.* Full of sensibility; tender.
- Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* Tenderly.
- Fee-sim'ple, *n.* An absolute or unconditional fee.
- Feet, *n. pl.* of Foot.
- Feign (fān), *v. t.* To pretend; to counterfeit.
- Feint (fānt), *n.* A false show; a pretense.
- Fe-liĕ'i-tāte, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.
- Fe-liĕ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Kind wish. [lightful.]
- Fe-liĕ'i-toūs, *a.* Happy; delightful.
- Fe-liĕ'i-ty, *n.* Great happiness. — SYN. Bliss; blissfulness; blessedness. [cats.]
- Fĕline, *a.* Pertaining to
- Fĕll, *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel. — *v. t.* To prostrate; to hem, as a seam. — *n.* Hide of a beast. — *v., imp. of Fall.*
- Fĕll'ow, *n.* An associate or equal; a person. — *v. t.* To match.
- Fĕll'ow-crĕāt'ure, *n.* One of the same race.
- Fĕll'ow-feel'ing, *n.* A like feeling; sympathy.
- Fĕll'ow-ship, *n.* Society; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar.
- Fĕll'y, *n.* Rim of a wheel.
- Fĕl'o-de-sĕ', *n.* A suicide.
- Fĕll'on, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor.
- Fe-lō'ni-ōūs, *a.* Having the quality of felony; villainous. [capital crime.]
- Fĕll'o-ny, *n.* A heinous or
- Fĕlt, *imp. & p. p.* of Feel.
- *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool.
- Fĕmāle, *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine.
- Fĕm'i-nine, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.
- Fĕn, *n.* A marsh; a bog.
- Fĕnĕe (18), *n.* A structure to inclose land. — *v. t.* To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* To practice fencing.
- Fĕnĕe'less, *a.* Destitute of a fence.
- Fĕn'ĕing, *n.* Materials for fences; art of self-defense with the sword. [off.]
- Fĕnd, *v. t.* To repel; to keep
- Fĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fends, or wards off.
- Fĕn'nel, *n.* An aromatic plant.
- Fĕn'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy.
- Fĕoff (fĕf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land. [fee.]
- Fĕoff'ment, *n.* Grant of a
- Fĕr'ment, *n.* Tumult; agitation; cause of agitation.
- Fer-mĕnt', *v. t.* To excite by internal motion. — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation.
- Fĕr'men-tā'tion, *n.* Act of fermenting. [fermentation.]
- Fer-mĕnt'a-tive, *a.* Causing
- Fĕrn, *n.* A genus of plants.
- Fe-rō'ciōūs, *a.* Savage; cruel; fierce.
- Fe-rōĕ'i-ty, *n.* Savage wildness and fierceness; cruelty.
- Fĕr're-ōūs, *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, iron.
- Fĕr'ret (8), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge. — *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
- Fĕr'ri-age, *n.* Fare for passing a ferry.

son, ōr, dŕ, wŕlf, tŕŕ, tŕŕk; ŕrn, rŕe, pŕll; ƒ, ĝ, soft; e, ĕ, hard; aĝ; exist; ũ as ng; this.

Fer-ru'gi-noûs, *a.* Partaking of, or containing, iron.
 Fēr'rule (-ril or -ryl), *n.* A ring at the end of a stick.
 Fēr'try, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. — *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat. [attends a ferry.
 Fēr'ry-man (21), *n.* One who
 Fēr'tile, *a.* Fruitful; productive; prolific; rich.
 Fēr'til-ize, *v. t.* To enrich, as land. [soil.
 Fer-til'i-ty, *n.* Richness of
 Fēr'tule (fēr'ril or fēr'ryl), *n.* A flat piece of wood for punishing children. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.
 Fēr'ven-cy, *n.* Heat of mind.
 Fēr'vent, *a.* Warm; ardent.
 Fēr'vent-ly, *adv.* With fervor. [ment.
 Fēr'vid, *a.* Warm; vehement.
 Fēr'vor, *n.* Heat; ardor; warmth of mind.
 Fēs'tal, *a.* Relating to a feast.
 Fēs'ter, *v. i.* To rankle. — *n.* A sore that rankles and discharges.
 Fēs'ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to a feast. — *n.* A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversary.
 Fēs'tive, *a.* Gay; mirthful; festal. [mirth; gayety.
 Fes-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Social joy or
 Fes-tōon', *n.* A kind of wreath. 
 Fētch, *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. — *n.* A Festoon.
 stratagem; artifice; trick.
 Fête (fât), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To feast. [stinking.
 Fēt'id, *a.* Ill-smelling;
 Fēt'lock, *n.* Hair behind the paster joint of a horse.
 Fēt'ter, *n.* A chain for the feet; a restraint. — *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.
 Fē'tus, *n.* (*pl.* Fē'tus-es.) An animal in the womb or egg.
 Feūd, *n.* Quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure; a fief; a fee.
 Feūd'al, *a.* Held of a lord; pertaining to fiefs or fees.
 Feūd'al-ism, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.

Fē'ver, *n.* A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse. [slight fever.
 Fē'ver-ish, *a.* Affected with
 Few (fū), *a.* Not many; small in number. [number.
 Few'ness, *n.* Smallness of
 Fī'at, *n.* A decree; command.
 Fīb, *n.* A story; falsehood. — *v. i.* To tell what is false.
 Fī'ber } (29), *n.* A slender
 Fī'bre } thread, or thread-like substance.
 Fī'bril, *n.* A small fiber.
 Fī'broûs, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind.
 Fick'le, *a.* Changeable in
 Fick'le-ness, *n.* Inconstancy.
 Fī'e'tion, *n.* An invented story; a lie. — SYN. Fabrication; falsehood.
 Fie-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; false.
 Fid'dle, *n.* A violin. — *v. t.* To play on a violin. [a fiddle.
 Fī'dler, *n.* One who plays on
 Fī-dē'l'i-ty, *n.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.
 Fidg'et, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Uneasy motion of the body. [easy.
 Fidg'et-y, *a.* Restless; un-Fī-dū'cial, } *a.* Confident;
 Fī-dū'ci-a-ry, } held in trust.
 Fī-dū'ci-a-ry (-dū'shī-), *n.* A trustee.
 Fie, *interj.* Denoting dislike.
 Fīēf, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; feud.
 Fīēld, *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent.
 Fīēld'-mār'shal, *n.* A high military title.
 Fīēld'-ōf-fi-çer, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. [non.
 Fīēld'-piēçe, *n.* A small cannon.
 Fīēnd, *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being.
 Fīērçe, *a.* Violent; eager in attack; furious; ferocious.
 Fīērçe'ly, *adv.* Furiously.
 Fīērçe'ness, *n.* Violence; rage.
 Fī'er-i-ness, *n.* Great heat.

Fī'er-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable.
 Fīfe, *n.* A small musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a pipe.
 Fīf'er, *n.* One who plays on a pipe.
 Fīf'teen, *a.* Five and ten.
 Fīfth, *a.* The ordinal of five.
 Fīf'ti-eth (13), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth. [added.
 Fīf'ty, *a.* Sum of five tens
 Fīg, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 Fīght (fit), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIGHT.] To contend in battle or in single combat. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; a combat.
 Fīght'er (fīt'er), *n.* One who fights. [tion.
 Fīg'ment, *n.* Invention; fiction.
 Fīg'u-rate, *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure.
 Fīg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form.
 Fīg'u-ra-tive, *a.* Metaphorical; represented by figure.
 Fīg'ûre, *n.* Shape; fashion; image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize. — *v. i.* To make a distinguished appearance.
 Fīl'a-ment, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.
 Fīl'a-mēnt'oûs, *a.* Consisting of filaments; like a thread.
 Fīl'a-tûre, *n.* The reeling of silk from cocoons.
 Fīl'bert, *n.* The nut of the cultivated hazel. [fer.
 Fīlch, *v. t.* To steal; to pilfer.
 Fīle, *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers. — *v. t.* To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers. — *v. i.* To march in file.
 Fīl'ial (fīl'yal), *a.* Becoming a child. [son to a parent.
 Fīl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Relation of a Fīl'i-gree, *n.* Ornamental work in gold or silver like threads.
 Fīl'ings, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ð, ù, ý, short; cære, càr, àsk, all, what; çre, veil, tèrm; pique, firm;

- FILL**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become full.—*n.* Fullness.
- FIL'let**, *n.* A head band; a joint of meat.
- FIL'i-büs'ter**, *n.* A lawless military adventurer.
- FIL'lip**, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb.—*n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.
- FIL'y** (19), *n.* A young mare.
- FILm**, *n.* A thin skin.
- FILm'y**, *a.* Composed of film.
- FIL'ter**, *n.* A strainer for liquor.—*v. t.* To purify by passing through a strainer.
- FILth**, *n.* Foul or dirty matter.
- FILth'i-ness**, *n.* Dirtiness.
- FILth'y**, *a.* Abounding in filth.—**SYN.** Foul; dirty; obscene; impure.
- FIL'trate**, *v. t. or i.* To filter; to percolate.
- FIL-trä'tion**, *n.* Act of filtering.
- FIn**, *n.* An organ of a fish.
- FIn'al**, *a.* Ending; conclusive.
- FIn'al-ly**, *adv.* In conclusion.
- FIn'äl'e**, *n.* Last part of a piece in music; ending.
- FIn'änge'**, *n.* The science of raising and investing money; state income; revenue; (*pl.*) funds in the treasury.
- FIn'nä'cial**, *a.* Pertaining to finance.
- FIn'an-ciär'**, *n.* One skilled in financial matters. [bird.]
- FInch**, *n.* A small singing bird.
- FIn'd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FOUND.**] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to establish.
- FIn'dings**, *n. pl.* The tools, &c., which a journeyman provides for himself.
- FIne**, *a.* Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp; nice; exquisite.—*n.* Penalty; forfeiture.—*v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine. [*ously.*]
- FIne'ly**, *adv.* Gayly; dexterously.
- FIne'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being fine.
- FIn'er**, *n.* One who purifies metals.
- FIn'er-y**, *n.* Fine dress, jewels, trinkets, &c.; splendor.
- FIn'etrac'**, *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem.—*v. i.* To use stratagem.
- FIn'ger**, *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand.—*v. t.* To handle; to touch.
- FIn'i-cal**, *a.* Affectedly fine.
- FIn'is**, *n.* End; conclusion.
- FIn'ish**, *v. t.* To bring to an end; to perfect.—*n.* That which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.
- FIn'ish-ing**, *n.* That which terminates or perfects. [*d.*]
- FIn'ite**, *a.* Bounded; limited.
- FIn'y**, *a.* Furnished with fins.
- FIn**, *n.* A tree allied to the pines, or its wood.
- Fire**, *n.* Heat and light; any thing burning; passion.—*v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to discharge.—*v. i.* To take fire.
- Fire'ärms**, *n. pl.* Guns, pistols, &c. [wood on fire.]
- Fire-bränd**, *n.* A piece of fire.
- Fire-dämp**, *n.* An explosive gas in mines.
- Fire-én'gine**, *n.* An engine to extinguish fires.
- Fire-fly**, *n.* A winged, luminous insect.
- Fire'man** (21), *n.* A man who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.
- Fire-pläce**, *n.* Part of a chimney; hearth.
- Fire-plüg**, *n.* A plug for drawing water at fires.
- Fire-pröof**, *a.* Incombustible. [*others on fire.*]
- Fire-shíp**, *n.* A ship to set fire to.
- Fire'ward**, } *n.* An officer whose
- Fire'ward-en**, } duty is to guard against fires.
- Fire'wood**, *n.* Wood for fuel.
- Fire-works** (-würks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.
- Fir'kin**, *n.* A vessel of eight or nine gallons.
- Firm**, *a.* Fixed; solid; strong; compact.—*n.* A partnership.
- Firm'a-ment**, *n.* The region of the air; the sky.
- Firm'ly**, *adv.* Strongly; steadily; with fixedness.
- Firm'ness**, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.
- First**, *a.* Earliest; foremost; chief.—*adv.* Before any thing else.
- First-fruits**, *n. pl.* First produce. [*est excellence.*]
- First-räte**, *a.* Of the highest quality.
- First'ling**, *n.* Offspring of cattle first produced.
- Fis'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a public treasury.—*n.* Public revenue; a treasurer.
- Fish** (18), *n.* An animal living in water, especially one breathing by gills.—*v. t.* To search, as for fish.—*v. i.* To try to catch fish.
- Fish'er-man** (21), *n.* One employed in fishing.
- Fish'er-y**, *n.* The business or place of fishing.
- Fish'höök**, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
- Fish'ing**, *n.* The practice of catching fish.
- Fish-mön'ger** (-müng'ger), *n.* A dealer in fish.
- Fish'y**, *a.* Tasting like a fish; fish-like. [*split.*]
- Fis'sile**, *a.* Capable of being split.
- Fis'süre** (fish'yür), *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm.
- Fist**, *n.* The hand clinched.
- Fist'i-cuffs**, *n. pl.* Blows with the fist. [*chronic abscess.*]
- Fist'u-lä**, *n.* A deep, narrow, hollow.
- Fist'u-lar**, } *a.* Hollow, like
- Fist'u-loüs**, } a pipe.
- Fit**, *n.* Attack of spasms, or of disease; a passing humor.—*a.* Suitable; convenient; proper.—*v. t.* (7) To suit; to adapt; to qualify.
- Fit'ful**, *a.* Varied by fits.
- Fit'ly**, *adv.* Suitably; conveniently.
- Fit'ness**, *n.* State of being fit.—**SYN.** Adaptation; justness; propriety. [*private.*]
- Fit'ting**, *p. a.* Fit; appro-

Five, *n.* Four and one.
 Fix, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten. — *v. i.* To settle.
 Fix-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing; firm state. [ing fast.
 Fix'ed-ness, *n.* State of being fixed.
 Fix'i-ty, *n.* Coherence; fix-
 edness.
 Fixt'ure (fīkst'yūr), *n.* Fixed
 furniture, or appendage.
 Fizz, } *v. i.* To make a
 Fizzle, } hissing sound; to
 bungles. [state.
 Flāb'bi-ness, *n.* A flabby
 Flāb'by, *a.* Soft; yielding;
 loose; easily shaking. [ber.
 Flāe'cid, *a.* Weak and lim-
 Flae'cid'i-ty, *n.* Laxness;
 want of tension.
 Flāg, *v. i.* To become weak;
 to droop. — *v. t.* To lay with
 flags or flat stones. — *n.*
 A plant; a flat stone; colors;
 or an ensign.
 Flāg'el-lāte, *v. t.* To scourge.
 Flāg'el-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
 whipping. [flute.
 Flāg'eo-let, *n.* A kind of
 Fla-gē'tiotūs (-jīsh'us), *a.* Ex-
 tremely wicked; atrocious.
 Flāg'-ōf-fi-čer, *n.* The com-
 mander of a squadron.
 Flāg'on, *n.* A vessel with a
 narrow mouth, for liquors.
 Flā'gran-cy, *n.* Heinous-
 ness; enormity.
 Flā'grant, *a.* Ardent; enor-
 mous; eager; notorious.
 Flāg'-ship, *n.* Ship which
 bears the commander of a
 squadron.
 Flāg'-stāff (20), *n.* A staff
 to support a flag.
 Flāg'-stōne, *n.* A flat stone
 for a pavement. [flakes.
 Flāil, *n.* An instrument for
 thrashing grain.
 Flāke, *n.* A scale of snow;
 a scale; a scaffold. — *v. t.*
 To form into flakes. — *v. i.*
 To break into thin layers or
 scales.
 Flāk'y, *a.* Consisting of
 Flām, *n.* A pretense; a lie.
 Flām'beau (flām'bō), *n.* A
 lighted torch.
 Flāme, *n.* Light emitted from
 fire; blaze; ardor. — *v. i.*


To burn with a blaze; to
 shine as fire.
 Flām'ing (11), *a.* Burning
 with blaze; bright; violent.
 Fla-min'go, *n.*
 A bird of a
 bright red col-
 or, with long
 legs and a long
 neck.
 Flānge, *n.* A
 projecting edge
 as on a car-
 wheel. Flamingo.
 Flānk, *n.* Side of the body,
 or of an army or fleet. — *v.*
t. To attack or turn the
 flank of; to border on.
 Flān'nel, *n.* A soft woolen
 cloth of loose texture.
 Flāp, *n.* A piece of cloth that
 flaps; noise or motion of a
 flap. — *v. t.* To move as
 wings. — *v. i.* To make a
 motion as with wings.
 Flāp'jack, *n.* A griddle-cake.
 Flāp'per, *n.* One who, or
 that which, flaps.
 Flāre, *v. i.* To waver; to
 burn with an unsteady light.
 — *n.* An unsteady light.
 Flāsh, *n.* A sudden burst of
 light. — *v. i.* To burst sud-
 denly, as light. [spid.
 Flāsh'y, *a.* Gay; showy; in-
 Flāsk, *n.* A narrow-necked
 bottle; a powder-horn.
 Flāt, *a.* Level; insipid; posi-
 tive; in music, depressed. —
n. A level piece of land;
 a shoal; mark of depres-
 sion (b) in music. — *v. t.* To
 make flat. — *v. i.* To be-
 come flat.
 Flāt'ly, *adv.* Horizontally;
 peremptorily.
 Flāt'ness, *n.* State of being
 flat. [grow flat.
 Flāt'ten, *v. t.* To make or
 Flāt'ter, *v. t.* To praise false-
 ly. [ters.
 Flāt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatted.
 Flāt'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering;
 adulation.
 Flāt'u-lence, *n.* Wind in the
 stomach or intestines.
 Flāt'u-lent, *a.* Windy; pro-
 ducing wind in the stomach.



Flāunt, *v. i.* To display ostentatiously.
 Flā'vor (33), *n.* A peculiar
 taste or smell; relish; savor.
 — *v. t.* To give a pleasant
 taste or smell to.
 Flaw, *n.* A break; sudden
 gust; defect. — *v. t.* To
 break; to crack; to violate.
 Flaw'y, *a.* Having flaws.
 Flāx, *n.* A plant from the
 fiber of the bark of which
 linen is made.
 Flāx'en, *a.* Like, or pertain-
 ing to, flax. [skin of
 Flāy, *v. t.* To strip off the
 Flēa, *n.* A troublesome insect.
 Flēam, *n.* An instrument
 for opening veins.
 Flēck, *v. t.* To spot; to
 streak or stripe.
 Flēe'tion, *n.* Act of bending.
 Flēd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Flee*.
 Flēdge, *v. t.* To furnish with
 feathers. [bird just fledged.
 Flēdge'ling, *n.* A young
 Flee, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
 FLED.] To run away with
 rapidity.
 Fleece, *n.* Coat of wool that
 covers a sheep. — *v. t.* To
 deprive of, or as of, a fleece.
 Flee'cy, *a.* Covered with wool.
 Fleer, *v. i.* To grin with
 scorn; to deride. — *n.* De-
 rision; mockery.
 Fleet, *a.* Moving with ve-
 locity; quick in motion. —
 A number of ships in com-
 pany; a navy. — *v. i.* To
 pass swiftly; to fit.
 Fleet'ing, *a.* Not durable. —
 SYN. Transient; transitory.
 Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftmess.
 Flēm'ish, *a.* Pertaining to
 Flanders.
 Flēsh, *n.* Softer solids of ani-
 mals; animal nature; hu-
 man family. — *v. t.* To feed
 with flesh; to glut; to ac-
 custom.
 Flēsh'-eōl'or (-kūl'ur), *n.*
 The color of the flesh.
 Flēsh'i-ness (13), *n.* Corpu-
 lence. [real; carnal.
 Flēsh'ly, *a.* Animal; corpo-
 Flēsh'y, *a.* Corpulent; fat.
 Flew (flū), *imp.* of *Fly*.

ā, ē, ī, ō ū, ŷ, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; öre, veil, törn; pique, firm;

Flēx, *v. t.* To bend.
Flēx'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Pliancy.
Flēx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent. — **SYN.** Pliant; tractable; yielding.
Flēx'ion (flēk'shun), *n.* Act of bending; a fold; a turn.
Flēx'u-ōis (flēk'shū-), *a.* Bending; winding.
Flēx'ūre (flēk'shūr), *n.* A bending or winding.
Flick'er, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.
Flī'er, *n.* One that flies.
Flight (flit), *n.* Act of flying; flock of birds.
Flight'i-ness (flit'i-), *n.* Capricious feeling; delirium.
Flight'y (flit'y), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.
Flim'gi-ness, *n.* Thin, weak texture. [feeble.
Flim'sy, *a.* Slight; weak;
Flinch, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink, from irresolution.
Fling, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FLUNG.**] To cast from the hand. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language. — *n.* A gibe; a sneer.
Flint, *n.* A very hard stone.
Flint'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, flint; hard.
Flip, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar, heated.
Flip'pan-cy, *n.* Volubility.
Flip'pant, *a.* Voluble; pert.
Flip'pant-ly, *adv.* In a flip-pant manner.
Flirt, *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. — *v. i.* To coquet. — *n.* A jerk; a coquette.
Flir-tā'tion, *n.* Desire of attracting notice; coquetry.
Flit (7), *v. t.* To flutter; to dart along; to remove.
Flitch, *n.* A side of pork cured.
Flōat, *n.* Something that swims; a raft. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swim on the surface.
Flōe'eu-lent, *a.* Adhering in small locks.
Flōck, *n.* A collection of small animals; a lock of wool. — *v. i.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.
Flōck'-'bēd, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool.

Flōe, *n.* A mass of floating ice. [to chastise.
Flōg, *v. t.* To whip; to lash;
Flōg'ging, *n.* Chastisement.
Flōod (flūd), *n.* Flow of tide; the sea; inundation. — *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.
Flōod'-gāte, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.
Flōor, *n.* The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform. — *v. t.* To cover with a floor; to prostrate; to silence. [floors.
Flōor'ing, *n.* Materials for Flō'rā, *n.* All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period. [flowers.
Flō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to
Flō'ret, *n.* A small or partial flower.
Flōr'id, *a.* Flushed with red.
Flo-rid'i-ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.
Flōr'in, *n.* A coin of different values.
Flō'rist, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.
Flōt'āge, *n.* Act of floating; something that floats.
Flo-tīl'ā, *n.* A little fleet.
Flōt'sam, } *n.* Goods floating
Flōt'son, } on the sea.
Flounce, *v. t.* To deck with founces. — *v. i.* To struggle violently; to flounder. — *n.* Trimming on apparel; a sudden jerk or dash.
Floun'der, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle violently. — *n.* A flat fish allied to the halibut.  **Flounder.**
Flour, *n.* The fine part of ground grain. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with flour.
Floūr'ish (flūr'ish), *v.* To thrive; to embellish; to brandish. — *n.* (18) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.
Flout, *v. t.* To treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* Contemptuous fling.
Flōw (flō), *v. i.* To move, as a liquid; to rise as the tide;

to hang loose and waving. — *v. t.* To cover with water. — *n.* A stream; current.

Flow'er (flour), *n.* The blossom of a plant; choicest part. — *v. i.* To blossom forth. — *v. t.* To embellish with figures.

Flow'er-de-lūce', *n.* A plant of several species; iris.

Flow'er-y, *a.* Full of flowers; highly ornamented.

Flōw'ing, *a.* Liquid; fluent.

Flōwn, *p. p.* of *Flee* or *Fly*.

Flūet'u-āte, *v. i.* To waver; to rise and fall.

Flūet'u-ā'tion, *n.* Sudden rise and fall; undulation.

Flūe, *n.* A passage for smoke.

Flū'en-cy, *n.* Facility of utterance. [copious.

Flū'ent, *a.* Flowing; voluble;

Flū'ent-ly, *adv.* With flow of utterance; volubly.

Flū'id, *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water or air. — *n.* A fluid substance.

Flu-id'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being fluid.

Flūke, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [ter.

Flūme, *n.* A channel for wa-
Flūm'mer-y, *n.* A kind of jelly; flattery; nonsense.

Flūng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Fling*.

Flūr'ty, *n.* A hasty blast; sudden commotion. — *v. t.* To agitate.

Flūsh, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal. — *n.* A flow of blood to the face.

— *v. i.* To redden suddenly. — *v. t.* To make red; to start; to cause to flush.

Flūs'ter, *v. t.* To confuse.

Flūte, *n.* A musical pipe. —

v. t. To furrow or channel.

Flūt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flūt'ter (8), *v. i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To agitate; to hurry the mind. — *n.* hurry; confusion.

Flū'vi-al, } *a.* Relating to,
Flū'vi-āt'ic, } or growing in,
 a river.

- Flux**, *n.* A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery.
- Flux'ion** (flük'shun), *n.* A flowing; a method of mathematical analysis.
- Fly**, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWN.] To move with the wings; to move rapidly. — *n.* (19) A winged insect.
- Fly'-blow**, *n.* The egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To lay an egg in or on, as a fly.
- Fly'-leaf**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or the end of a book.
- Föal**, *n.* The young of a mare. — *v. i.* To bring forth a colt.
- Föam**, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage. — *n.* Froth; rage.
- Föam'y**, *a.* Covered with foam or froth; frothy.
- Föb**, *n.* A small watch-pocket.
- Fö'cal**, *a.* Belonging to a focus.
- Fö'eus**, *n.* (*pl.* Fö'eus-eg, Fö'ci, 25.) A point in which rays of light meet; a central point.
- Fö'der**, *n.* Food for cattle. *v. t.* To feed, as cattle.
- Föe** (18), *n.* An enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher.
- Fög**, *n.* A thick vapor from the earth or water.
- Fög'gi-ness** (13), *n.* State of being foggy. [filled with fog.]
- Fög'gy**, *a.* Dark with a fog;
- Fög'gy**, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress. [ness; a failing.]
- Föi'ble**, *n.* A moral weakness.
- Föil**, *v. t.* To frustrate; to defeat. — *n.* Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal.
- Föist**, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly.
- Föld**, *n.* A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. — *v.* To double over.
- Föld'er**, *n.* An instrument to fold paper. [with scales.]
- Fö'li-ä'ceous**, *a.* Leafy or
- Fö'li-äge**, *n.* Leaves of trees.
- Fö'li-äte**, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate. [plates.]
- Fö'li-ät'ion**, *n.* A beating into
- Fö'li-o** (fö'li-o or fö'ly, 18), *n.* A book of two leaves to a sheet; a page.
- Fölk** (fök), or **Fölk's** (föks), *n. pl.* People in general.
- Fö'li-ele**, *n.* A pod opening down the inner suture.
- Fö'löw**, *v.* To go or come after; to imitate; to succeed; to result.
- Fö'löw'er**, *n.* One who follows; a disciple.
- Fö'l'y**, *n.* Want of sense; absurdity; criminal weakness.
- Fo-mënt'**, *v. t.* To apply lotions; to encourage.
- Fö'men-tä'tion**, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions.
- Fönd**, *a.* Foolish; silly; loving; relishing highly.
- Fönd'le**, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.
- Fönd'ling**, *n.* One fondled or caressed much.
- Fönd'ly**, *adv.* Lovingly.
- Fönd'ness**, *n.* Affection; love.
- Fönt**, *n.* A baptismal basin; an assortment of type.
- Fööd**, *n.* That which supplies nutriment. — *SYN.* Sustenance; provisions; fare.
- Fööl**, *n.* One destitute of reason; a buffoon. — *v. t.* To impose on.
- Fööl'er-y**, *n.* Acts of folly.
- Fööl'härd'y**, *a.* Madly rash or adventurous.
- Fööl'ish**, *a.* Silly; indiscreet.
- Fööl'ish-ly**, *adv.* Weakly; absurdly.
- Fööl'ish-ness**, *n.* Want of understanding; folly.
- Fööls'eap**, *n.* A long folio writing paper.
- Fööt** (21), *n.* That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. — *v. i.* To dance; to walk. — *v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up.
- Fööt'-ball**, *n.* An inflated ball for kicking about.
- Fööt'-oy**, *n.* A boy in livery.
- Fööt'ing**, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm position.
- Fööt'man** (21), *n.* A manservant.
- Fööt'päd**, *n.* A highwayman.
- Fööt'-päth**, *n.* A way for foot-passengers.
- Fööt'step**, *n.* Mark of a foot; track; mark; way. [feet.]
- Fööt'stööl**, *n.* A stool for the
- Föp**, *n.* A vain, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.
- Föp'per-y**, *n.* Foolish vanity in dress or manners.
- Föp'pish**, *a.* Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected.
- Föp'pish-ness**, *n.* Foppish dress or manners.
- För**, *prep.* In the place of; because of. — *conj.* Because.
- För'äge**, *n.* Food for horses or cattle; provisions. — *v. i.* To go in search of provision for horses.
- För'ag-müch'**, *adv. or conj.* Since; seeing.
- Fö-räy'**, or **För'äy**, *n.* A pillaging excursion.
- For-bäde'**, *imp. of Forbid.*
- For-beär'**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* FORBARE; *p. p.* FORBORNE.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.
- For-beär'ance**, *n.* Long-suffering; abstinence.
- For-bid'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBID; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN.] To command not to do; to prohibit.
- For-bid'ding**, *a.* Repulsive.
- For-börne'**, *p. p.* from *Forbear*.
- Förçe**, *n.* Strength; active power; vigor; efficacy; armament. — *v. t.* To compel; to urge; to ravish.
- Förçe'-meät**, *n.* Spiced meat chopped fine.
- För'ci-ble** (11), *a.* Manifesting force; violent; mighty.
- För'ci-bly**, *adv.* With force.
- Förd**, *n.* A shallow place where water is passed on foot. — *v. t.* To pass by wading. [foot.]
- Förd'a-ble**, *a.* Passable on
- Före**, *a.* Coming or going first. — *adv.* Before; in the forefront. [forehand.]
- Före-ärm'**, *v. t.* To arm
- Före-böde'**, *v. t.* To prognosticate; to predict. [cation.]
- Före-böd'ing**, *n.* Prognosti-

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; äre, veil, tärn; piqüe, firm:

- Före-cäst'**, *v.* To plan beforehand.
- Före'eást, n.** Contrivance beforehand; foresight.
- Före'eás-tle** (-kás-l), *n.* The forepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.
- Före-clöge', v. t.** To shut up; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.
- Före-clögs'üre** (-klö'zhür), *n.* Act of precluding.
- Före'fä-ther, n.** An ancestor.
- Före'fin-ger, n.** The finger next to the thumb.
- Före-gö', v. t.** [*p. p.* FORE-GONE.] To forbear; to possess; to give up. [forehand.]
- Före-göne', a.** Formed beforehand.
- Före'ground, n.** The front part of a picture.
- Före'hand-ed, a.** Early; timely; easy in property.
- Före'hëad** (fö'ed), *n.* Upper part of the face.
- Före'eign** (fö'ín), *a.* Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. — *SYN.* Alien; remote; extrinsic.
- Före'eign-er** (fö'ín-), *n.* An alien, or one from another country. [know before.]
- Före-knöw'** (-nö'), *v. t.* To fore-knowledge (-nö'ej), *n.* Knowledge of future events. [or cape.]
- Före'land, n.** A promontory.
- Före'löck, n.** A lock of hair on the forehead.
- Före'man** (21), *n.* The chief man of a jury, or in a shop.
- Före'möst, a.** First in order.
- Före'nöön, n.** First half of the day. [courts of law.]
- Fö-rén'sie, a.** Relating to
- Före'or-däin', v. t.** To ordain beforehand.
- Före-ör'di-nät'ion, n.** Previous appointment.
- Före'pärt, n.** Part before.
- Före-rün', v. t.** To precede.
- Före-rün'ner, n.** One sent before; a precursor.
- Före-see', v. t.** [*p. p.* FORE-SEEN.] To see beforehand.
- Före-show', v. t.** [*p. p.* FORE-SHOWN.] To indicate beforehand.
- Före'sight** (-sit), *n.* A seeing beforehand. [wood.]
- Före'est, n.** An extensive
- Före-ställ', v. t.** To buy, as goods, before they reach the market.
- Före'est-er, n.** One who guards, or who lives, in a forest.
- Före'täste, n.** Anticipation, — *v. t.* To anticipate.
- Före-tëll', v.** [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOLD.] To predict.
- Före'thought** (-thawt), *n.* Previous thought; provident care. [show.]
- Före-tö'ken, v. t.** To fore-tell.
- Före'top, n.** Platform at the head of a mast.
- For-öv'er, adv.** Through endless ages; to eternity.
- Före-warn', v. t.** To warn beforehand. [admonition.]
- Före-warn'ing, n.** Previous
- För'feit** (fö'fëit), *v. t.* To lose by an offense. — *n.* What is lost by an offense.
- För'feit-a-ble, a.** Subject to forfeiture.
- För'feit-üre, n.** Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
- For-gäve', imp. of Forgive.**
- Förge, n.** A place where iron is beaten into form. — *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.
- För'ger, n.** One who forges.
- För'ger-y, n.** Act of counterfeiting or falsifying.
- For-gët', v. t.** [*imp.* FOR-GOT; *p. p.* FORGOT, FOR-GOTTEN.] To lose the remembrance of.
- For-gët'ful, a.** Apt to forget.
- For-gët'ful-ness, n.** Aptness to forget; neglect.
- For-gïve', v. t.** [*imp.* FOR-GAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN.] To pardon.
- For-gïve'ness, n.** Pardon.
- For-göt', imp. & p. p. from Forget.** [get.]
- For-göt'ten, p. p. from For-**
- Förk, v. i. or t.** To shoot into branches; to divide. — *n.* An instrument with prongs.
- Förked** (fö'krt), *a.* Divided into branches or prongs.
- For-lörn', a.** Forsaken and wretched; helpless.
- Förm, n.** Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — *v. t.* To give shape to; to model; to plan.
- Förm, n.** A long bench.
- Förm'al, a.** According to form; stiff; precise; exact.
- Förm'al-ist, n.** An observer of forms.
- For-mål'i-ty, n.** Observance of ceremony. [to forms.]
- Förm'al-ly, adv.** According
- For-mät'ion, n.** Act of forming; creation; production.
- Förm'a-tive, a.** Forming or tending to form. — *n.* A word formed agreeably to some analogy.
- Förm'er, n.** One who forms.
- För'mer, a.** First of two; preceding; previous.
- För'mer-ly, adv.** In time past; of old; heretofore.
- För'mi-da-ble, a.** Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.
- För'mi-da-bly, adv.** So as to excite fear. [form.]
- Förm'u-lä** (25), *n.* Prescribed
- Förm'u-la-ry, n.** A book of stated forms. — *a.* Stated.
- För'ni-cät'ion, n.** Incontinence of unmarried persons.
- För'ni-cä'tor, n.** One guilty of fornication.
- For-säke', v. t.** [*imp.* FOR-SOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN.] To quit entirely. — *SYN.* To abandon; relinquish.
- For-säk'en, a.** Abandoned.
- For-soöth', adv.** In truth.
- For-swear', v. t. or i.** [*imp.* FOR-SWORE; *p. p.* FOR-SWORN.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
- Fört, n.** A fortress; castle.
- Förte, n.** That in which one excels.
- Förth, adv.** Forward; abroad.
- Förth-cöm'ing** (-küm'ing), *a.* Ready to appear.
- Förth-with' or Förth-wit'h', adv.** Immediately.
- För'ti-fi-cät'ion, n.** Military architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.

Fôr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.

Fôr'ti-tûde, *n.* Firmness of mind to endure. — *SYN.* Resolution; endurance.

Fôr't'night (-nit), *n.* The space of two weeks.

Fôr'tress, *n.* A fortified place.

For-tû'i-toûs, *a.* Accidental.

For-tû'i-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.

Fôr'tu-nate, *a.* Lucky; successful. [fully.]

Fôr'tu-nate-ly, *adv.* Successfully.

Fôr'tune (fôr'tyûn), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Fôr'ty, *a.* Four tens added.

Fôr'rum (18), *n.* A public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal.

Fôr'ward, *a.* Being before; prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.

Fôr'ward-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness.

Fôsse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.

Fôs'sil, *a.* Dug from the earth. — *n.* A petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.

Fôs'sil-îf'er-oûs, *a.* Containing fossil remains.

Fôs'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.

Fôs'ter-brôth'er, *n.* One nursed at the same breast.

Fôs'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent.

Fôth'er, *n.* A weight of lead.

Fought (fawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Fight*.

Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul.

Foul'ly, *adv.* Filthily.

Foul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.

Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Find*. — *v. t.* To lay a basis; to cast of metal.

Found-dâ'tion, *n.* Settlement; bottom; support.

Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of

wares. — *v. i.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Found'er-y, } *n.* A place for
Found'ry, } casting met-
als.

Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child.

Found, } *n.* A spring;
Found'ain, } source; jet;
head of a river; first cause.

Fôur, *a.* Two and two added.

Fôur'fôot-ed, *a.* Having four feet.

Four'i-er-ism, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.

Fôur's-côre, *a.* Eighty.

Fôur'teen, *n.* Four and ten.


Fôurth, *a.* Next after the third. [place.]

Fôurth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth.

Fowl, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.

Fowl'ing-piêce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.

Fôx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning. 

Frâ'eas (18), *n.* A noisy quarrel.

Frâ'e'tion, *n.* Part of an integer or whole number.

Frâ'e'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.

Frâ'e'tioûs (frâ'k/shus), *a.* Cross; fretful.

Frâ'et'ûre, *n.* A breach of a solid. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.

Frâ'g'le, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak.

Frâ-gil'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.

Frâ'g'ment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.

Frâ'g'ment-a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments.

Frâ'grance, *n.* Sweetness of smell.

Frâ'grant, *a.* Sweet-smelling.

Frâ'il, *a.* Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue.

Frâ'il'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible.

Frâ'me, *v. t.* To construct; to adjust and put together; to form. — *n.* Fabric; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor.

Frâ'me'-work (-wûrk), *n.* The frame.

Frâne, *n.* A French coin, value of 18 cents, 6 mills.

Frân'chise (frân'chîz), *n.* A privilege; immunity.

Frân'chise-ment, *n.* Release. [break.]

Frân'gi-ble, *a.* Liable to

Frânk, *a.* Free in uttering sentiments; without disguise; candid; ingenious. — *n.* A free letter, or that which makes it so. — *v. t.* To exempt from postage.

Frânk-in'çense, or Frânk'-in-çense, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance. [ly.]

Frânk'ly, *adv.* Freely; openly.

Frânk'ness, *n.* Ingenuousness; openness.

Frân'tic, *a.* Transported with passion; wild.

Fra-tér'nal, *a.* Brotherly.

Fra-tér'ni-ty, *n.* A brotherhood.

Frâ'ter-nize, or Fra-tër'nize, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.

Frât'ri-cide, *n.* Murderer, or the murderer, of a brother.

Fraud, *n.* Deception; deceit.

Fraud'u-lence, *n.* Fraud; deceitfulness.

Fraud'u-lent, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; trickish.

Fraught (frawt), *a.* Loaded; laden; filled; full.

Frây, *n.* A quarrel; a riot.

Frêak, *n.* A whim; a notion. [odd.]

Frêak'ish, *a.* Whimsical.

Frêck'le (frêk'l), *n.* A yellowish spot on the skin. [les.]

Frêck'led, *a.* Full of freckles.

Frêck'ly, *a.* Marked with freckles.

Free, *a.* Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. — *v. t.* To deliver from restraint.


â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; ä, ë, ý, ö, ü, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm;

Free'bōot-er, *n.* A robber.
 Free'bōrn, *a.* Born free.
 Freed'man (21), *n.* A man freed from slavery.
 Free'dōm, *n.* Exemption from the control of another; liberty; familiarity.
 Free'hōld, *n.* Land held by free tenure. [freehold.
 Free'hōld-er, *n.* Owner of a Free'ly, *adv.* At liberty; liberally; in abundance.
 Free'man (21), *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship.
 Free'-schōol (-skōol), *n.* A school open to all.
 Free'stōne, *n.* A sandstone easily cut.
 Free'think-er, *n.* One who disbelieves in revelation.
 Free-will', *n.* Power of acting at pleasure.
 Freeze, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN.] To congeal with cold; to die by cold.
 Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading of a ship.—*v. t.* To load, as a vessel.
 Freight'er (frāt'-), *n.* One who receives and forwards freight.
 Frēnch, *a.* Belonging to France.—*n.* The language of France.
 Frēnch'-hōrn, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.
 Frēn'zy, *n.* Distraction of mind. [often repeated.
 Frē'quen-cy, *n.* Occurrence
 Frē'quent, *a.* Often done, or happening.
 Fre-quent', *v. t.* To visit often.
 Fre-quent'a-tive, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition.
 Frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Often.
 Frēs'co, *n.* A kind of painting on plaster.
 Frēsh, *a.* New and strong; recently made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt.—*n.* A freshet.
 Frēsh'en (frēsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive.
 Frēsh'et, *n.* A flood in rivers.

Frēsh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.
 Frēsh'man (21), *n.* One of the youngest class in an American college.
 Frēsh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh.
 Frēt (7), *v. t. or i.* To irritate; to be peevish; to corrode.—*n.* Irritation of mind.
 Frēt'ful (17), *a.* Disposed to fret.—*SYN.* Peevish; cross.
 Frēt'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.
 Frēt'ful-ness, *n.* Peevishness. [work.
 Frēt'work (-wŭrk), *n.* Raised
 Fri'a-bil'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
 Fri'a-ble-ness, } ity of be-
 ing easily reduced to powder.
 Fri'a-ble, *a.* Easily crumbled.
 Fri'ar, *n.* A member of any religious order; a monk.
 Fri'ar-y, *n.* A monastery.
 Fri'e-as-see', *n.* Dish of stewed or fried fowls.—*v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
 Fri'e'tion, *n.* A rubbing; attrition. [of the week.
 Fri'e'day, *n.* The sixth day
 Fri'end, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends.
 Fri'end'less, *a.* Without
 Fri'end'li-ness, *n.* State of being friendly.
 Fri'end'ly, *a.* Kind; amicable; favorable.
 Fri'end'ship, *n.* Intimacy based on mutual esteem.
 Fri'eze, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, with a nap; part of an entablature of a column.
 Frig'ate, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.
 Frigh't (frīt), *n.* Sudden terror; panic.
 Frigh't'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.
 Frigh't'ful (frīt'-), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.
 Frigh't'ful-ly (frīt'-), *adv.* Dreadfully.
 Frigh't'ful-ness (frīt'-), *n.* Quality of impressing sudden terror. [sensible.
 Frig'id, *a.* Cold; dull; in-

Frī-gid'i-ty, *n.* Coldness.
 Frill (1), *n.* A ruffle.
 Fringe, *n.* A kind of trimming.—*v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
 Frip'per-y, *n.* Old clothes; useless matter.
 Frisk, *v. i.* To leap; to dance.
 Frisk'i-ness (13), *n.* Liveliness; gayety. [some.
 Frisk'y, *a.* Lively; frolic-
 Frith, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.
 Frit'ter, *n.* A kind of pancake.—*v. t.* To break into fragments.
 Fri-vōl'i-ty, *n.* Acts or habits of trifling. [fling.
 Friv'o-lous, *a.* Light; tri-
 Friz, or Frizz, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.
 Friz'zle (frīz'zl), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls.—*n.* A little crisp curl.
 Frō, *adv.* From; back.
 Frōck, *n.* An outer garment.
 Frōg, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.
 Frōl'ie (5), *a.* Playful.—*n.* A wild prank; merriment.—*v. i.* (6) To be merry.
 Frōl'ie-sōme, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.
 Frōm, *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.
 Frōnd, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
 Fron-dēs'cence, *n.* Time of putting forth leaves.
 Frōnt (frūnt), *n.* The forepart; forehead; face; impudence.—*v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face.—*v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.
 Frōnt'age, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.
 Frōnt'iēr, *n.* The utmost verge of a country.—*a.* Bordering.
 Frōnt'is-piēce, *n.* A picture at the beginning of a book.
 Frōnt'let, *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
 Frōst, *n.* Frozen dew.—*v. t.* To cover with frost, or with something like frost.
 Frōst'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing.

Fröth, *n.* Foam; empty show of wit.
 Fröth'y, *a.* Full of froth.
 Frounce, *v. t.* To frizzle.
 Frou'zy, *a.* Musty; fetid.
 Frö'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedient. — SYN. Refractory; wayward; cross.
 Frown, *n.* A scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look. [*Freeze.*
 Fröze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of Frö'zen, *p. p.* of *Freeze.*
 Früe'ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.
 Früe'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.
 Fru'gal, *a.* Saving of expenses; economical.
 Fru-gäl'i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [ony.
 Fru'gal-ly, *adv.* With economy.
 Fru-gifer-ous, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.
 Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [eral.
 Fruit'äge, *n.* Fruit in general.
 Fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit. [fertile; prolific.
 Fruit'ful, *a.* Producing fruit;
 Fruit'ful-ness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.
 Fru-ÿ'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.
 Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit.
 Fruit'-tree, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.
 Fru'men-ty, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
 Frúsh, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.
 Frús'träte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.
 Frus-trä'tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
 Frús'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Frús'tä or Frús'tums.) Part of a solid left after cutting off the top.
 Frÿ, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.

Frÿ'ing-pän, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.
 Füd'dle, *v. t.* To make drunk.
 Fül'el, *n.* Any substance that feeds fire. [away; volatile.
 Fu-gä'ciöus, *a.* Fleeing
 Fu-gäc'i-ty, *n.* Volatility.
 Füg'i-tive, *a.* Flying; wandering. — *n.* A runaway.
 Füg-le-man (21), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to direct them.
 Fugue (füg), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.
 Fül'erum, *n.* 
 (*pl.* Fül'erä or Fül'erums, 25.) The prop on which a lever rests. fulcrum; *w.*
 Ful-fill' (16), *v. t.* weight.
 Ful-fil' (1) To carry into effect.
 Fül-fill'ment, *n.* Performance.
 Fül-fil'ment, *n.* ance.
 Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete. — *n.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill.
 Full'er, *n.* One who fulls cloth.
 Full'ness, *n.* State of being full.
 Ful'ness, *n.* full; repletion.
 Full'y, *adv.* To the full.
 Fül'mi-näte, *v. t.* or *i.* To explode; to denounce.
 Fül'mi-nä'tion, *n.* Explosion; denunciation of censure. [gusting.
 Fül'söme, *a.* Gross; disgusting.
 Füm'ble, *v. i.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.
 Fúme, *n.* Vapor; rage. — *v. i.* To smoke; to rage.
 Füm-gäte, *v. t.* To smoke.
 Füm-gä'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors.
 Fün, *n.* Sport; merriment.
 Füne'tion, *n.* Office; employment. [to some office.
 Füne'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to an office.
 Füne'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who holds an office; an official.
 Fünd, *n.* A stock; capital; (*pl.*) money for supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.
 Fün'da-ment, *n.* The seat.
 Fün'da-mënt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation.

Fün'da-mënt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.
 Fün'ner-al, *n.* A burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead. [neral.
 Fu-né-re-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral.
 Fun-gös'i-ty, *n.* Fungous excrement. [room; spongy.
 Fün'göus, *a.* Like a mushroom.
 Fün'gus, *n.* An order of plants including mushrooms, mold, &c.; proud flesh.
 Fu-nié'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small fiber.
 Fün'nel, *n.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel.
 Fün'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.
 Für, *n.* Fine, soft hair; skins.
 Für'be-löw, *n.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. [scour.
 Für'bish, *v. t.* To polish; to scour.
 Für'cate, *a.* Forked.
 Für'i-öus, *a.* Rushing violently. — SYN. Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.
 Für'i-öus-ly, *adv.* With great vehemence; madly.
 Für'l, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c. [fasten.
 Für'long, *n.* Eighth of a fur.
 Für'löugh (für'lo), *n.* Temporary leave of absence.
 Für'naçe, *n.* A place for melting metals, &c.; an inclosed fire-place.
 Für'nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip. [goods.
 Für'ni-türe, *n.* Movable furniture.
 Für'ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.
 Für'röw, *n.* A trench made by a plow. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to wrinkle.
 Für'ry, *a.* Covered with fur.
 Für'ther, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote. [tion.
 Für'ther-ance, *n.* Promotion.
 Für'ther-möre, *adv.* Moreover; besides.
 Für'ther-möst, *a.* Most distant.
 Für'thest, *a.* Most distant.
 Für'tive, *a.* Obtained by stealth; secret; sly.
 Fürze, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub.

Fū'ry, *n.* Madness; passion; a raging woman.
 Fūse, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat. — *v. i.* To be melted.
 Fu-see', *n.* A firelock.
 Fū'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being fusible. [melted].
 Fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted.
 Fū'sil, *a.* Capable of being melted. — *n.* A light musket.
 Fū'si-leer', *n.* An infantry soldier with a bear-skin cap.

Fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.
 Fūss, *n.* A tumult; bustle.
 Fūss'y, *a.* Bustling in small matters.
 Fūst'ian (fūst'yan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast.
 Fū'tile, *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.
 Fu-til'i-ty, *n.* Want of im-

portance or effect; uselessness.
 Fū'tlock, *n.* One of the timbers over a ship's keel.
 Fū't'ire (fū't'yir), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.
 Fu-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Future time or event; the future.
 Fūzz (3), *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles. [tempt].
 Fy, *interj.* Expressing con-

G.

GĀB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity.
 Gāb'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of coarse frock.
 Gāb'ble, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *n.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.
 Gā'bi-on, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.
 Gā'ble, *n.* Triangular end of a building.
 Gād, *v. i.* To ramble or rove.
 Gād'a-bout, } *n.* One who roves about
 Gād'der, } [stings cattle] idly.
 Gād'fly, *n.* An insect which stings cattle.
 Gāff (1), *n.* A sort of boom or yard.
 Gāg, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.
 Gāge, *n.* A pledge; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.
 Gā'ly. See *Gayly*.
 Gāin, *n.* Profit; advantage. — *v. t.* To obtain; to reach.
 Gāin'ful (17), *a.* Producing profit; lucrative.
 Gāin-sāy', or Gāin'sāy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. GAINSAID.] To deny; to contradict.
 Gāin-sāy'er, or Gāin'sāy-er, *n.* One who gainsays.

Gāir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy.
 Gāit, *n.* Manner of walking.
 Gāit'er, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.
 Gā'lā, *n.* Show; festivity.
 Gā'lax-y, *n.* The milky way; a splendid assemblage.
 Gāle, *n.* A strong wind.
 Gāll (1), *n.* The bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.
 Gal-lānt', *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.
 Gāll'ant, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.
 Gāll'ant-ly, *adv.* Bravely.
 Gal-lānt'ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.
 Gāll'ant-ry, *n.* Bravery; nobleness; politeness to ladies.
 Gāll'e-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.
 Gāll'er-y (19), *n.* A platform with seats, supported by brackets or pillars.
 Gāll'ey (19), *n.* A kind of low flat-built vessel; cook-room of a ship of war; a frame for holding type that has been set up.
 Gāll'ey-slāve, *n.* A slave who works in the galleys.
 Gāll'ie, *a.* French. [om].
 Gāll'i-çism, *n.* A French idi-


Gāll'i-gās'king, *n. pl.* Leather guards for the legs.
 Gāll'i-nā'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to barn-door fowls.
 Gāll'i-pōt, *n.* A small pot painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.
 Gall'-nut, *n.* An excrescence on the oak. [quarts].
 Gāll'on, *n.* A measure of four gallons.
 Gal-loon', *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c.
 Gāll'op (8), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps.
 Gāll'ows (gāll'us), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.
 Ga-lōche' (-lōsh'), *n.* An over-shoe.
 Gal-vān'ie, *a.* Gallows. Pertaining to galvanism.
 Gāll'van-ism, *n.* A species of electricity.
 Gāll'van-ize, *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.
 Gām'ble, *v. i.* To play for money. [bles].
 Gām'bler, *n.* One who gambles.
 Gam-boge', or Gam-bōge', *n.* A yellowish gum-resin.
 Gāmb'ol, *n.* A skipping and leaping. — *v. i.* To leap and skip. [horse].
 Gāmb'rel, *n.* Hind leg of a game.
 Gāme, *n.* Sport; play; ani-



són, ór, dq, wqf, tōō, tōók; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ě, soft; ç, ě, hard; a; exist; ū as ug; this.

mals hunted. — *v. i.* To play for money; to sport.
Gåme'söme, a. Gay; sportive. [to gaming.]
Gåme'ster, n. One addicted to gaming.
Gåm'mon, n. Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to impose upon. [music.]
Gåm'ut, n. Scale of notes in Gån'der, *n.* Male of the goose.
Gång, n. A crew; a band.
Gån'gli-on, n. A tumor in the tendinous parts.
Gån'grêne, n. Mortification of flesh. — *v.* To mortify.
Gån'gre-noüs, a. Mortified.
Gångue (gang), n. The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.
Gång'wåy, n. A passage.
Gånt'let, n. A kind of military punishment.
Gåol (jål), n. A jail.
Gåp, n. A breach; opening.
Gåpe, v. i. To open the mouth wide. [pearance.]
Gårb, n. Clothes; dress; apparel. [to mutilate.]
Gårb'åge, n. Offals of animals. [to mutilate.]
Går'ble, v. t. To pick out.
Går'den, n. A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. [a garden.]
Går'den-er, n. One who tills.
Går'get, n. A disease in the udders of cows.
Går'gle, v. t. To rinse, as the throat. — *n.* A liquid for washing the throat.
Går'land (18), n. A wreath of flowers.
Går'lie, n. A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Går'ment, n. An article of clothing.
Går'nér, n. A store-house for grain. — *v. t.* To store in a granary. [or gem.]
Går'net, n. A red mineral.
Går'nish, v. t. To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* Decoration.
Går'nish-ee', n. One in whose hands property of another is attached.
**Går'nish-ment, } Furni-
 Går'ni-türe, } ture; or-
 nament; decoration.**


Går'ret, n. Part of a house directly under the roof.
Går'ret-er', n. One who lives in a garret.
Går'ri-son, n. A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.
Gar-röte', v. t. To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. [ness.]
Gar-ru'li-ty, n. Talkative.
Går'ru-loüs, a. Talkative; loquacious.
Går'ter, n. A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
Gås, n. (pl. Gås'es, 7, 18) An æriform, elastic fluid.
Gås'eon-åde', n. A boasting. — *v. i.* To boast. [gas.]
Gås'e-öus, a. In the form of.
Gåsh, n. A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in.
Gas-öm'e-ter, n. A reservoir for collecting gases.
Gåsp, v. i. To labor for breath. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
Gås'trie, a. Belonging to the stomach.
Gas-trön'o-mer, n. One who likes good living.
Gås'tro-nöm'ie, a. Pertaining to gastronomy.
Gas-trön'o-my, n. Art of good living; epicurism.
Gåte, n. Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage. [a gate.]
Gåte'wåy, n. A way through.
Gåth'er, v. t. or i. To collect. — *n.* A plait or fold.
Gåud'i-ness, n. Showiness.
Gåud'y (13), a. Showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gåuge (gå), v. t. To measure the contents of, as of a cask. — *n.* A measure; a rod for measuring. [gauges.]
Gåug'er (gå'jer), n. One who gauges.
Gåunt (gånt), a. Lean; thin.
Gåunt'let, n. A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.
Gauze, n. A thin silk or linen.
Gåve, imp. of Give.

Gåv'el, n. A small heap of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.
Gåwk, n. A cuckoo; a fool.
Gåwk'y, a. Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward or stupid person.
Gåy; a. Cheerful; merry; joyful; fine; showy.
Gåy'e-ty, n. Merriment.
Gåy'ly (14), adv. Merrily.
Gåze, v. i. To look intently. — *n.* A fixed or eager look.
Ga-zëlle', n. A kind of antelope.
Ga-zët'te', n. A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially. 
Gåz'et-teer', n. Gazelle.
Gåz'et-teer', n. A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette.
Gåz'ing-stöck, n. One gazed at with scorn.
Gëar, n. Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. t.* To put gear on.
Gëese, n. pl. of Goose.
Gël'a-tine (30), n. An animal substance that forms jelly.
Gë-lå't'i-noüs, a. Of the nature of gelatine.
Gëld, v. t. (imp. & p. p. GELDELD or GELT.) To cast-rate.
Gëll'id, a. Cold, or very cold.
Gëm, n. A bud; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (7) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.
Gëm-må'tion, n. Form of budding in plants.
Gën'der, n. Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender. [ing to genealogy.]
Gën'e-a-lög'ie-al, a. Pertaining to genealogy.
Gën'e-ål'o-gist, n. One skilled in genealogy.
Gën'e-ål'o-gy, n. History of descents; lineage; pedigree.
Gën'er-å, n. pl. of Genus.
Gën'er'al, a. Common; public. — *n.* Commander of an army.
Gën'er-al-å's'si-mo (18), n. Commander in chief.
Gën'er-ål'i-ty, n. The greatest part. [generalizing.]
Gën'er-al-i-za'tion, n. Act of

å, ä, î, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, é, î, ô, ù, ý, short; cåre, cår, åsk, åll, what; ère, veil, tèrm; píque, fírm;

Gên'er-al ize, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
Gên'er-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly.
Gên'er-al-shíp, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.
Gên'er-á-te, *v. t.* To beget.
Gên'er-á-tion, *n.* A race; family; an age. [d. s. e.]
Gên'er-a-tive, *a.* Able to produce or begets.
Gên'er-á-tor, *n.* One who produces or begets.
Ge-nér'ie, } *a.* Compre-
Ge-nér'ie-al, } hending, or pertaining to, a genus.
Gên'er-ós'i-ty, *n.* Liberality of soul; magnanimity.
Gên'er-óus, *a.* Liberal; free.
Gên'e-sis, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.
Gé'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening; natural.
Gé'nie, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.
Gén'ti-ve, *n.* The second case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Gé'ni-us, (*pl.* **Gé'ni-i**, 25.) A good or evil spirit.
Gên'i-us (**jén'yus**, 18), *n.* Nature; special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.
Géns-d'ármes (**zhöng-därm'**), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.
Gén-teel', *a.* Polished in manners; polite.
Gén-teel'y, *adv.* With polite manners.
Gén'tile, *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.
Gén-tíl'i-ty, *n.* Politeness.
Gén'tle, *a.* Well-born; refined; not wild. — **SYN.** Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Gén'tle-fólk (-fók), } *n. pl.*
Gén'tle-fólk's (-fóks), } People of good birth and breeding.
Gén'tle-man (21), *n.* A man of good breeding and education.
Gén'tle-man-ly, *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite; refined.

Gén'tle-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness. [care.]
Gén'tly, *adv.* Softly; with
Gén'try, *n.* People of education and good breeding.
Gé'nu-flé'e'tion, or **Gén'u-flé'e'tion**, *n.* Act of bending the knee.
Gén'u-ine, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.
Gén'u-ine-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity.
Gé'nus (25), *n.* A class embracing many species.
Gé'o-gén'tric, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.
Ge-ód'e-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.
Ge-óg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.
Gé'o-gráph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to geography.
Ge-óg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.
Gé'o-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology. [geology.]
Ge-ól'o-gíst, *n.* One versed in
Ge-ól'o-g'y, *n.* Science that treats of the interior structure of the earth. [trician.]
Ge-óm'e-ter, *n.* A geome-
Gé'o-mét'ric-al, *a.* Relating or according to geometry.
Ge-óm'e-trí'cian (-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.
Ge-óm'e'try, *n.* Science of quantity and mensuration.
Ge-ó'r'ic, *n.* A rural poem.
Ge-rá'ni-üm, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Gérm, *n.* A seed-bud of a plant; first principle. [blood.]
Gér'man, *a.* Related by
Ger-máne, *a.* Entirely appropriate. [the germ.]
Gér'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to
Gér'mi-ná-te, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout. [sprouting.]
Gér'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Act of
Gér'und, *n.* A verbal noun.
Gés-tá'tion, *n.* Act of carrying young in the womb.
Gés-tie'u-lá-te, *v. i.* To use gestures.
Gés-tie'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of making gestures.
Gést'üre, *n.* Action; mo-

tion. — *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
Gét, *v. t.* [imp. **GOT**; *p. p.* **GOTTEN**.] To gain; to obtain; to win; to procreate; to persuade; to learn. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.
Gew'gaw, *n.* A showy trifle.
Ghást'li-ness (**gást'li-**), *n.* A death-like look; paleness.
Ghást'ly (**gást'ly**), *a.* Deathly pale.
Ghēr'kin (**gēr'kin**), *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
Ghöst (**göst**), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
Ghóst'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; spiritual.
Gí'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature. — *a.* Like a giant; unusually large.
Gí'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.
Gí'ant-ly, *a.* Like a giant; gigantic; huge.
Gí'aour (**jour**), *n.* An infidel, as applied by the Turks to Christians.
Gíb'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Gíb'ber-ish, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate speech.
Gíb'bet, *n.* A kind of gallows. — *v. t.*
 (8) To hang on a gibbet.

Gíb'boús, *a.* Convex; swelling with a regular curve; protuberant. Gibbet.
Gíbe, *v. i. or t.* To scoff at. — *n.* A sneer; scoff.
Gíb'lets, *n. pl.* Heart, liver, gizzard, &c., of a fowl.
Gí'd'di-ness, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
Gí'd'dy, *a.* Reeling; dizzy; wild; volatile.
Gíft, *n.* Any thing given; an offering; faculty; power.
Gíft'ed, *a.* Endowed with a faculty; talented.
Gíg, *n.* A light kind of chaise.
Gí-gán'tic, *a.* Like a giant; huge; enormous.
Gíg'gle, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath. — *v. i.* To laugh; to titter.
Gíld, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.*

són, ör, dö, wölf, töö, töök; úrn, rye, pull; ç, g, soft; c, g, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.


GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold.
Gild'ing, n. Art of overlaying with gold. [a plant.]
Gill (jil), n. Fourth of a pint;
Gill (I), n. Organ of respiration in fishes.
Gill'y-flower, n. A plant.
Gilt, a. Overlaid with gold.
Gim'bals, n. pl. A combination of rings to keep a compass always in the same position.
Gim'eräck, n. A toy. [tion.]
Gim'let, n. A small implement for boring.
Gimp, n. A kind of edging.
Gin, n. Spirit distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops; a machine; snare. — *v. t.* To clear of its seed, as cotton. [spicy root.]
Gin'ger, n. A plant and its
Gin'ger-bréad, n. A sweet cake flavored with ginger.
Gin'ger-ly, adv. Cautiously.
Ging'ham (zing'am), n. A kind of cotton cloth.
Gin'seng, n. A plant.
Gip'sy, n. See *Gipsy*.
Gi-ráffe, n. An African quadruped; the camelopard.
Gird, n. A twitch; a pang; a gibe. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. G I R D E D, G I R T.] To bind; to tie round.
Gird'er, n. Chief timber in a floor.
Gird'le, n. A band round the waist. — *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round, in order to kill, as a tree.
Girl, n. A young woman.
Girl'hööd, n. The state or time of being a girl.
Girl'ish, a. Like a girl; giddy.
Girt, } n. A strap for a saddle,
Girth, } dle; circumference.
Gist, v. t. Main point; pith.
Give, v. t. or i. [imp. GAVE; p. p. GIVEN.] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.
Giv'er, n. One who gives.




Giraffe.

Gi'z'ard, n. The muscular stomach of a fowl.
Glä'cial, a. Like ice; icy.
Glä'cier (glä'seer or gläs'Y-er), n. A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.
Glä'cis, or Glä-cis', n. A sloping bank.
Gläd, a. Affected with pleasure; gratified. — *v. t.* To make glad. [glad.]
Gläd'den, v. t. To make
Gläde, n. An opening through or in a wood.
Gläd'i-ä'tor, n. A sword-player; a prize-fighter.
Gläd'ly, adv. Joyfully.
Gläd'ness, n. Joy; pleasure.
Gläd'söme, a. Pleased; gay.
Gläir, n. The white of an egg.
Glänçe, n. A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v. t.* To dart; to fly off.
Gländ, n. An organ of secretion in animals and plants.
Gländ'ers, n. pl. A contagious disease of horses.
Gländ'u-lar, } a. Consisting
Gländ'u-löus, } of glands.
Gläre, n. A bright dazzling light. — *v. i.* To look fiercely.
Glär'ing, a. Open and bold; clear; notorious.
Gläss, n. A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (pl.) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass.
Gläss'i-ness, n. Smoothness, like glass. [glass.]
Gläss'y, a. Made of, or like,
Gläze, v. t. To furnish with glass or with something like it.
Gläz'ier (glä'zhur), n. One who sets window glass.
Gläz'ing, n. The vitreous substance on potters' ware.
Glëam, n. A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.
Glëan, v. t. To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.
Glëbe, n. Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.
Glee, n. Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.

Glën, n. A narrow valley.
Glëb, a. Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent.
Glëde, v. i. To flow gently. — *n.* Act of passing smoothly.
Glim'mer (8), v. i. To shoot scattered rays. — *n.* A faint light. [view.]
Glim'mer-ing, n. A faint
Glimpse, n. A short, hurried view.
Glis'ten (glis'n), v. t. To sparkle with a mild light.
Glit'ter, v. i. To shine brightly. — *n.* Sparkling light.
Glöat, v. t. To gaze with eagerness or desire.
Glöbe, n. A round body; the sphere; the earth.
Glo-böse', } a. Round; globu-
Glö'boüs, } lar; spherical.
Glo-bös'i-ty, n. Roundness.
Glöb'u-lar, a. Spherical.
Glöb'ule, n. A small round mass.
Glööm, n. Darkness; obscurity. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely. [obscurely; sullenly.]
Glööm'i-ly, adv. Darkly;
Glööm'y, a. Dark; dim; melancholy. [glorifying.]
Glö'ri-fi-cä'tion, n. Act of
Glö'ri-fy, v. t. To make glorious; to extol; to adore.
Glö'ri-öus, a. Splendid; grand; renowned.
Glö'ri-öus-ly, adv. Illustriously; splendidly.
Glö'ry, n. Brightness; splendor; honor; renown. — *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice.
Glöss, n. Brightness; specious appearance; comment. — *v. t.* To make smooth and shining; to explain.
Glöss'a-ry, n. A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.
Glöss'i-ness, n. The luster of a surface; polish.
Glöss'y, a. Smooth and shining; bright.
Glö't'is, n. The upper opening of the windpipe.
Glöve (glüv), n. A cover for the hand. [gloves.]
Glöv'er, n. One who makes
Glöw, v. i. To shine with in-

tense heat. — *n.* Intense heat; brightness of color.
Glōw'ing, *a.* White with heat. — *SYN.* Ardent; inflamed; vehement.
Glōw'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* An insect that emits light in the night.
Glōze, *v. t.* To flatter.
Glūe, *n.* A kind of tenacious cement. — *v. t.* To cement with glue.
Glūm, *a.* Sullen; grave.
Glūme, *n.* The calyx of certain plants; chaff.
Glūt, *v. t.* To cloy; to overload. — *n.* More than enough; superabundance.
Glūt'ōn, *n.* Tough adhesive part of dough. [*cious*.
Glūt'i-nōūs, *a.* Viscous; tenacious.
Glūt'tōn (glūt'tn), *n.* A voracious eater; an animal.
Glūt'tōn-ōūs, *a.* Given to excessive eating. [*ing*.
Glūt'tōn-y, *n.* Excess in eating.
Glŷ'cr-ine, *n.* A sweetish liquid obtained from fat.
Gnār'l (nār'l), *v. i.* To growl.
Gnār'l (nār'l), *a.* Full of gnash.
Gnāsh (nāsh), *v.* To strike the teeth together.
Gnāt (nāt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly. [*to corrode*.
Gnāw (nāw), *v. t.* To bite off;
Gnēss (nis), *n.* A rock resembling granite.
Gnōme (nōm), *n.* A fabled subterranean being; a dwarf; a goblin.
Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.
Gnu (nu, 18), *n.* A kind of antelope found in South Africa.

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp. WENT; p. p. GONE.*] To move; to walk; to depart.
Gōād, *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — *v. t.* To prick with a goad.
Gōal, *n.* A starting-post.
Gōat, *n.* An animal allied to the sheep. [*goats*.
Gōat'-hērd, *n.* One who tends

Gōb'ble, *v. t.* To swallow hastily.
Gōb'bler, *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey-cock. [*ing vessel*.
Gōb'let, *n.* A kind of drink.
Gōb'lin, *n.* An evil spirit.
Gōd, *n.* A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being.
Gōd'dess, *n.* A female deity.
Gōd'fā-ther, *n.* A male sponsor for a child.
Gōd'hēad, *n.* Divine nature.
Gōd'less, *a.* Ungodly; wicked; irreligious.
Gōd'li-ness (13), *n.* Real piety; a religious life.
Gōd'ly, *a.* Pious; religious.
Gōd'send, *n.* An unexpected piece of good fortune.
Gōd'sōn, *n.* A male child for whom another is sponsor.
Gōg'gles (gōg'glz), *n. pl.* Glasses to protect the eyes.
Gō'ing, *n.* Act of moving; departure.
Gōi'ter (29), *n.* A swelling
Gōi'tre) of the front part of the neck. [*money*.
Gōld, *n.* A precious metal;
Gōld'en, *a.* Made of gold; like gold. [*ing bird*.
Gōld'finch, *n.* A yellow sing.
Gōld'-lēaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.
Gōn'do-lā (18), *n.* A pleasure-boat used in Venice.
Gōn'do-liēr', *n.* One who rows a gondola.
Gōne, *p. p.* of *Go*. Departed.
Gōng, *n.* A kind of drum.
Gōōd, *a.* Having desirable qualities; virtuous; valid; sound; suitable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.
Gōōd-bŷ', *n.* Farewell; adieu.
Gōōd'li-ness, *n.* Beauty; grace. [*ly*.
Gōōd'ly, *a.* Beautiful; comely.
Gōōd'ness, *n.* Excellence.
Gōōds, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture.
Gōōd-will', *n.* Benevolence; business facilities.
Gōōse (21), *n.* A fowl; a tailor's utensil.
Gōōse'bēr-rŷ', *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Gōre, *n.* Clotted blood; triangular piece of cloth. — *v. t.* To wound with the horns.
Gōrge, *n.* The throat. — *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to satiate. [*or showy*.
Gōr'geōūs (-jus), *a.* Very fine
Gōr'gon, *n.* A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.
Go-ril'lā (18), *n.* A large monkey found in Western Africa.

 Gorilla.
Gōr'mand-ize, *v. i.* To eat greedily.
Gōr'mand-iz'er, *n.* A voracious eater.
Gōrse, *n.* A prickly shrub.
Gōr'y, *a.* Stained with gore.
Gōs'ling, *n.* A young goose.
Gōs'pel, *n.* The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.
Gōs'sa-mer, *n.* A slimy substance floating in the air.
Gōs'sip, *n.* One who tattles idly; tattle. — *v. i.* To tell
Gōt, *imp. of Get*. [*idle tales*.
Gōth, *n.* A barbarian.
Gōth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture.
Gōuge (gowj; *in Eng.* gōoj), *n.* A chisel with a round edge. — *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge. [*fruit*.
Gōurd, *a.* A plant and its
Gçur'mand (gçōr'-), *n.* A ravenous eater; a glutton.
Gout, *n.* A painful disease.
Gout'y, *a.* Diseased with gout.
Gōv'ern (gŷv'ern), *v. t.* To rule; to control.
Gōv'ern-ance, *n.* Management; control. [*ess*.
Gōv'er-nānte', *n.* A government.
Gōv'ern-ess, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.
Gōv'ern-ment, *n.* Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.
Gōv'ern-or, *n.* Chief magistrate; a regulator.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŷe, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; ç, ĝ, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Gown, *n.* A woman's dress.
 Gráb, *v. t.* To seize.
 Gráce, *n.* Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner. — *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to favor.
 Gráce'ful (17), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant.
 Gráce'ful-ly, *adv.* With dignity. [grace.]
 Gráce'less, *a.* Destitute of Grá'cióus, *a.* Favorable; kind. [bly.]
 Grá'cióus-ly, *adv.* Favorably.
 Gra-dá'tion, *n.* Order; series.
 Gráde, *n.* Degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.
 Grá'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps. — *n.* Degree of ascent or descent in a road.
 Grá'd'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by degrees; progressive. [greed.]
 Grá'd'u-al-ly, *adv.* By degrees.
 Grá'd'u-áte, *v. i.* To receive an academical degree. — *v. t.* To mark with degrees.
 Grá'd'u-ate, *n.* One who has received an academical degree. [graduating.]
 Grá'd'u-á'tion, *n.* Act of Gráft, *n.* A scion inserted in a stock. — *v. i.* To insert a shoot or scion in.
 Gráin, *n.* Corn; a small seed; a minute particle; (*pl.*) remains of malt. — *v. t.* To granulate; to paint in imitation of grains of wood.
 Gra-mín'e-óus, *a.* Pertaining to grass; grassy.
 Grám'i-niv'o-roús, *a.* Feeding on grass.
 Grám'mar, *n.* Art of speaking and writing a language correctly.
 Gram-má'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.
 Gram-mát'i-cal, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.
 Gram-mát'i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to grammar.
 Grám'pus, *n.* A fish allied to the whale.
 Grán'a-ry, *n.* A store-house for grain.

Gránd, *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal.
 Grán'dam, *n.* Grandmother.
 Gránd'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.
 Grán-dee', *n.* A man of rank.
 Gránd'eür, *n.* Magnificence.
 Gránd'fá-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
 Grán-dil'o-quence, *n.* Lofty speaking. [indictment.]
 Gránd-jü'ry, *n.* A jury on Gránd'móth-er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.
 Gránd'sire, *n.* A grandfather.
 Gránd'són, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
 Gránge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.
 Grán'te, *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [ing on grain.]
 Gra-niv'o-roús, *a.* Subsisting.
 Gránt, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield. — *n.* A thing granted.
 Gránt-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
 Gránt'er, { *n.* One who makes
 Gránt'or, } a grant.
 Grán'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains. [into grains.]
 Grán'u-láte, *v.* To form Grán'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.
 Grán'ule, *n.* A particle.
 Grápe, *n.* The fruit of the vine.
 Gráp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.
 Grápe'-shót, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.
 Gráph'ic, *a.* Well delineated.
 Gráp'nel, *n.* A kind of small anchor.
 Gráp'ple, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.
 Grásp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripe of the hands.
 Gráss, *n.* Herbage. — *v.* To grow over with grass.
 Gráss'hóp-per, *n.* An insect.
 Gráss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.
 Gráte, *v. t. or i.* To rub

hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.
 Gráte'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. — *SYN.* Thankful; agreeable; welcome.
 Grát'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.
 Grát'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.
 Grát'i-fy, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.
 Grát'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars; a harsh sound of rubbing.
 Grát'is, *adv.* For nothing.
 Grát'i-túde, *n.* Thankfulness.
 Gra-tü'i-toús, *a.* Free; voluntary; asserted without proof.
 Gra-tü'i-ty, *n.* A free gift.
 Grát'u-lá'tion, *n.* Expression of joy.
 Gráve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED, GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.
 Gráv'el, *n.* Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel.
 Gráve'ly, *adv.* Seriously.
 Gráv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with. [by a grave.]
 Gráve'-stóne, *n.* A stone set Gráve'-yárd, *n.* Burial place.
 Gráv'id, *a.* Pregnant.
 Gráv'i-táte, *v. i.* To tend toward the center.
 Gráv'i-tá'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center.
 Gráv'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness; force which draws toward the center of attraction.
 Gráv'vy, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.
 Gráy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.
 Gráy'béard, *n.* An old man.
 Gráze, *v.* To eat grass; to rub slightly.
 Gráz'er, *n.* One who grazes.
 Gráz'ier (grá'zhur), *n.* One who feeds cattle.
 Gréase, *n.* Animal fat.
 Gréase, or Gréase, *v. t.* To smear with grease.

á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; cáre, càr, ásk, áll, whát; ére, vqil, tērn; píque, fīrm;

Grēa'si-ness, or Greas/i-ness, *n.* State of being greasy. [unctuous.]

Grēa'sy, or Grēas'y, *a.* Fat; Greāt, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree.]

Grēāt'ly, *adv.* In a great degree. Grēat'ness, *n.* Quality of being great.

Grē'cian (grē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Grēed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.

Grēed'i-ness (13), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.

Grēed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.

Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; language of Greece.

Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.

Green'-grō'cer, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.

Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in.

Greens, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf.]

Green'sward, *n.* A close green

Greet, *v. t.* To salute; to hail.

Greet'ing, *n.* A salutation.

Gre-gā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Keeping in flocks.

Gre-nāde', *n.* A ball filled with gunpowder.

Grēn'a-diēr', *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.

Grew (grē), *imp.* of *Grow*.

Grey. See *Gray*.

Grēy'hound

(grē'-), *n.* A

tall, fleet kind of dog.

Grid'dle, *n.* A

pan to bake

cakes in; a

cover for a Greyhound

stove.

Grid'ron (-i'urn), *n.* A kind

of grate to broil meat on.

Griēf, *n.* A painful sense of

loss; sorrow; sadness.

Griēv'ance, *n.* That which

causes grief.



Griēve, *v. i.* To mourn; to sorrow. — *v. t.* To give pain to. [flictive.]

Griēv'ōūs, *a.* Painful; aff-Griff'in, } *n.* A fabled ani-Grif'fon, } mal, part lion and part eagle.

Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.

Gri-māce', *n.* A made-up face.

Gri-māl'kin, *n.* An old cat.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply. — *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner.

Grim (7), *v. i.* To show the teeth. — *n.* A showing of the teeth.

Grind, *v. t.* [*imp.* GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to oppress.

Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds; a back tooth.

Grind'stōne, *n.* A stone to grind edged tools on. [ing.]

Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasp.

Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to clutch. — *n.* A grasp; oppression. [ful.]

Gri'st'ly, *a.* Horrible; fright-

Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.

Grist'le (grīs'l), *n.* Cartilage.

Grist'ly (grīs'l'y), *a.* Like gristle. [sand; gravel.]

Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal;

Grit'ti-ness (7, 13), *n.* The quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; spirited.

Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Grōan (8), *v. i.* To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain. — *n.* A deep, mournful sound. [sterling.]

Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence

Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

Grō'cer, *n.* A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.

Grō'cer-y, *n.* A grocer's shop or store; (*pl.*) goods sold by grocers.

Grōg, *n.* Spirit and water.

Groin, *n.* Part between the belly and the thigh; curve

made by two intersecting arches.

Grōom, *n.* One who tends horses; a newly married man.

Grōove, *n.* A long hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel in.

Grōpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.

Grōss (2), *a.* Great; bulky; immodest; indelicate; dense; total. — *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.

Grōt, } *n.* A cavern; an

Grōt'to, } ornamental cave.

Grō-tēsque' (-tēs'k'), *a.* Wildly formed; odd.

Ground, *n.* Upper part of land; soil; foundation; (*pl.*) leas. — *v. t.* To lay; to found; to run aground. — *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Grind*.

Ground'less, *a.* Void of foundation.

Ground'-nūt, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of several kinds.

Ground'-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Foundation; first principle.

Group, *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* To form into a cluster. [bird.]

Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild

Grōve, *n.* A small wood.

Grōv'el (8), *v. t.* To creep on the earth.

Grōw, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN.] To vegetate; to increase; to raise.

Growl, *v.* To grumble; to snarl. — *n.* A cross murmur.

Grōwn, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

Grōwth, *n.* Increase of size; progress; vegetation.

Grūb, *n.* A small worm. — *v. t. or i.* To dig.

Grūdge, *v. t.* To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or envious. — *n.* A cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite. — SYN. Aversion; dislike; ill-will; pique.

Grū'el, *n.* Food made of meal boiled in water.

Grūff (1), *a.* Stern; surly; grum.

Grūff'ly, *adv.* With surliness.

Grūm, *a.* Deep in the throat.

Grūm'ble, *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl.

Grüm'ly, *adv.* In a grum manner; morosely.

Grünt, *v. i.* To utter a sound like a hog. — *n.* The sound made by a hog.

Guä'no (gwä'no), *n.* Manure of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guär'an-tee' (15), *v. t.* To warrant. — *n.* A surety for performance.

Guär'an-tör, *n.* A warrantor. Guär'an-ty, *v. t.* To undertake for the performance of. — *n.* One who warrants; an engagement.

Guärd, *n.* A watch; defense; — *v. t.* To watch; to defend.

Guärd'i-an, *n.* One who has the care of another. — *a.* Protecting.

Guärd'i-an-shíp, *n.* Office of a guardian.

Gü'ber-na-tö'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a governor.

Gü'd'geon (-jun), *n.* A fish; a pin on which a wheel turns.

Guer-ril'lá (ÿer-ril'lá, 18), *a.* An irregular or predatory mode of warfare.

Guëss (2), *v. t.* To conjecture. — *n.* A conjecture.

Guëst, *n.* A visitor. [leading.

Guide'ance, *n.* Direction; a

Guide, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who shows the way.

Guide'pöst, *n.* A post to point out the way.

Guild, *n.* An association of workmen, &c.

Guild'er, *n.* A Dutch coin.

Guile, *n.* Cunning; craft.

Guile'ful, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.

Guile'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless; sincere.

Guil'to-tine' (-teen'), *n.* A machine for beheading.

Guilt, *n.* Criminality; sin.

Guilt'i-ness, *n.* Criminality.

Guilt'less, *a.* Without guilt.

Guilt'y, *a.* Criminal; wicked.

Guin'ea (18), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling.

Guise, *n.* Manner; garb.

Gui-tär', *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Gülf, *n.* A large bay; an open sea; an abyss.

Guitar.

Gülf'y, *a.* Full of whirlpools, or gulfs.

Güll (1), *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud. — *n.* A sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.

Güll'let, *n.* Passage for food in the throat; esophagus.

Güll'i-bil'l-ty, *n.* Credulity.

Güll'y, *n.* A channel worn by water. — *v. t.* To wear by water into a channel.

Gülp, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly. — *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

Güm, *n.* Flethy substance inclosing the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened.

— *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum.

Güm'-boil, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Güm'my, *a.* Consisting of, or like, gum.

Gümp, *n.* A dolt; a dunce.

Gümp'tion, *n.* Shrewdness; address; capacity.

Gün, *n.* A cannon, musket, or rifle, &c. — *v. i.* To practice fowling.

Gün'ner, *n.* One who works a gun; a cannoner.

Gün'ner-y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

Gün'ning, *n.* Act of shooting.

Gün'pow-der, *n.* An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal.

Gün'shöt, *n.* The reach or range of a shot.

Gün'smith, *n.* A gun maker; an armorer.

Gün'stöck, *n.* Wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gün'wale (gün'nel), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side.

Gürge, *n.* A whirlpool, abyss.

Gür'gle, *v. i.* To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.

Güsh, *v. i.* To rush out, as a fluid. — *n.* A sudden and violent flow of a fluid.

Güs'set, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen it.

Güst, *n.* Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.

Güs'to, *n.* Relish; taste.

Güst'y, *a.* Subject to blasts of wind.

Güt, *n.* The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.

Güt'ta-për'cha, *n.* A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and resembling India rubber in some of its properties.

Güt'ter, *n.* A passage for water; a small channel. — *v. t.* To become hollowed or channeled.

Güt'tle, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.

Güt'tur-al, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.

Güÿ, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.

Güz'zle, *v. i.* or *t.* To swallow much or frequently.

Gým-nä'si-um (-nä'zhi-), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a school.

Gým-näs'tie, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.

Gým-näs'ties, *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic exercises.

Gÿp'sum, *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.

Gÿp'sy (19), *n.* One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.

Gÿ'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving round; rotatory.

Gÿ-ra'tion, *n.* A circular motion.

Gÿ'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gÿ've, *n.* A fetter or shackle for the leg. — *v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.



H.

HÄ, *interj.* denoting surprise.

Hä'be-as **Öör'pus**, *n.* A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

Häb'er-däsh'er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.

Häb'it, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment. — *v. t.* To clothe.

Häb'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

Häb'it-ä'tion, *n.* Dwelling.

Ha-bit'u-al, *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit. — **SYN.** Customary; usual.

Ha-bit'u-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly; customarily. [tom.

Ha-bit'u-äte, *v. t.* To accuse.

Häb'i-tüde, *n.* Customary mode of living or acting.

Häck, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly. — *v. i.* To try to raise phlegm.

—n. A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. — *a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.

Häck'le, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.

Häck'ney (19), *n.* A horse or coach for hire.

Häck'neyed, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.

Häck'ney-cōach, *n.* A coach for hire.

Häd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Have*.

Häd'dock, *n.* A fish much like the cod.

Häft, *n.* A handle; the hilt.

Häg, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.

Häg'gard, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering.

Häg'gish, *a.* Like a hag.

Häg'gle, *v. t.* To notch or hack. — *v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain. [gles.

Häg'gler, *n.* One who hags.

Hä'gi-ög'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writings.

Häil, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health. — *v. t.* To call; to salute. — *v. i.* To fall as icy masses.

Häil'stöne, *n.* A small mass of ice falling. [ment.

Häil, *n.* A small animal filar.

Häil'-bräadh, *n.* A very small distance. — *a.* Extremely narrow.

Häil'-brüsh, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.

Häil'-elöth, *n.* Cloth made of hair. [being hairy.

Häil'i-ness (13), *n.* State of Häil'y, *a.* Full of hair; made of hair. [family.

Häke, *n.* A fish of the cod

Hal'berd (hö'l-), *n.* A military weapon.

Häl'cy-on, *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful.

Häle, *a.* Robustly healthy.

Häle, or **Hale**, *v. t.* To haul.

Hälf (häf), *n.* (*pl.* Hälves, hävz.) One of two equal parts into which any whole is divided. — *adv.* In part; in equal part. — *a.* Consisting of half.

Hälf'-blöod (häf'-), *n.* A relation by one parent.

Hälf'-cäste (häf'-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. [duced pay.

Hälf'-päy (häf'-), *n.* Re-

Hälf'pen-ny (häp'pen-nÿ), *n.* Half a penny.

Hal'i-but (hö'l-), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

Häll (1), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; a college.

Häl'le-lü'iah } (hal'le-lü'yä),

Häl'le-lü'jah } *n. & interj.* Praise ye the Lord.

Hal-löo', *v. i. or t.* To cry out. — *interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.

Häl'löw, *v. t.* To consecrate.

Hal-lü'ci-nä'tion, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

Häl'lo (18), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

Hält, *v. i. or t.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled.

—n. A stop; a limping.

Hält'er, *n.* A rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope. — *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Hälve (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Hälves (hävz), *n. pl.* of *Half*.

Häl'yard, *n.* A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Häm, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

Hämes, *n. pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

Häm'let, *n.* A small village.

Häm'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (8) To drive with a hammer.

H ä m' m o c k (5), *n.* A hanging bed.



Häm'per, *n.* A covered basket.

Hän'sträng, *n.* A tendon of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham of.

Händ, *n.* The palm of the fingers; pointer of a time-piece; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to lead.

Händ'bill, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

Händ'böök, *n.* A manual of reference.

Händ'euff, *n.* A manacle. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

Händ'ful (17), *n.* As much as the hand can hold.

Händ'i-eräft, *n.* Manual occupation.

Händ'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

Händ'i-ness, *n.* Ease in performance.

Händ'ker-chief (hänp'er-), *n.* A cloth carried about the person to wipe the face, &c.

Händ'le, *v. t.* To touch; to manage. — *n.* The part by which a thing is held.

Händ'mäid, } *n.* A wait-
Händ'mäid-en, } ing-maid.

Händ'saw, *n.* A small saw.

Händ'söme (hän'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

Händ'söme-ly (hän'sum-), *adv.* In a handsome manner. [lever.]

Händ'spöke, *n.* A wooden handle.

Häng, *v. i.* [*imp.* HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended. — *v. t.* To put to death on a gallows. [sword.]

Häng'er, *n.* A short, broad hanging.

Häng'ings, *n. pl.* Drapery hung to walls.

Häng'man (21), *n.* A public executioner. [tied together.]

Hänk, *n.* Two or more skeins.

Hänk'er, *v. i.* To long for.

Hänk'er-ing, *n.* Eager desire.

Häp, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly. — *SYN.* Casualty; chance; accident.

Häp'ház'ard, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.

Häp'less, *a.* Unhappy.

Häp'ly, *adv.* Perhaps.

Häp'pen, *v. i.* To come to pass. [fortunately.]

Häp'pi-ly, *adv.* Luckily.

Häp'pi-ness, *n.* State of enjoyment.

Häp'py, *a.* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

Ha-rängue' (-räng'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration. — *v. i.* To declaim.

Här'ass, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex. [ner.]

Här'bin-ger, *n.* A forerunner.

Här'bor (33), *n.* A haven for ships. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

Härd, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; rigorous; close.

Härd'en, *v.* To make or grow hard. [ing; cruel.]

Härd'-heart'ed, *n.* Unfeeling.

Härd'i-hööd, *n.* Boldness.

Härd'i-ness, *n.* Firm intrepidity; robustness.

Härd'ly, *adv.* Not easily.

Härd'ness, *n.* Quality of being hard.

Härd'ship, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toil.

Härd'wäre, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c. [robust.]

Härd'y, *a.* Strong; brave; Häre, *n.* A small, timid animal.

Häre'bäll, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Häre'-bräined, *a.* Wild; giddy. [like a hare's.]

Häre'lip, *n.* A divided lip.

Häre'm, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.

Härk, *v. i.* To hear; to listen. — *interj.* Hear!

Här'le-quin (-kin or -kwin), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

Här'lot, *n.* A lewd woman.

Härm, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.

Härm'ful, *a.* Hurtful.

Härm'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.

Har-mön'ie, } *a.* Relating
Har-mön'ie-al, } to harmony; musical.

Har-mö'ni-öus, *a.* Agreeing together; musical.

Här'mo-nize, *v.* To make or become harmonious.

Här'mo-ny, *n.* Agreement; concord of musical strains differing in pitch and quality.

Här'ness, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness.

Härp, *n.* An instrument of music. — *v. i.* To play on a harp. [on a harp.]

Härp'er, *n.* One who plays

Här-pöön', *n.* A barbed fishing-spear. — Harpoon.

v. t. To strike with a harpoon.

Härp'si-chörd, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.



Hare.

Här'py (19), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.

Här'ri-er, *n.* A hunting dog.

Här'röw, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land. — *v. t.* To break with a harrow; to harass.

Här'ry, *v. t.* To harass.

Härsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feelings.

Härsh'ness, *n.* Roughness.

Härt, *n.* A stag or male deer.

Härts'hörn, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.

Här'vest, *n.* Season for gathering any crop; crop gathered; effects. — *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.

Häsh, *v. t.* To mince; to chop. — *n.* Minceed meat.

Häs'let, *n.* Inwards of a hog, used for food.

Häsp, *n.* A clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp. [on in church.]

Häs'sock, *n.* A mat to kneel Häst, second person of *Hacc*.

Häste, *n.* Celerity; hurry; speed; dispatch.

Häste, } *v. t. or i.*
Häst'ven (häs'n), } To make speed; to hurry.

Häs'ti-ly, *adv.* With haste.

Häs'ty, *a.* Quick in action; passionate; rash.

Hät, *n.* A cover for the head.

Hätch, *v. t.* To produce from eggs. — *n.* A brood; one of the openings in a ship's deck.

Hätch'el, *n.* An instrument to clean flax. — *v. t.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.

Hätch'et, *n.* A small ax.

Hätch'wäy, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck.

Häte, *v. t.* To dislike greatly. — *n.* Great dislike; enmity.

Häte'ful, *a.* Exciting great dislike. [ill-will; hate.]

Hät'tred, *n.* Great dislike or hatred.

Hät'ter, *n.* A maker of hats.

Haugh'ti-ly (haw'ty), *adv.* With pride and contempt.

Haugh'ty (haw'ty), *a.* Proud and overbearing.

Haul, *v. t.* To draw with force. — *n.* A pull; draught.

ä, é, î, ò, ù, ý, long; ä, ë, ý, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, vell, tärn; püque, firm;

Häunch, *n.* The hip.

Häunt, *v.* To frequent; to visit as a ghost. — *n.* A place of frequent resort.

Haut'boy (hō'boy), *n.* A wind instrument.

Häve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAD.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Hä'ven (hä'vn), *n.* A harbor.

Häv'oc (5), *n.* Waste; devastation. [the hawthorn.]

Haw, *n.* Berry and seed of

Hawk, *n.* A bird of prey; the falcon. — *v. i.* To force up phlegm. — *v. t.* To cry and sell, as goods.



Hawk.

Haw'ser, *n.* A small cable.

Häw'thorn, *n.* A shrub used for hedges.

Häy, *n.* Grass dried for fodder. [making hay.]

Häy'ing, *n.* Act or time of

Häy'mow, *n.* A mow for hay.

Häy'r-ick, *n.* A long pile of hay in the open air.

Häy'-stäck, *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Häz'ard, *n.* Risk of loss or evil; danger. — *v. t.* To risk.

Häz'ard-ous, *a.* Exposing to danger. — *SYN.* Perilous; imminent; dangerous.

Häze, *n.* A thin mist or fog.

Hä'zel, *n.* A shrub bearing nuts. — *a.* Like a hazelnut; brown.

Hä'zi-ness (13), *n.* State of being hazy. [dark.]

Hä'zy, *a.* Foggy; misty; He, *pron.* of the 3d person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male.

Héad, *n.* Upper part of the body; chief; front; source. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of.

Héad'äche (äk), *n.* Pain in the head.

Héad'drëss, *n.* Covering worn on the head.

Héad'ing, *n.* Material for the heads of casks.

Héad'land, *n.* A promontory.

Héad'less, *a.* Without a head.

Héad'long, *a.* Rash; precipitate. — *adv.* Precipitately.

Héad'quar'ters, *n. pl.* or *sing.* Quarters of a chief commander. [dle.]

Héad'stall, *n.* Part of a brig.

Héad'strong, *a.* Obstinate.

Héad'wäy, *n.* Progress of an advancing ship.

Héad'wind, *n.* A wind from the direction opposite to a ship's course. [toxicating.]

Héad'y, *a.* Willful; rash; in-

Héäl, *v. t.* To cure. — *v. i.* To become well.

Héalth, *n.* Freedom from sickness; sound state.

Héalth'ful, *a.* Free from disease; wholesome.

Héalth'i-ness, *n.* State of being in health. [of health.]

Héalth'y, *a.* Being in a state

Héap, *n.* A pile; accumulation. — *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.

Héar, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear. — *v. i.* To be told.

Héärd (hërd), *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Hear*.

Héar'er, *n.* One who hears.

Héar'ing, *n.* Sense of perceiving sounds; audience.

Héär'en, *v. i.* To listen; to lend the ear.

Héärsë, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead.

Héar'säy, *n.* Report; rumor.

Héärt, *n.* The organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit.

Héärt'bürn, *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach.

Héärt'fëlt, *a.* Sincere; deep. [place.]

Héärth, *n.* Floor of a fire-

Héärt'i-ly, *adv.* From the heart; sincerely.

Héärt'ness, *n.* Sincerity.

Héärt'less, *a.* Void of affection or courage.

Héärt'y, *a.* Exhibiting strength; sincere; rich.

Héät, *n.* Great warmth; glow. — *v. t.* To make hot.

— *v. i.* To grow hot.

Héath, *n.* A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

Héa'then, *n.* A pagan; a gentile. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. [then; idolatrous.]

Héa'then-ish, *a.* Like heathenism, *n.* Paganism.

Héath'er (hëth'er), *n.* Heath.

Héave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift; to raise; to throw off; to pant. — *n.* A rising; swell.

Héav'en, *n.* Region of the air; expanse of the sky; place of the blessed.

Héav'en-ly, *a.* Pertaining to heaven.

Héavës, *n.* Disease of horses marked by difficult breathing.

Héav'i-ly, *adv.* With weight.

Héav'i-ness, *n.* Weight; depression.

Héav'y, *a.* Weighty; ponderous; grievous; dull; burdensome; clammy.

Heb-döm'a-dal, *a.* Weekly.

Hé'bra-ist, *n.* One versed in Hebrew. [of the Jews.]

Hé'brew, *n.* A Jew; language

Hé'e'a-tëmb (-tëöm), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

Hé'e'tic, *a.* Habitual; constant. — *n.* A fever of irritation and debility.

Hé'e'tor, *n.* A bully. — *v. t.* To bully; to tease; to vex.

Hé'dge, *n.* A thicket of shrubs. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge.

Hé'dge'hög, *n.* A small animal armed with prickles or spines.

Heed, *v. t.* To mind; to observe. — *n.* Care; attention; notice.

Heed'ful, *a.* Attentive.

Heed'less, *a.* Careless; inattentive; negligent. [ness.]

Heed'less-ness, *n.* Careless-


Heel, *n.* Hind part of the foot. — *v. i.* To lean. — *v. t.* To add a heel to.


He-ë'trä, or Hëg'i-rä, *n.* Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622, from which date the Mohammedans reckon time; any flight.

Hëif'er, *n.* A young cow.
 Height (hit, 27), *n.* Dis-
 tance from a point
 below; an elevated place;
 elevation in excellence.
 Height'en (hit'n), *v. t.* To
 raise higher;
 to advance.
 Hëi'nous (hā'nus), *n.* Very
 wicked; hateful; atrocious;
 flagrant.
 Hëir (ār), *n.* He who inherits
 the property of another.
 Hëir'ess (ār'-), *n.* A female
 heir.
 Hëir'-lōom (ār'-), *n.* Any
 furniture which descends to
 an heir.
 Hëld, *imp. & p. p.* of *Hold*.
 Hë'i-o-trōpe, *n.* A plant
 with very fragrant flow-
 ers.
 Hëll (1), *n.* The place of the
 devil and the damned.
 Hëll'ish, *a.* Infernal.
 Hëlm, *n.* The instrument by
 which a ship is steered.
 Hëlm'et, *n.* Defen-
 sive armor
 for the head.
 Hë'lot, or Hë'l-
 ot, *n.* A Spar-
 tan slave; any
 slave.
 Hëlp, *v. t.* To aid; to assist;
 to prevent. — *v. i.* To lend
 aid. — *n.* Aid; support.
 Hëlp'ful, *a.* Affording help.
 Hëlp'less, *a.* Destitute of
 help or of relief.
 Hëlp'māte, } *n.* A companion
 Hëlp'meet, } or helper.
 Hëlve, *n.* Handle of an ax.
 Hëm, *n.* Border of a gar-
 ment. — *v. t.* (7) To fold and
 sew the edge of; to border.
 Hëm'i-sphère, *n.* Half of a
 sphere.
 Hëm'i-sphër'ie, } *a.* Con-
 Hëm'i-sphër'ie-al, } taining
 half a sphere.
 Hëm'lock (5), *n.* A poisonous
 plant; an evergreen tree.
 Hëm'or-rhage, *n.* A flowing
 of blood from a rupture.
 Hëmp, *n.* A plant whose
 fibers are used for making
 rope, cloth, &c.




Helmet.


Hën, *n.* The female of birds.
 Hën'bane, *n.* A plant pois-
 onous to hens, &c.
 Hënce, *adv.* From this place,
 time, or cause.
 Hënce-förth', or Hënce'-
 förth, *adv.* From this time.
 Hënce-för'ward, *adv.* From
 this time forward.
 He-pät'ie, *a.* Belonging to
 the liver.
 Hëp'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of seven sides
 and angles. 
 Hep-täg'o-nal, *a.* Hepta-
 Having seven sides. gon.
 Hëp'täreh-y, *n.* Gov-
 ernment by seven rulers.
 Hër, *pron.* Objective form of
She. — *a.* Belonging to a
 female.
 Hër'tald, *n.* An officer who
 regulates coats of arms; a
 forerunner. — *v. t.* To pro-
 claim. [heraldry.
 He-räl'dic, *a.* Pertaining to
 Hër'tald-ry, *n.* The art or
 office of a herald; blazonry.
 Hërb (ërb), *n.* A plant with a
 succulent stalk.
 Her-bā'ceous, *a.* Belonging
 to herbs.
 Hërb'age (ërb'ej or hërb'ej).
n. Herbs collectively; grass.
 Hërb'al, *n.* A book on plants;
 collection of plants dried.
 Hërb'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in
 herbs.
 Her-bā'ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Her-
 bā'ri-ums, or Her-bā'ri-
 ā, 25.) A collection of dried
 plants.
 Her-biv'or-ous, *a.* Feeding
 on herbs.
 Her-cū'le-an, *a.* Very
 strong, great, or difficult.
 Hërd, *n.* A collection; a
 drove. — *v.* To associate.
 Hëre, *adv.* In this place or
 state. [near this place.
 Hëre'a-bouts', *adv.* About or
 Here-äft'er, *adv.* In time
 after the present. — *n.* A
 future state. [this account.
 Here-ät', *adv.* At this; on
 Here-by', *adv.* By this.
 Hëre-dit'a-ment, *n.* Hered-
 itary property.

He-rëd'i-ta-ry, *a.* Descend-
 ing by inheritance.
 Here-in', *adv.* In this.
 Here-öf' (-öf' or -öv'), *adv.*
 Of this; from this.
 Here-ön', } *adv.* On or
 Here-up-ön', } upon this.
 Hër'e-si-ärëh, or Hër'ë'gi-
 äreh, *n.* A chief heretic.
 Hër'e-sy, *n.* Error in doc-
 trine.
 Hër'e-tic, *n.* One who errs
 in religious faith. [heresy.
 He-rët'ic-al, *a.* Containing
 Hër'e-to', *adv.* To this.
 Hër'e-to-före', *adv.* Formerly.
 Hër'e-with', or Hër'e-with',
adv. With this.
 Hër'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being inherited.
 Hër'it-age, *n.* Inheritance.
 Her-māph'ro-dite, *n.* An
 animal or plant uniting both
 sexes.
 Hër'me-neüt'ies, *n. sing.*
 The art or science of inter-
 preting the Scriptures.
 Her-mët'ie, } *a.* Chem-
 Her-mët'ie-al, } ical; per-
 fectly close; air-tight. [ly.
 Her-mët'ie-al-ly, *adv.* Close.
 Hër'mit, *n.* One who lives
 in solitude. [dwelling.
 Hër'mit-age, *n.* A hermit's
 Hër'ni-ä, *n.* A rupture.
 Hër'ro, *n.* (*pl.* Hër'roes, 18.) A
 brave man; a great person.
 He-rö'ie, } *a.* Becoming a
 He-rö'ie-al, } hero.
 Hër'o-ine, *n.* A female hero.
 Hër'o-ism, *n.* Distinguished
 bravery; gallantry.
 Hër'on, *n.* A large
 wading bird. 
 Hër'ring, *n.* A
 small fish.
 Hërs, *pron.* Possess-
 ive form of *She*.
 Her-sëlf', *pron.* The
 female in person. Heron.
 Hë's'i-tan-çy, *n.* Uncertain-
 ty; doubt.
 Hë's'i-täte, *v. i.* To pause in
 doubt; to stop in speaking;
 to falter.
 Hë's'i-tät'ion, *n.* A pausing;
 a stammering in speech.
 Hët'e-ro-döx, *a.* Contrary

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tçrm; pique, firm; i

to an acknowledged stand-
ard, as the Bible; erroneous.
Hĕt'e-ro-dōx'y, *n.* Heresy.
Hĕt'e-ro-gĕ'ne-ōūs, *a.* Of a
different nature.
Hew, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED;
p. p. HEWED, HEW'N.] To
cut off chips and pieces of.
Hĕx'a-gon, *n.* A
figure with six
sides and angles. 
Hex-ăg'o-nal, *a.*
Having six sides
and angles. Hexagon.
Hĕx'a-hĕ'dron, *n.* A body of
six equal sides; a cube.
Hex-ăm'e-ter, *n.* A kind of
verse of six metrical feet.
Hex-ăn'g'u-lar, *a.* Having
six angles.
Hey, } *interj.* of exulta-
Hey'dāy, } tion.
Hĭ-ă'tus, *n.* A chasm; gap.
Hĭ'ber-nāte, *v. i.* To pass
the winter in seclusion, as
some beasts.
Hĭ'ber-nā'tion, *n.* Act of
hibernating. [Ireland.]
Hĭ-bĕr'ni-an, *n.* A native of
Hĭc'ough (hĭk'up), *n.* An
affection of the stomach. —
v. i. To have a hiccough.
Hĭck'o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.
Hĭd, } *a.* Not seen; con-
Hĭd'den, } cealed.
Hĭde, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* HĭD;
p. p. HĭD, HĭDDEN.] To
conceal; to cover; to keep
close. — *n.* Skin of a beast.
Hĭde'-bound, *a.* Having the
skin too tight.
Hĭd'e-ōūs, *a.* Shocking to the
eye or ear. — *SYN.* Fright-
ful; horrible; ghastly.
Hĭe (12), *v. i.* To hasten.
Hĭ'e-răreh, *n.* The chief of a
sacred order.
Hĭ'e-răreh'al, } *a.* Per-
Hĭ'e-răreh'ie-al, } taining
to a hierarchy.
Hĭ'e-răreh'y, *n.* Order of
celestial beings.
Hĭ'e-ro-gl'yph, } *n.* A mys-
Hĭ'e-ro-gl'yph'ic, } tical
symbol in ancient writings.
Hĭ'e-ro-gl'yph'ie, } *a.* Ex-
Hĭ'e-ro-gl'yph'ie-al, } press-
ive of meaning by symbols.

Hĭ-ĕr'o-phānt, or Hĭ'e-ro-
phānt', *n.* A chief priest.
Hĭg'gle, *v. i.* To carry pro-
visions about for sale; to
chaffer.
High (hĭ), *a.* Elevated; lofty;
exorbitant. — *adv.* Aloft;
eminently. — *n.* A high
place.
High'-bōrn (hĭ'-), *a.* Being
of noble extraction.
High'-flōwn (hĭ'-), *a.* Ele-
vated; proud.
High'land (hĭ'-), *n.* A moun-
tainous country.
High'land-er (hĭ'-), *n.* A
Scotch mountaineer.
High'-mĭnd'ed (hĭ'-), *a.* Ar-
rogant; magnanimous.
High'ness (hĭ'-), *n.* Altitude;
a title of honor.
High'-priĕst (hĭ'-), *n.* The
chief priest. [great degree.
High'ly (hĭ'-), *adv.* In a
Hĭght (hĭt), *n.* See *Height*.
High'-prĕss'ŭre (hĭ'-), *n.*
Pressure exceeding about 50
pounds on the square inch.
High'-spĭr'it-ed (hĭ'-), *n.*
Irascible; bold. [road.
High'wāy (hĭ'-), *n.* A public
High'wāy-man (hĭ'-), *n.* A
robber on the public road.
Hĭ-lă'ri-ōūs, or Hĭ-lă'ri-ōūs,
n. Gay; mirthful; jubilant.
Hĭ-lăr'i-ty, or Hĭ-lăr'i-ty,
n. Mirth; gayety.
Hĭll, *n.* An elevation of land.
— *v. t.* To draw earth
around. [nence.
Hĭll'ock (5), *n.* A small emi-
Hĭll'y, *a.* Abounding with
hills. [&c.
Hĭlt, *n.* Handle of a sword.
Hĭm, *pron.* Objective case of
He. [form of *He*.
Hĭm-sĕlf, *pron.* Emphatic
Hĭnd, *a.* Backward; back. —
n. Female of the red deer;
a rustic.
Hĭnd'er, *a.* On the rear.
Hĭn'd'er (8), *v. t.* To impede
the progress of. — *SYN.* To
stop; check; retard.
Hĭn'd'er-ănge, } *n.* Act of de-
Hĭn'd'rănce, } laying.
Hĭnd'mōst, } *a.* Behind
Hĭnd'er-mōst, } all others.

Hĭn'doo, } *n.* A native of
Hĭn'du, } Hindostan.
Hĭnge, *n.* The joint on which
a door turns. — *v. t.* To turn
or depend.
Hĭnt, *v. t.* To suggest. — *v. i.*
To allude to. — *n.* Slight
allusion; intimation.
Hĭp, *n.* Joint of the thigh.
Hĭp'po-drōme, *n.* A circus for
horse-races. [winged horse.
Hĭp'po-grĭff, *n.* A fabulous
Hĭp'po-pōt'a-mus, *n.* A
large Afri- 
can quad-
ruped allied
to the hog. Hippopotamus.
Hĭp'-rōōf, *n.*
A roof with an angle.
Hĭre, *v. t.* To engage for
pay; to bribe. — *n.* Wages.
Hĭre'ling, *n.* A mercenary. —
a. Serving for wages.
Hĭr-sŭt'e', *a.* Shaggy; rough.
Hĭs (2), *pron.* Possessive case
of *He*.
Hĭss (2), *v. i. or t.* To make
a sibilant sound. — *n.* A sibi-
lant noise; expression of
contempt. [sound.
Hĭss'ing, *n.* A sibilant
Hĭs-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or
compiler of history.
Hĭs-tōr'ie, } *a.* Pertaining
Hĭs-tōr'ie-al, } to history;
containing history.
Hĭs-tō'ri-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* A
writer of history.
Hĭs-tō'ri-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* The
writing of history.
Hĭs'to-ry, *n.* A continuous
narrative of events.
Hĭs'tri-ōn'ie, *a.* Pertaining
to the theater.
Hĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HĭT.]
To strike; to accord with.
— *n.* A striking; a blow.
Hĭtch, *v. t.* To catch or
fasten. — *v. i.* To move by
jerks; to fidget. — *n.* A knot;
noose; impediment; jerk.
Hĭth'er, *adv.* To this place.
— *a.* Nearest to the speaker.
Hĭth'er-tō', *adv.* To this time
or place; as yet; until now.
Hĭth'er-ward, *adv.* This
way; hither.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭc, pŭll; ſ, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; a; 2, exist; ū as ng; this.

Hive, *n.* A box for bees. — *v.* To collect into a hive.
Hives, *n. pl.* The croup.
Hō, { *interj.* Halloo; attend;
Hōa, } — a call to excite at-
 tention. [white].
Hōar, *a.* Gray with age;
Hōard, *v. t.* To collect; to
 amass. — *n.* A store laid up.
Hōar'-frōst, *n.* Dew frozen.
Hōar'-ness (13), *n.* State
 of being hoary.
Hōarse, *a.* Having the voice
 rough or husky.
Hōar'y, *a.* Gray; white.
Hōax, *n.* Deception for sport.
 — *v. t.* To deceive for sport.
Hōb''ble, *v. i.* To walk lame-
 ly. — *n.* A halting walk.
Hōb''by, *n.* A nag; a favorite
 object; a child's horse.
Hōb''gōb-lin, *n.* Apparition.
Hōck, *n.* Joint between the
 knee and fetlock of a horse;
 a Rhenish wine.
Hō'eus-pō'eus, *n.* A juggler,
 or juggler's trick. [mortar].
Hōd, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for
 Hōd'ge'pōd'ge, } *n.* A mixed
 Hōtch'pōtch, } mass.
Hōe (18), *n.* A farmer's tool.
 — *v. t.* (11, 15) To cut, dig,
 or weed with a hoe.
Hōg, *n.* A swine.
Hōg''gish, *a.* Filthy; greedy.
Hōg''head, *n.* A measure of
 63 gallons. [romp].
Hōi'den, *n.* A bold girl; a
 Hoist, *v. t.* To raise; to lift.
 — *n.* Act of raising up.
Hōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
 HELD.] To stop; to re-
 strain; to grasp; to keep.
 — *v. i.* To endure; to re-
 frain. — *n.* Catch; support;
 custody; interior of a ship.
Hōle, *n.* A hollow place; a
 perforation; cell.
Hōi''dāy, *n.* A festival day.
Hō'li-ness (13), *n.* Perfect
 rectitude. — SYN. Purity;
 sanctity; sacredness.
Hōl'lōa, { *interj.* used in an-
 Hol-lō', } swer to a call.
Hōl'lō, or **Hol-lō'**, } *v. i.* To
 Hōl'lā, } call out.
Hōl'land, *n.* A kind of linen.
Hōl'landz, *n.* A kind of gin.

Hōl'lōw, *a.* Empty; deceit-
 ful; low. — *n.* A low place;
 a hole. — *v. t.* To make hol-
 low. [being hollow].
Hōl'lōw-ness, *n.* State of
 Hōl'ly, *n.* An evergreen tree.
Hōl'ly-hōck, *n.* A plant.
Hōlm (hōm), *n.* The evergreen
 oak. [burnt sacrifice].
Hōl'o-caust, *n.* A whole-
 Hōl'ster, *n.* A horseman's
 case for pistols.
Hō'ly, *a.* Perfectly pure;
 pious; godly; sacred.
Hō'ly-dāy, *n.* A religious
 festival. [worship; respect].
Hōm'age, *n.* Reverence;
Hōme, *n.* One's dwelling-
 house. — *a.* Close; severe.
 — *adv.* To the point.
Hōme'li-ness, *n.* Plainness.
Hōme'less, *a.* Having no
 home.
Hōme'ly, *a.* Plain; not hand-
 some; coarse. [home].
Hōme-māde, *a.* Made at
 Hōme-o-pāth'ic, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to homeopathy.
Hōme-ōp'a-ty, *n.* A theory
 and practice founded on the
 principle that a medicine
 which will cause will also
 cure a disease.
Hōme'sick, *a.* Sick from
 being away from home.
Hōme'spun, *a.* Made in the
 family; coarse; plain; rude.
Hōme'stēad, *n.* Home or
 seat of a family. [home].
Hōme'ward, *adv.* Toward
Hōm'i-cī'dal, *a.* Pertaining
 to homicide; murderous.
Hōm'i-cīde, *n.* The killing
 of one human being by an-
 other. [religious discourse].
Hōm'i-ly, *n.* A familiar re-
 Hōm'i-ny, *n.* Food of maize
 broken coarse and boiled.
Hōm'mock, *n.* A small de-
 tached hill.
Hōmo-gē'ne-al, { *a.* Of
 Ho-mo-gē'ne-ōūs, } the
 same kind throughout.
Hōne, *n.* A whetstone for
 sharpening. — *v. t.* To
 sharpen on a hone.
Hōn'est (ōn'est), *a.* Upright
 in dealing; just; sincere.

Hōn'est-ly (ōn'est-), *adv.* Up-
 rightly. [tice; truth].
Hōn'est-y (ōn'est-), *n.* Jus-
 Hōn'ey, *n.* Sweet juice col-
 lected by bees from flowers.
Hōn'ey-ōomb (-kōm), *n.*
 Cells of wax to hold honey.
Hōn'e'yed (14), *a.* Covered
 with honey; sweet.
Hōn'ey-mōon, *n.* First
 month after marriage.
Hōn'ey-sūck'le, *n.* A sweet-
 scented flowering plant.
Hōn'or (ōn'ur, 83), *n.* Es-
 teem paid to worth; reputa-
 tion. — *v. t.* To esteem; to
 exalt; to accept and pay.
Hōn'or-a-ble (ōn'ur-), *a.*
 Worthy of honor; actuated
 by noble motives.
Hōn'or-a-bly (ōn'ur-), *adv.*
 With honor. [ferring honor].
Hōn'or-a-ry (ōn'ur-), *a.* Con-
 Hōod, *n.* A covering for the
 head. — *v. t.* To furnish with
 a hood; to hide. [cover].
Hōod'wink, *v. t.* To blind; to
 Hōof, *n.* The horny part of
 a beast's foot.
Hōok, *n.* A bent piece of
 iron. — *v. t.* To catch or
 fasten with a hook.
Hōok'ed (or hōōkt), *a.* Hav-
 ing the form of a hook.
Hōop, or **Hōōp**, *n.* A band
 of wood or iron for a cask.
 — *v. t.* To fasten with
 hoops. [whoop].
Hōop, *v. i.* To cry out; to
 Hōop'ing-ēough (-kawf), *n.*
 A convulsive cough.
Hōot, *n.* A shout of contempt.
 — *v. i.* To cry as an owl.
Hōp (7), *v. i.* To jump on
 one leg. — *n.* A leap on one
 leg; a dance; a plant.
Hōpe, *n.* Desire of good joined
 with expectation. — *v.* To
 desire with expectation.
Hōpe'ful, *a.* Full of hope.
Hōpe'less, *a.* Destitute of
 hope. — SYN. Despairing;
 desponding; desperate.
Hōp'per, *n.* Part of a mill.
Hōp'ple, *v. t.* To tie the
 feet of loosely together.
Hōrde, *n.* A wandering tribe
 or troop.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; cōre, vail, tērm; pīquo, fīrm;

Ho-ri'zon, *n.* Apparent junction of earth and sky.

Hör'i-zön'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.

Hörn, *n.* The hard pointed growth on an animal's head; a wind instrument.

Hörn'-böök, *n.* A primer.

Hörn'pipe, *n.* A tune; a dance. [horn.]

Hörn'y, *a.* Made of, or like, Ho-rög'ra-phy, *n.* Art of constructing dials.

Ho-röl'o-gy, *n.* Art of measuring time.

Hör'o-scöpe, *n.* Aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Hör'ri-ble, *a.* Exciting horror; frightful; awful.

Hör'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.

Hör'rid, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; horrible.

Hör'rid-ly, *adv.* Shockingly.

Hor-ri'fie, *a.* Causing horror.

Hör'ror, *n.* A shuddering with fear; terror.

Hörse, *n.* A well-known quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame. [horse.]

Hörse'bäck, *n.* Back of a Hörse'-chest-nut (-chēs'-), *n.* A shade-tree and its fruit.

Hörse'-guärd, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards.

Hörse'-jök'ey, *n.* One who makes a practice of buying and selling horses.

Hörse'-läugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.

Hörse'-lit'ter, *n.* A carriage on poles borne between horses. [skilled in riding.]

Hörse'man (21), *n.* One

Hörse'man-ship, *n.* Art of riding and training horses.

Hörse'-pläy, *n.* Rude play.

Hörse'-pow'er, *n.* Power of a horse or its equivalent; 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [horses.]

Hörse'-raçe, *n.* A race by Hörse'-räd'ish, *n.* A vegetable having a very pungent root, used as a condiment.

Hörse'shoë (-shö), *n.* An iron shoe for a horse.

Hörse'whip, *n.* A whip to drive horses. — *v. t.* To lash.

Hör'ta-tive, } *a.* Giving ad-
Hör'ta-to-ry, } monition.

Hör'ti-cült'ür-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

Hör'ti-cült'üre, *n.* Culture of a garden.

Hör'ti-cült'ür-ist, *n.* One skilled in gardening.

Ho-sän'nä, *n.* Praise to God.

Höge, *n. (pl. Höge, 24.)* Stockings; coverings for the legs; flexible pipe to convey water.

Hö'sier (hö'zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.

Hö'sier-y (hö'zher-y), *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.

Hös'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Kind to strangers or guests. — *SYN.* Generous; liberal; free-hearted. [pitiable manner.]

Hös'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Hös'pi-tal, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.

Hös'pi-täl'i-ty, *n.* Entertainment of strangers and guests.

Höst, *n.* One who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass.

Höst'täge, *n.* A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

Höst'ess, *n.* A female host; a landlady. [posite.]

Hös'tile, *a.* Unfriendly; opposite.

Hos-til'i-ty, *n.* Enmity of a public foe.

Höst'ler (hös'ler or ös'ler), *n.* One who has the care of horses. [fiery.]

Höt, *a.* Having heat; eager;

Höt'-bed, *n.* A garden bed covered with glass. [fers.]

Ho-tél', *n.* An inn for travellers.

Höt'-héad'ed, *a.* Of ardent passions.

Höt'-house, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter plants. [ly.]

Höt'ly, *adv.* Violently; keenly.

Höt'-prëss, *v. t.* To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.

Höugh (hök), *n.* The ham.

Hound, *n.* A dog for hunting.

Hour (our), *n.* Twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time.

Hour'-gläss (our'-), *n.* A glass to show time.

Hour'-händ (our'-), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch.

Hour'ly (our'-), *a.* Done every hour; frequent. — *adv.* Every hour.

House, *n.* A place of abode; a family; a branch of the legislature; a quorum.

House (houz), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to harbor.

House'-breäk'er, *n.* One who breaks into a house.

House'höld, *n.* A family living together. [keeps house.]

House'höld-er, *n.* One who occupies a house.

House'keep-ing, *n.* Care of domestic concerns.

House'mäid, *n.* A female servant.

House'wife (or hüzwif), *n.* Mistress of a family; female economist.

House'wife-ry (hüz'wif-rÿ), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.

Hou'sing, *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.

Höv'el, *n.* A shed; a cottage.

Höv'er (8), *v. i.* To flap the wings; to move to and fro near. [for what reason.]

How, *adv.* In what manner; nevertheless.

How-bē'it, *adv.* Nevertheless.

How-äv'er, *adv.* Nevertheless; still; though; yet.

How'itz-er (-its-), *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon.

Howl, *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf. [owlet.]

Howl'et, *n.* An owl; an Høy (18), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Hüb, *n.* The nave of a wheel.

Hüb'bub, *n.* Uproar; tumult. [small articles.]

Hück'ster, *n.* A retailer of Häüd'le, *v. i. or t.* To crowd together. — *n.* A crowd without order; confusion.

Hüe, *n.* Color; dye; a clamor.


Hüff (1), *n.* A swell of anger. — *v. t. or i.* To bluster.

Hüff'y, *a.* Swelled; arrogant.

Hüg, *v. t.* To embrace closely. — *n.* A close embrace.

Hūge, *a.* Bulky; vast.
Hūge'ly, *adv.* Immensely.
Hūk, *n.* Body of an old ship.
Hūll (1), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, or of grain; frame of a ship. — *v. t.* To strip off the hulls of; to pierce the hull of.
Hūm, *v. i. or t.* To sing low; to buzz. — *n.* A buzzing sound.
Hū'man, *a.* Belonging to mankind. [*kind.*]
Hu-māne', *a.* Benevolent;
Hu-mān'i-ty, *n.* The nature of man; kind disposition.
Hū'man-ize, *v. t.* To render humane. [*man race.*]
Hū'man-kīnd, *n.* The humane manner of men.
Hūm'ble, *a.* Low in feelings or condition. — **SYN.** Lowly; modest; meek. — *v. t.* To make humble; to bring low. [*manner.*]
Hūm'bly, *adv.* In a humble
Hūm'bug, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. — *v. t.* To impose upon; to hoax.
Hūm'drum, *n.* A stupid fellow. — *a.* Dull; stupid.
Hū'mid, *a.* Moist; damp.
Hu-mid'i-ty, } *n.* Moisture;
Hū'mid-ness, } dampness.
Hu-mil'i-ate, *v. t.* To humble; to depress; to abase.
Hu-mil'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [*mind.*]
Hu-mil'i-ty, *n.* Lowliness
Hūm'ming-bīrd, *n.* A very small bird.
Hū'mor (or *yū'mur*, 33), *n.* Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; disposition; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. — *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge by compliance.
Hū'mor-ist (or *yū'mur-*), *n.* A wag; a droll.
Hū'mor-ōus (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Jocular; waggish; pleasant.
Hū'mor-ōus-ly (or *yū'mur-*), *adv.* With pleasantry.
Hū'mor-sōme (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Influenced by humor.
Hūmp, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh; protuberance.

Hūmp'bäck, *n.* A person with a crooked back.
Hūnch, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to crook the back.
Hūn'dred, *a.* Ten times ten. — *n.* The sum of ten times ten. [*of a hundred.*]
Hūn'dredth, *a.* The ordinal
Hūng, *imp. & p. p.* from *Hang*.
Hūn'ger (*hūng'ger*), *n.* Craving appetite.
Hūn'gered, *a.* Hungry.
Hūn'gry, *a.* Feeling distress from want of food.
Hūnks, *n.* A miser.
Hūnt, *v. t.* To chase, as game. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game. — *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.
Hūnt'er, *n.* One who hunts.
Hūnt'ress, *n.* A female hunter. [*who hunts.*]
Hūnts'man (21), *n.* A man
Hūr'dle, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge.
Hūrl, *v. t.* To throw with violence. — *n.* Act of throwing with violence.
Hur-rā', } *interj.* of joy or
Hur-rāh', } triumph.
Hū'rri-cāne, *n.* A violent storm or tempest.
Hū'r'y, *v.* To hasten. — *n.* Great haste.
Hūrt, *n.* Whatever injures or harms. — **SYN.** Wound; injury; harm; damage. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **HURT.**]
 To injure; to harm.
Hūrt'ful, *a.* Injurious.
Hūsb'and, *n.* A man married to a woman. — *v. t.* To manage frugally. [*farmer.*]
Hūsb'and-man (21), *n.* A
Hūsb'and-ry, *n.* Tillage; domestic economy.
Hūsh, *a.* Still; silent; calm; — *v. t.* To silence; to quiet.
Hūsh'mōn'ey (-*mūn'y*), *n.* A bribe to secrecy.
Hūsk, *n.* The covering of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To strip the husks from.
Hūsk'i-ness, *n.* Dryness; harshness.

Hūsk'y, *a.* Abounding with husks; harsh; hoarse.
Hūg-gār' (*hō'z-zār'*), *n.* A mounted soldier. [*an.*]
Hūg'sy, *n.* A worthless woman.
Hūst'ings, *n. pl.* A place where the election of a member of parliament is held.
Hūst'le (*hūs'sl*), *v. i.* To shake together in confusion.
Hūt, *n.* A poor cottage or mean abode.
Huz-zā', *interj.* expressing joy or exultation. — *n.* A shout of joy. — *v. i.* (15) To shout in joy. [*plant.*]
Hŷ'a-cīnth, *n.* A flowering
Hŷ'brid, or **Hŷb'rid**, *n.* A mongrel. — *a.* Produced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.
Hŷ'drā (18), *n.* A fabulous monster with many heads.
Hŷ'drant, *n.* A pipe to discharge water from an aqueduct. [*hydraulics.*]
Hŷ'draul'ic, *a.* Relating to
Hŷ'draul'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of fluids in motion.
Hŷ'dro-gēn, *n.* An inflammable gas which is one of the elements of water.
Hŷ'drōg'ra-phy, *n.* Description and representation by charts, of seas, rivers, &c.
Hŷ'dro-mēl, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
Hŷ'drōm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the density of fluids. [*pure.*]
Hŷ'drōp'a-thy, *n.* The water-
Hŷ'dro-phō'bi-ā, *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.
Hŷ'drōp'ic-al, *a.* Dropsical.
Hŷ'dro-stāt'ic, } *a.* Re-
Hŷ'dro-stāt'ic-al, } lating to hydrostatics.
Hŷ'dro-stāt'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.
Hŷ-ē'nā, *n.* 
 A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.
 Hyena.

Hÿ'gi-ène', *n.* Science that treats of the preservation of health.

Hÿ'men, *n.* The god of marriage.

Hÿ'men-ē'al, } *a.* Relating to marriage.

Hÿm'n (hÿm), *n.* A song of praise. — *v. t.* To praise in songs.

Hÿ-pēr'bo-lā, *n.* A curve formed by a certain section of a cone.



Hÿ-pēr'bō-le, *n.* Exaggeration.

Hÿ-pēr'bō'le-al, *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating. [ern.]

Hÿ-pēr'bō're-an, *a.* North-Hÿ-per-erit'ic, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.

Hÿ-per-erit'ic-al, *a.* Critical beyond use or reason.

Hÿ-per-erit'i-çism, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

Hÿ'phen, *n.* The mark (-) used to join syllables or the parts of some compound words.

Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-ā, *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits.

Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-āc, *n.* One affected with low spirits.

Hÿp'o-chon-drī'ae-al, *a.* Melancholy; dejected.

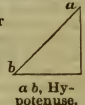
Hÿ-pōe'ri-sy, *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity.

Hÿp'o-erite, *n.* A dissembler.

Hÿp'o-erit'ic-al, *a.* Insincere.

Hÿ-po-stāt'ic (or hÿp'o-), *a.* Elementary; distinctly personal.

Hÿ-pōt'e-nūse, or Hÿ-pōt'e-nūse, *n.* Longest side of a right angled triangle.



Hÿ-pōth'e-cāte, *n.*

or Hÿ-pōth'e-cāte, *v. t.* To pledge for the security of a creditor.

Hÿ-pōth'e-cā'tion, or Hÿ-pōth'e-cā'tion, *n.* Act of pledging as security.

Hÿ-pōth'e-sis, or Hÿ-pōth'e-sis (*pl.* Hÿ-pōth'e-sēs, hÿ- or hÿ-), *n.* Supposition.

Hÿ'po-thēt'ic-al (or hÿp'o-), *a.* Supposed.

Hÿ'po-thēt'ic-al-ly (or hÿp'o-), *adv.* Upon supposition.

Hÿ'son (hÿ'sn), *n.* A fragrant species of green tea.

Hÿs'sop (hÿs'sup or hÿ'zap), *n.* An aromatic plant.

Hÿs-tēr'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria; convulsive; fitful.

Hÿs-tēr'ic-al, } ing to hysteria; convulsive; fitful.

Hÿs-tēr'ies, } *n.* A nervous affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

Hÿs-tēr'i-ā, } affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

I.

I, *pron.* of the first person; one's self.

I-ām'bus, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short or an accented and an unaccented syllable.

I'bex (18), *n.* A kind of goat found in the mountainous parts of Europe.



Ibex.

I'bis, *n.* A wading bird formerly revered in Egypt.

I'ce, *n.* Water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar. — *v. t.* To cover with ice or concreted sugar.

I'ce'bērg, *n.* A mountain of floating ice.

I'ce'-crēam, *n.* Cream or custard flavored and frozen.

I'ce'-house, *n.* A place for keeping ice.

Ieh-neū'mon, *n.* A small animal in Egypt which destroys eggs.

Ieh-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* Horizontal section of an object.

I'ehōr (ī'kōr), *n.* A thin watery humor.

I'eh'thy-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of fishes.

I'çi-ele (ī'si-kl), *n.* A pendent mass of ice. [being icy.]

I'çi-ness (13), *n.* State of ice.

I-ēon'o-clāst, *n.* A breaker or destroyer of images.

I'ēon-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of ancient statues.

I'çy, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, ice.

I-dē'ā (18), *n.* Mental image; conception; thought; notion.

I-dē'al, *a.* Existing in idea or in fancy. — SYN. Visionary; fanciful; imaginary.

— *n.* Conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

I-dē'al-i'sm, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence.

I'de-āl'i-ty, *n.* A lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful.

I-dēn'tic-al, *a.* Precisely the same. [identical manner.]

I-dēn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an identical manner.

I-dēn'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of proving to be the same.

I-dēn'ti-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be the same.

I-dēn'ti-ty, *n.* Sameness.

I'deg, *n.* The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

I'd'i-o-cy, *n.* Deficiency of understanding; imbecility.

I'd'i-om, *n.* An expression peculiar to a language.

I'd'i-om-āt'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

I'd'i-o-sÿn'era-sy, *n.* A peculiarity of bodily or mental constitution.

son, ör, dg, wölf, töb, töök; ün, rje, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.

Īd'i-ot, *n.* A natural fool.
 Īd'i-ōt'ic, *a.* Like an idiot.
 Īdle, *a.* Not occupied; trifling. — *v. t.* To spend idly.
 Īdle-ness, *n.* Inaction.
 Īdler, *n.* One who idles.
 Īdly, *adv.* Sluggishly; vainly; lazily; carelessly.
 Īdol, *n.* An image worshiped.
 Ī-dōl'a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan.
 Ī-dōl'a-tress, *n.* A female idolater. [idolatry.
 Ī-dōl'a-troūs, *a.* Given to Ī-dōl'a-try, *n.* Worship of idols; excessive attachment.
 Īdol-ize, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.
 Īdyl, or Īd'yl, *n.* A short pastoral poem.
 Īf (1), *v. t.* (commonly called a *conj.*) Grant; allow; suppose; admit. [fire.
 Īg'ne-ōūs, *a.* Consisting of Īg'nis-Fāt'u-us, *n.* A kind of meteor in the night.
 Ig-nite', *v. t. or i.* To kindle.
 Ig-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* The act of taking fire.
 Ig-nō'ble, *a.* Of low birth; not honorable; base; mean.
 Īg'no-mīn'i-ōūs, *a.* Very shameful; dishonorable.
 Īg'no-mīn-y, *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.
 Īg'no-rā'mus, *n.* An ignorant person; a blockhead.
 Īg'no-rance, *n.* Want of knowledge. [knowledge.
 Īg'no-rant, *a.* Wanting knowledge.
 Īg'no-rant-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge.
 Ig-nōre', *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to refuse to take notice of.
 Īll (1), *a.* Bad; sick; indisposed. — *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; misfortune. — *adv.* Not well; amiss.
 Īll-tā'tion, *n.* An inference.
 Īll'a-tive, *a.* Capable of being inferred.
 Īll'-brēd, *a.* Not well-bred; impolite.
 Īl-lē'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. [ness.
 Īl-le-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Unlawful-
 Īl-lē'gal-ly, *adv.* Unlawfully.

Īl-lōg'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being read. [be read.
 Īl-lōg'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to
 Īl-le-gīt'i-ma-çy, *n.* Bastardy.
 Īl-le-gīt'i-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; not genuine.
 Īll-fā'vored, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; homely.
 Īll'er-al, *a.* Not generous; mean; not candid.
 Īll'er-āl'i-ty, *n.* Narrowness of mind; parsimony.
 Īll-iç'it, *a.* Unlawful.
 Īll-im'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.
 Īll-it'er-ate, *a.* Unlearned.
 Īll-it'er-a-çy, *n.* Ignorance.
 Īll'-nāt'ūre, *n.* Habitual badness of temper.
 Īll'-nāt'ūred, *a.* Cross; peevish.
 Īll'ness, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; wickedness.
 Īll-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Not according to logic.
 Īll-stārred', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate. [ceive.
 Īl-lūde', *v. t.* To mock or de-
 Īl-lūme', } *v. t.* To enlight-
 Īl-lū'mine, } en; to adorn.
 Īl-lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.
 Īl-lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.
 Īll-ū'sion, *n.* An unreal image; false show; error.
 Īl-lū'sive, } *a.* Deceiving by
 Īl-lū'so-ry, } false show.
 Īl-lūs'trate, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear.
 Īll-us-trā'tion, *n.* Explanation. [explain.
 Īll-ūs'tra-tive, *a.* Tending to
 Īl-lūs'tri-ōūs, *a.* Distinguished for greatness or splendor. — *SYN.* Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated.
 Īll'-will', *n.* Hostile feeling.
 Īm'āge, *n.* A likeness; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.
 Īm'āge-ry, *n.* Lively description; figures of speech.
 Īm-āg'i-na-ble, *a.* Possible to be conceived.
 Īm-āg'i-na-ry, *a.* Fancied;

existing only in imagination; visionary; unreal.
 Īm-āg'i-nā'tion, *n.* Faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.
 Īm-āg'i-nā'tive, *a.* Gifted with, or pertaining to, imagination. [conceive.
 Īm-āg'ine, *v.* To think; to Īm-bānk', *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.
 Īm-bānk'ment, *n.* Act of imbanking. [or body.
 Īm'be-çile, *a.* Weak in mind
 Īm'be-çil'i-ty, *n.* Impotency; feebleness.
 Īm-bēd', *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed.
 Īm-bibe', *v. t.* To drink in.
 Īm-bit'ter, *v. t.* To make bitter.
 Īm-bōs'om, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom.
 Īm'bri-çate, } *a.* Laid one
 Īm'bri-çā'ted, } over another, as tiles.
 Īm'bri-çā'tion, *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles.
 Īm-bruç', *v. t.* To steep; to wet.
 Īm-brute', *v.* To degrade or sink to brutality. [deeply.
 Īm-būe', *v. t.* To tincture
 Īm'i-tāte, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern or model; to copy.
 Īm'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of imitating; a copy.
 Īm'i-tā'tive, *a.* Tending to, or aiming at, likeness.
 Īm'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates.
 Īm-māe'u-late, *a.* Without blemish; morally spotless.
 Īm'ma-nent, *a.* Inherent.
 Īm'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.
 Īm'ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence.
 Īm'ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who professes immateriality.
 Īm'ma-tē'ri-al'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being distinct from matter. [seasonable.
 Īm'ma-tūre', *a.* Unripe; un-
 Īm'ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.
 Īm-mēas'ur-a-ble (-mēzh'

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, short; çäre, çär, åsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, frim;

- ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured.
- Im-méas'ur-a-bly (-mēzh'-ur-), *adv.* Beyond all measure. [medium; instant.
- Im-mē'di-ate, *a.* Without a Im-mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* Without delay. [be cured.
- Im-mēd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Not to Im'me-mō'ri-al, *a.* The origin of which is beyond memory.
- Im-ménse', *a.* Vast in extent; without known limit.
- Im-ménse'ly, *adv.* Vastly.
- Im-mén'si-ty, *n.* Unlimited extension; vastness.
- Im-mérge', *v. t.* To immerse.
- Im-mérse', *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to engage deeply.
- Im-mér'sion, *n.* The act of immersing, or state of being immersed. [no method.
- Im'me-thód'ic-al, *a.* Having Im'mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates.
- Im'mi-grá-te, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence. [into a country.
- Im'mi-grá'tion, *n.* Removal.
- Im'mi-nent, *a.* Impending.
- Im-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of sending in.
- Im'mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Resistance to motion.
- Im-mód'er-ate, *a.* Excessive.
- Im-mód'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an excessive degree.
- Im-mód'est, *a.* Unchaste; impudent.
- Im-mód'est-ly, *adv.* Without reserve. [modesty.
- Im-mód'est-y, *n.* Want of Im'mo-lá-te, *v. t.* To sacrifice.
- Im'mo-lá'tion, *n.* Sacrifice.
- Im-mór'al, *a.* Evil; wicked.
- Im'mo-rál'i-ty, *n.* Any act that is contrary to the divine law.
- Im-mór'al-ly, *adv.* Viciously.
- Im-mór'tal, *a.* Never dying.
- Im'mor-tál'i-ty, *n.* Immortal existence.
- Im-mór'tal-ize, *v. t.* To make immortal.
- Im-móv'a-ble (-móv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved.
- Im-móv'a-bly, *adv.* With firmness. [privilege.
- Im-mū'ni-ty, *n.* Peculiar Im-mū're', *v. t.* To inclose within walls.
- Im-mū'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Unchangeableness.
- Im-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Incapable of being changed; invariable. [changeably.
- Im-mū'ta-bly, *adv.* Un-
- Imp, *n.* A young or inferior devil. [communicated.
- Im'pact, *n.* Collision; force.
- Im-páir', *v. t.* To make worse; to injure; to weaken. [stake.
- Im-pále', *v. t.* To fix on a Im-pál'pa-ble, *a.* Incapable of being felt.
- Im-pán'el, *v. t.* To form or enroll, as a jury.
- Im-párt', *v. t.* To grant; to bestow on; to make known.
- Im-pár'tial, *a.* Free from bias. — SYN. Unprejudiced; just; equitable.
- Im'pár-ti-ál'i-ty (-shi-ál'- or -shál'-), *n.* Freedom from bias; justice. [bly.
- Im-pár'tial-ly, *adv.* Equita-
- Im-pás'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be passed.
- Im-pás'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from suffering or pain.
- Im-pás'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of passion or pain.
- Im-pás'sion (-pásh'un), *v. t.* To affect with passion.
- Im-pás'sive, *a.* Exempt from suffering or pain.
- Im-pá'tience, *n.* Uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
- Im-pá'tient (-páshent), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet.
- Im-pá'tient-ly, *adv.* With uneasiness.
- Im-péach', *v. t.* To accuse by a public body; to bring into question.
- Im-péach'a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
- Im-péach'ment, *n.* Accusation by authority.
- Im-pé'e-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin.
- Im-pé'e-ca-ble, *a.* Not liable to sin.
- Im-péde', *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct. [tion.
- Im-péd'i-ment, *n.* Obstruction.
- Im-pél' (T), *v. t.* To urge forward.
- Im-pél'ent, *n.* A power that drives. — *a.* Urging.
- Im-pénd', *v. i.* To hang over.
- Im-pénd'ence, } *n.* A hang-
- Im-pénd'en-çy, } ing over.
- Im-pénd'ing, *a.* Hanging over; imminent.
- Im-pén'e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.
- Im-pén'e-tra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated.
- Im-pén'i-tence, *n.* Obduracy; hardness of heart.
- Im-pén'i-tent, *a.* Not repenting of sin.
- Im-pér'a-tive, *a.* Expressive of command.
- Im-pér'a-tive-ly, *adv.* With command. [be perceived.
- Im-per-çépt'i-ble, *a.* Not to Im-pér'fect, *a.* Not perfect; having some defect.
- Im-per-fé'ction, *n.* Defect; want; blemish. [ly.
- Im-pér'fect-ly, *adv.* Not full-
- Im-pér'i-al, *a.* Belonging to an empire or an emperor.
- Im-pér'il (S), *v. t.* To endanger. [ing; arrogant.
- Im-pér'i-óus, *a.* Command-
- Im-pér'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to perish.
- Im-pér'me-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being permeable.
- Im-pér'me-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed through.
- Im-pér'son-al, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.
- Im-pér'son-ate, *v. t.* To personify. [vance; rudeness.
- Im-pér'ti-nence, *n.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.
- Im-pér'ti-nent, *a.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.
- Im-pér'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Officiously.
- Im-per-túr'ba-ble, *a.* Not to be disturbed.
- Im-pér'vi-óus, *a.* Not to be penetrated.

Im-pēt/u-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence. [passionate.
 Im-pēt/u-ōūs, *a.* Vehement;
 Im-pe-tus, *n.* Force of motion; momentum.
 Im-pī'e-ty, *n.* Ungodliness.
 Im-pīng'e, *v. t.* To dash against.
 Īm'pī-ōūs, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.
 Im-plā'ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being implacable.
 Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased; inexorable; unrelenting.
 Im-plā'ca-bly, *adv.* With unappeasable enmity. [infix.
 Im-plānt', *v. t.* To insert; to
 Im-plēad', *v. t.* To sue at law.
 Īm'ple-ment, *n.* A tool or instrument; utensil.
 Īm'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To involve.
 Im-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of involving; entanglement; interference.
 Īm'pli-cā'tive, *a.* Tending to implicate. [plied.
 Im-plic'it, *a.* Tacitly im-
 Im-plit'ly, *adv.* By inference; unreservedly.
 Im-plōre', *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to beseech.
 Im-ply', *v. t.* To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean.
 Im-pōl'i-ty, *n.* Inexpedience.
 Īm'po-lite', *a.* Not having politeness; uncivil; rude.
 Īm'po-lite'ness, *n.* Want of manners; incivility.
 Im-pōl'i-tie, *a.* Not wise.
 Im-pōn'der-a-ble, } *a.* Hav-
 Im-pōn'der-ōūs, } ing no
 sensible weight.
 Im-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country.
 Īm'pōrt, *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment.
 Im-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.
 Im-pōrt'ance, *n.* Weight; consequence. [momentous.
 Im-pōrtant, *a.* Weighty;
 Īm'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of importing; commodities imported. [urgent.
 Im-pōrt'u-nate, *a.* Pressing;

Īm'por-tūne', *v. t.* To urge.
 Īm'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Urgency.
 Im-pōse', *v. t.* To put or lay on; to deceive.
 Im-pōsing, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.
 Īm'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of laying on; deception.
 Im-pōs'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* That which can not be.
 Im-pōs'si-ble, *a.* Not to be or to be done.
 Īm'pōst, *n.* Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.
 Im-pōst'hūme, *n.* An abscess. Impost.
 Im-pōst'or, *n.* A deceiver.
 Im-pōst'ure, *n.* Deception.
 Īm'po-ten-ge, } *n.* Weak-
 Īm'po-ten-ge, } ness; im-
 becity.
 Īm'po-ten-ge, *a.* Weak; want-
 ing competent power.
 Īm'po-ten-ty, *adv.* Weakly.
 Im-pound', *v. t.* To confine in a pound. [make poor.
 Im-pōv'er-ish, *v. t.* To
 Im-pōv'er-ish-ment, *n.* Reduc-
 tion to poverty; exhaustion.
 Im-prāc'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being impractica-
 ble.
 Im-prāc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Inca-
 pable of being done; impos-
 sible.
 Īm'pre-cāte, *v. t.* To invoke,
 as evil, on any one.
 Īm'pre-cā'tion, *n.* Invoca-
 tion of evil. — SYN. Curse;
 execration; anathema.
 Im-prēg'na-ble, *a.* Not to
 be taken; invincible.
 Im-prēg'nāte, *v. t.* To make
 pregnant; to infuse.
 Īm'preg-nā'tion, *n.* The act
 of impregnating.
 Īm'pre-script'i-ble, *a.* Not
 to be lost, impaired, or
 alienated; not depending on
 external authority.
 Im-prēss', *v. t.* To stamp;
 to print; to force into ser-
 vice, as seamen.
 Īm'press, *n.* Mark; stamp.

Im-prēss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of
 receiving impression.
 Im-prēs'sion (-prēsh'un), *n.*
 Stamp; edition; influence;
 effect.
 Im-prēss'ive, *a.* Producing
 effect; susceptible.
 Im-prēss'ment, *n.* The act
 of forcing men into service.
 Im-prī'mis, *adv.* In the first
 place.
 Im-print', *v. t.* To mark by
 pressure; to fix deep.
 Īm'print, *n.* A publisher's
 name with date and place of
 publication.
 Im-pris'on (-prīz'n), *v. t.* To
 put in a prison; to confine.
 Im-pris'on-ment, *n.* Con-
 finement in a prison.
 Im-prōb'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Un-
 likelihood.
 Im-prōb'a-ble, *a.* Not likely.
 Im-prōb'a-bly, *adv.* In a
 manner not likely.
 Im-prōb'i-ty, *n.* Dishonesty.
 Im-prōmp'tu, *adv.* Without
 previous study; off-hand.
 Im-prōp'er, *a.* Not proper;
 unfit; unsuitable.
 Im-prōp'er-ly, *adv.* Unsuit-
 ably; not fitly.
 Īm'pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* Unfit-
 ness; unsuitableness to
 time, place, or character.
 Im-prōv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being improved.
 Im-prōve', *v. t.* To make
 better; to use to advantage.
 — *v. i.* To grow better.
 Im-prōve'ment (10), *n.* Pro-
 gress from good to better;
 instruction; (*pl.*) valuable
 additions. [feasible.
 Im-prōv'i-dence, *n.* Want of
 Īm'prōv'i-dent, *a.* Not mak-
 ing provision.
 Im-prōv'i-sā'tion, *n.* Ex-
 temporaneous composition.
 Īm'pro-viso', *v. t.* or *i.* To
 compose extemporaneously.
 Im-pru'dence, *n.* Want of
 prudence; rashness.
 Im-prudent, *a.* Indiscreet.
 Im-pru'dent-ly, *adv.* In-
 discreetly.
 Īm'pu-dence, *n.* Effrontery;
 rudeness.


ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, äll, what; ère, vgil, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

Im'pu-dent, a. Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.
Im'pu-dent-ly, adv. With shameless effrontery; rudely. [contradict.]
Im-pūgn' (-pūn'), v. t. To impulse, *n.* Force communicated; influence.
Im-pūl'sion, n. Act of impelling; force communicated.
Im-pūl'sive, a. Communicating force; acting from impulse.
Im-pū'ni-ty, n. Exemption from punishment.
Im-pūre', a. Not pure; foul; unhol; unchaste; lewd.
Im-pū'ri-ty, n. Foulness.
Im'pu-tā'tion, n. Act of imputing; censure.
Im-pūte', v. t. To charge upon; to attribute.
In, prep. Present; within. — *adv.* Within some place.
In'a-bil'i-ty, n. Want of power, means, skill, &c.
In'ae-cēs'si-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being beyond reach.
In'ae-cēs'si-ble, a. Not to be reached. [accuracy.]
In-āe'cu-ra-cy, n. Want of In-āe'cu-rate, *a.* Erroneous.
In-āe'eu-rate-ly, adv. Not correctly; erroneously.
In-āe'tion, n. Want of action; state of rest; idleness.
In-āet'ive, a. Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
In'ae-tiv'i-ty, n. Want of activity; idleness. [ciency.]
In-ād'e'qua-cy, n. Insufficiency.
In-ād'e'quate, a. Not equal to the purpose. — SYN. Unequal; incompetent; insufficient; defective.
In'ad-mis'si-ble, a. Not proper to be admitted.
In'ad-vert'enge, n. Negligence; oversight.
In'ad-vert'ent, a. Heedless.
In'ad-vert'ent-ly, adv. With negligence.
In-āl'ien-a-ble, a. Incapable of being alienated.
In-āne', a. Void; empty.
In-ān'i-mate, a. Void of life.
In'a-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), n. Want of fullness; empti-

ness; exhaustion from lack of food.
In-ān'i-ty, n. Emptiness.
In-āp'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, } n.
In-āp'pli-ca-ble-ness, } Quality of not being applicable.
In-āp'pli-ca-ble, a. Not suitable to be applied; unfit.
In-āp'po-site, a. Not opposite.
In'ap-prē'ci-a-ble (-prē'shī-a-), a. Not to be estimated.
In'ap-prō'pri-ate, a. Unbecoming; unsuitable.
In-āpt', a. Not fitted.
In-āpt'i-tūde, n. Unfitness.
In-ārch', v. t. To graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.
In'ār-tic'u-late, a. Not uttered with articulation.
In-ār'ti-fī'cial (-fīsh'al), a. Not done by art.
In'as-mūch', adv. Seeing that; since.
In'at-tēn'tion, n. Neglect.
In'at-tēn'tive, a. Heedless.
In-aud'i-ble, a. Incapable of being heard; making no sound. [inauguration.]
In-āu'gu-ral, a. Relating to In-āu'gu-rāte, *v. t.* To induct into an office; to cause to begin; to dedicate.
In-āu'gu-rā'tion, n. Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.
In'āu-spī'cious (-spīsh'us), a. Unfortunate; unfavorable.
In'bōrn, a. Implanted by nature; innate.
In'bred, a. Bred within.
In-cāge', v. t. To confine in a cage. [calculated.]
In-cāl'cu-la-ble, a. Not to be In'ean-dēs'ceñce, *n.* A white heat. [with heat.]
In'ean-dēs'cent, a. Glowing
In'ean-tā'tion, n. A magical charm; enchantment.
In-cā'pa-bil'i-ty, n. Incapacity; want of qualifications.
In-cā'pa-ble, a. Wanting power; disqualified.

In'ea-pāc'i-tāte, v. t. To deprive of power.
In'ea-pāc'i-ty, n. Want of capacity; inability.
In-ēār'cer-āte, v. t. To imprison.
In-ēār'cer-ā'tion, n. Imprisonment. [flesh.]
In-ēār'nate, a. Clothed in
In'ēār-nā'tion, n. Act of clothing with flesh. [case.]
In-ēāse', v. t. To inclose in
In-ēau'tiōus, a. Unwary; heedless. [lessly.]
In-ēau'tiōus-ly, adv. Heed-
In-ēn'di-a-rism, n. Crime of house-burning.
In-ēn'di-a-ry, n. One who maliciously burns a house or foments strife.
In'ēñse, n. Perfume exhaled by fire.
In-ēñse', v. t. To irritate.
In-ēñ'tive, a. Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* That which encourages.
In-ēñp'tion, n. A beginning.
In-ēñp'tive, a. Beginning.
In-ēñ'ti-tūde, n. Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
In-ēñs'sant, a. Unceasing.
In-ēñs'sant-ly, adv. Without intermission.
In'ēñst, n. Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.
In-ēñst'u-ōus, a. Consisting in, or guilty of, incest.
Inch (18), n. Twelfth part of a foot.
In'cho-ate, a. Begun.
In'ci-dēñce, n. The direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.
In'ci-dent, a. Falling on; casual; liable to happen. — *n.* That which happens.
In'ci-dēñt'al, a. Happening occasionally. [ually.]
In'ci-dēñt'al-ly, adv. Cas-
In-çin'er-āte, v. t. To burn to ashes.
In-çip'i-en-cy, n. Beginning.
In-çip'i-ent, a. Commencing.
In-çis'ion (-sīzh'un), n. A cut; a gash; a wound.
In-çis'ive, a. Cutting.
In-çis'or, n. A foretooth.

són, òr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; aç; exist; ũ as ng; this.

In *ci*'sure (-sîzh'yûr), *n.* A cut.
 Īn'ci-tā'tion, *n.* Incentive.
 In-(i)te', *v. t.* To move or urge to action.
 In-ci'te'ment (10), *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.
 Īn'ci-vîl'i-ty, *n.* Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.
 In-elēm'en-çy, *n.* Severity.
 In-elēm'ent, *a.* Severe, as applied to weather. — SYN. Rough; stormy; boisterous.
 Īn'eli-nā'tion, *n.* A leaning; tendency; disposition.
 In-elence', *v. t. or i.* To lean; to bend; to feel disposed. — *Inclined plane*, a sloping plane; one of the mechanical powers.

 Inclined plane.
 In-clōse' (28), *v. t.* To surround.
 In-clōs'ure (-klō'zhûr), *n.* A place inclosed.
 In-clūde', *v. t.* To comprehend; to comprise. [ing.]
 In-clū'sion, *n.* Act of including.
 In-clū'sive, *a.* Comprehending; inclosing. [include.]
 In-clū'sive-ly, *adv.* So as to include.
 In-cōg', *adv.* In disguise.
 In-cōg'ni-to, *in* disguise; in private.
 In-cōg'ni-to, *a.* Unknown; in a disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; state of being in disguise.
 Īn'eo-hēr'ençe, } *n.* Want of connection. [netted.]
 Īn'eo-hēr'en-çy, }
 Īn'eo-hēr'ent, *a.* Not connected.
 Īn'com-būs'ti-bîl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.
 Īn'com-būs'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of being burned.
 Īn'cōme, *n.* Rent; revenue.
 Īn'com-mēn'su-rate, }
 Īn'com-mēn'su-ra-ble, }
 (-mēn'shij-), *a.* Not of equal extent.
 Īn'com-mōde', *v. t.* To give inconvenience to.
 Īn'com-mō'di-cūs, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.

Īn'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be communicated.
 In-cōm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Admitting no comparison.
 In-cōm'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* Beyond comparison.
 Īn'com-pās'sion-ate, *a.* Void of pity; hard; cold.
 Īn'com-pāt'i-bîl'i-ty, *n.* Irreconcilable inconsistency.
 Īn'com-pāt'i-ble, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsistent.
 In-cōm'pe-tence, } *n.* Inability;
 In-cōm'pe-ten-çy, } want of means or of legal power; incapability.
 In-cōm'pe-ten-çy, }
 In-cōm'pe-ten-çy, } *a.* Not competent; improper; unfit.
 Īn'com-plēte', *a.* Not finished; imperfect; defective.
 In-cōm'pre-hēn'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of being understood.
 In-cōm'pre-hēn'si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.
 Īn'com-prēss'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.
 Īn'con-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Not to be conceived.
 Īn'con-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond comprehension.
 Īn'con-elū'sive, *a.* Not determining a question.
 In-cōn'gru-ent, *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
 Īn'con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency.
 In-cōn'gru-ōūs, *a.* Not consistent. — SYN. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.
 In-cōn'se-quent, *a.* Without regular inference.
 Īn'con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* Of small amount or importance; trifling.
 Īn'con-sid'er-ate, *a.* Heedless; careless; thoughtless.
 Īn'con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Without thought.
 Īn'con-sid'er-ā'tion, *n.* Want of consideration.
 Īn'con-sist'en-çy, *n.* Want of agreement; incongruity.
 Īn'con-sist'ent, *a.* Incongruous; unsuitable.
 Īn'con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* Incongruously.

Īn'con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Not admitting comfort. [ness.]
 In-cōn'stan-çy, *n.* Fickleness.
 In-cōn'stant, *a.* Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform; variable; fickle.
 Īn'con-tēst'a-ble, *a.* Not to be contested or disputed.
 Īn'con-tēst'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute. [tity.]
 In-cōn'ti-nençe, *n.* Unchastity.
 In-cōn'ti-nent, *a.* Unchaste; licentious.
 In-cōn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Without self-control; immediately.
 In-cōn'tro-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
 In-cōn'tro-vērt'i-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.
 Īn'con-vēn'ence, *n.* Want of convenience; trouble.
 Īn'con-vēn'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; troublesome.
 In-cōn'po-ra-ble, } *a.* Not consisting of matter; not material.
 Īn'con-pō're-al, }
 In-cōr'po-rāte, *v. t. or i.* To form into a body; to unite.
 In-cōr'po-rā'tion, *n.* Act of incorporating.
 Īn'con-rēct', *a.* Inaccurate; containing faults.
 In-cōr'ri-çî-ble, *a.* Not to be corrected.
 In-cōr'ri-çî-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.
 In-cōr'ri-çî-bly, *adv.* Beyond hope of amendment.
 Īn'cor-rūpt', *a.* Free from corruption; honest; pure.
 Īn'cor-rūpt'i-bîl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible. [be corrupted.]
 Īn'cor-rūpt'i-ble, *a.* Not (to be) corrupted.
 Īn'cor-rūp'tion, *n.* Exemption from decay. [thick.]
 In-crās'sāte, *v. t.* To make increase.
 In-crēase', *v. i.* To grow. — *v. t.* To cause to grow.
 In-crēase', *n.* Augmentation; produce; growth.
 In-crēd'i-bîl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredible.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, càr, àsk, pîll, wHàt; çre, vçil, tērñ; pique, fîrm;

In-créd'i-ble, a. Impossible to be believed.

In-créd'i-bly, adv. So as not to deserve belief.

In/cre-dū'li-ty, n. Indisposition to believe. [lieving.]

In-créd'u-loūs, a. Not believable.

In-cre-ment, n. Increase.

In-crūst', v. t. To cover with a crust or hard coat.

In/er-us-tā'tion, n. Act of incrusting; a hard coat.

In/eu-bāte, v. t. To sit on, as eggs. [ting on eggs.]

In/eu-bā'tion, n. Act of sitting on a bus. The nightmare.

In/eul'cāte, v. t. To enforce or urge. [culcating.]

In/eul-eā'tion, n. Act of inculcating.

In/eul'pa-ble, a. Not blamable; without fault.

In/eul'pāte, v. t. To censure; to accuse of crime.

In/eūm'bent, n. One who has a benefice or an office.

— *a.* Imposed as a duty; lying upon. [densome load.]

In/eūm'brance, n. A burden.

In/eūr' (7), v. t. To become liable to. [being incurable.]

In/eūr'a-bil'i-ty, n. State of incurability.

In/eūr'a-ble (11), a. Incapable of being cured. — *n.* A patient who is not to be cured. [being incurable.]

In/eūr'a-bly, adv. So as to incur.

In/eūr'i-ōūs, a. Having no curiosity.

In/eūr'sion, n. An inroad; invasion. [crooked.]

In/eūr'vāte, v. t. To make incurable.

In/eūr'vāte, a. Bent or curved inward or upward.

In/eūr-vā'tion, n. Act of bending; crookedness.

In/eūr've', v. t. To bend.

In/eūr'v'i-ty, n. A bent state.

In/dēbt'ed (-dēt'ed), n. Being in debt.

In/dēbt'ed-ness (-dēt'ed-), n. State of being in debt.

In/dē'cen-çy, n. That which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.

In/dē'cent, a. Offensive to delicacy; immodest.

In/dē'cent-ly, adv. So as to offend delicacy.

In/de-cī'pher-a-ble, a. Impossible to be deciphered.

In/de-çis'ion (-sīzh'un), n. Want of decision.

In/de-çī'sive, a. Not decisive.

In/de-çlīn'a-ble, n. Not varied in termination.

In/de-çō'rouūs, or In/dē'e'o'rouūs, a. Violating good manners. — *SYN.* Unbecoming; indecent; uncivil.

In/de-çō'rum, n. Impropriety of conduct; rudeness; impoliteness. [truth.]

In-deed', adv. In fact; in reality.

In/de-fā'ti-ga-ble, a. Not yielding to fatigue.

In/de-fā'ti-ga-bly, adv. Without weariness.

In/de-fē'a'si-ble, a. Not to be defeated.

In/de-fēct'i-ble, a. Not liable to defect or failure.

In/de-fēn'si-ble, a. Not to be defended.

In/dēf'i-nīte, a. Not precise.

In/dēf'i-nīte-ly, adv. Without limitation.

In/dēl'i-ble, a. Not to be blotted out.

In/dēl'i-bly, adv. So as not to be effaced. [delicacy.]

In/dēl'i-ca-çy, n. Want of delicacy.

In/dēl'i-cate, a. Offensive to purity; indecent.

In/dēm'ni-fi-eā'tion, n. Reimbursement of loss.

In/dēm'ni-fy, v. t. To secure against loss; to make good.

In/dēm'ni-ty, n. Security against loss or penalty.

In/dēnt', v. t. To notch; to bind to service. — *n.* A notch in the margin.

In/den-tā'tion, n. A cut; a notch.

In/dēnt'ūre, n. A mutual agreement in writing.

In/de-pēnd'ence, n. Exemption from control.

In/de-pēnd'ent, a. Not relying on others; not subject to control. — *n.* One of a church complete in itself.

In/de-pēnd'ent-ly, adv. Without dependence.

In/de-scrib'a-ble, a. Impossible to be described.

In/de-strūc'ti-ble, a. Incapable of being destroyed.

In/de-tēr'mi-na-ble, a. Incapable of being determined.

In/de-tēr'mi-nate, a. Indefinite.

In/de-vout', a. Not devout.

In/dex, n. (pl. *In/dēx-es*, or *In/di-çēs*, 25.) Something that points; table of contents.

In/diā-man (In/dyā- or In/dyā-ā), n. A large ship in the India trade.

In/dian (In/dyan or In/di-an), a. Relating to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America.

— *n.* A native of the Indies; an aboriginal American.

In/diā-rūb'ber (In/dyā- or In/di-ā-), n. Caoutchouc.

In/di-cāte, v. t. To show.

In/di-cā'tion, n. Any thing indicative; token. [out.]

In/di-cā-tive, a. Pointing to.

In/di-cā'tor, n. He who, or that which, shows.

In/di-çt' (in-diç'), v. t. To present for judicial trial.

In/di-çt'a-ble (-diç'a-bl), a. Subject to indictment.

In/di-çt'ment (diç't-), n. Accusation by a grand jury.

In/di-ç'tion, n. Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.

In/diç'er-ence, n. Impartiality; unconcernedness.

In/diç'er-ent, a. Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable. [ably.]

In/diç'er-ent-ly, adv. Tolerably.

In/di-çen-çy, n. State of destitution; poverty.

In/diç'e-noūs, n. Native to a country.

In/di-çen'ty, a. Needy; poor.

In/di-çēst'i-ble, a. Incapable of being digested.

In/di-çēs'ticn (-jēs't/yun), n. Want of digestive powers.

In/diç'nant, a. Inflamed with anger. [with contempt.]

In/diç'nā'tion, n. Anger.

In/diç'ni-ty, n. Insult; contemptuous conduct.

In/di-go, n. A blue coloring matter. [dishonest.]

In/di-rēct', a. Not direct;

Īn/dī-rĕct', *a.* Not direct; dishonest.
 Īn/dī-rĕc'tion, *n.* Oblique course or means. [*ly.*]
 Īn/dī-rĕct'ly, *adv.* Not direct.
 Īn/dīs-cĕrn'i-ble (-diz-zĕrn'), *a.* Not to be seen.
 Īn/dīs-creet', *a.* Injudicious.
 Īn/dīs-crĕt'ion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* Imprudence; folly.
 Īn/dīs-erim'i-nate, *a.* Not making a distinction.
 Īn/dīs-erim'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
 Īn/dīs-erim'i-nā'tion, *n.* Want of distinction.
 Īn/dīs-pĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary.
 Īn/dīs-pĕn'sa-bly, *adv.* Necessarily. [*cline.*]
 Īn/dīs-pōge', *v. t.* To disincline.
 Īn/dīs-po-sĭ'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Disinclination; sickness.
 Īn/dīs'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
 Īn/dīs'pu-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond question.
 Īn/dīs'so-lu-ble, *a.* Not capable of being melted; binding. [not to be dissolved].
 Īn/dīs'so-lu-bly, *adv.* So as
 Īn/dīs-sōlv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved.
 Īn/dīs-pōged', *a.* Somewhat ill: disinclined. [obscure].
 Īn/dīs-tinet', *a.* Confused;
 Īn/dīs-tinet'ly, *adv.* Not clearly; obscurely.
 Īn/dīs-tinet'ness, *n.* Want of distinctness or clearness.
 Īn/dīs-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinguished.
 Īn-dĭte', *v. t.* To compose in writing; to dictate.
 Īn/di-vid'u-al, *a.* Single; numerically one. — *n.* A single person or thing.
 Īn/di-vid'u-ā'l'i-ty, *n.* Separate existence.
 Īn/di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* Singly. [*of division.*]
 Īn/di-viŝ'i-ble, *a.* Incapable
 Īn-dōc'ile, *a.* Dull; intractable. [*intellect.*]
 Īn/do-ĉil'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of
 Īn-dōc'tri-nāte, *v. t.* To instruct in principles.

Īn/do-lence, *n.* Habitual idleness; sloth.
 Īn/do-lent, *a.* Habitually idle; slothful. [*querable.*]
 Īn-dōm'i-ta-ble, *a.* Uncon-
 Īn-dōrse', *v. t.* To write, as one's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement.
 Īn/dor-see', *n.* One to whom a note is indorsed.
 Īn-dōrs'er, *n.* One who indorses a note or bill.
 Īn-dōrse'ment, *n.* A writing of one's name on the back of a note.
 Īn-dū'bi-ta-ble, *a.* Admitting no doubt; perfectly certain.
 Īn-dū'bi-ta-bly, *adv.* Certainly. [*suasion.*]
 Īn-dūce', *v. t.* To lead by per-
 Īn-dūce'ment, *n.* Any thing which induces. [*session.*]
 Īn-dūct', *v. t.* To put in pos-
 Īn-dūc'tion, *n.* Introduc-
 tion; inference or conclu-
 sion. [*inference.*]
 Īn-dūct'ive, *a.* Leading to
 Īn-dūct'ive-ly, *adv.* By induc-
 tion or inference.
 Īn-dūe', *v. t.* To invest; to clothe; to furnish.
 Īn-dūlge', *v. t.* To gratify; to humor; to permit to enjoy.
 Īn-dūl'gence, *n.* Forbearance of restraint. [*wishes.*]
 Īn-dūl'gent, *a.* Yielding to
 Īn/du-rāte, *v. i. or t.* To harden. [*hardening.*]
 Īn/du-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
 Īn-dūs'tri-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, industry.
 Īn-dūs'tri-ōus, *a.* Habitual-
 ly diligent; assiduous.
 Īn-dūs'tri-ōus-ly, *adv.* Diligently. [*igence; assiduity.*]
 Īn/dus-try, *n.* Constant dili-
 Īn/dwell-ing, *a.* Residing within. [*drunk.*]
 Īn-ē'bri-āte, *v. t.* To make
 Īn-ē'bri-ate, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot.
 Īn-ē'bri-ā'tion, } *n.* Drunk-
 Īn/e-brĭ'e-ty, } enness; in-
 toxication.
 Īn-ēd'tĭ-ed, *a.* Unpublished.
 Īn-ēf'fa-ble, *a.* Not to be ex-
 pressed; unspeakable. [*ibly.*]
 Īn-ēf'fa-bly, *adv.* Inexpress-

Īn/ef-fāce'a-ble (Īl), *a.* Not to be effaced.
 Īn/ef-fĕct'ive, *a.* Producing no effect; useless.
 Īn/ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Not producing the proper effect.
 Īn-ēf'fi-ĕā'ciōus, *a.* Not producing effect.
 Īn-ēf'fi-ca-ĉy, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect.
 Īn/ef-fi'cien-ĉy (-fish'en-), *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.
 Īn/ef-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Effecting nothing.
 Īn-ēl'e-gance, *n.* Want of elegance. [*gance.*]
 Īn-ēl'e-gant, *a.* Wanting ele-
 Īn-ēl'i-ĝi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapa-
 city of being elected to office.
 Īn-ēl'i-ĝi-ble, *a.* Not capable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen.
 Īn-ē-qual'i-ty (-kwōl'-), *n.* Want of equality.
 Īn-ēq'uĭ-ta-ble (-ĕk/wĭ-), *a.* Not equitable; not just.
 Īn-ērt', *a.* Sluggish; inactive; slothful; dull.
 Īn-ērt'ti-ā (-ĕr'sh/ĭ-ā), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.
 Īn-ērt'ness, *n.* Quality of being inert.
 Īn-ēs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Above price; invaluable.
 Īn-ēv'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be avoided; unavoidable.
 Īn-ēv'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably.
 Īn/ex-ĕct', *a.* Not exact; incorrect. [*excused.*]
 Īn/ex-ĕūs'a-ble, *a.* Not to be
 Īn/ex-ĕūs'a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.
 Īn/ex-hāust'i-ble, *a.* Not to be exhausted.
 Īn-ēx'o-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty. — SYN. Inflexible; unyielding; relentless. [*of fitness.*]
 Īn/ex-pĕ'di-ence, *n.* Want
 Īn/ex-pĕ'di-ent, *a.* Not fit or suitable.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŷ, *short*; ĕāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ĕre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm;

Īn'ex-pē'ri-ençe, *n.* Want of experience.

Īn'ex-pērt', *a.* Unskillful.

Īn'ēx'pī-a-ble, *a.* Admitting no atonement.

Īn'ēx'pī-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be explained.

Īn'ēx'pī-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to be explained.

Īn'ex-prēss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be expressed; unutterable.

Īn'ex-tīn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

Īn'ēx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be extricated or disentangled.

Īn-fāl'li-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error.

Īn-fāl'li-ble, *a.* Incapable of error or mistake.

Īn-fāl'li-bly, *adv.* Certainly.

Īn'fa-mōus, *a.* Notoriously bad; detestable. [vilely.]

Īn'fa-mōus-ly, *adv.* Most bad.

Īn'fa-my, *n.* Public disgrace.

Īn'fan-çy, *n.* The first part of life; the beginning.

Īn'fant, *n.* A young child.

— *a.* Pertaining to infants.

Īn-fānt'i-çide, *n.* Murder or murderer of an infant.

Īn'fant-ile, or Īn'fant-ile, }
Īn'fant-ine, or Īn'fant-ine, }
a. Pertaining to infants.

Īn'fant-ry, *n.* Foot soldiers.

Īn-fāt'u-āte, *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot.

Īn-fāt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Deprivation of reason.

Īn-fēa'si-ble, *a.* Impossible to be done.

Īn-fēet', *v. t.* To taint with disease.

Īn-fēe'tion, *n.* Morbid matter that communicates disease.

Īn-fēe'tiōus, *a.* Having qualities that may communicate disease.

Īn-fēet'ive, *a.* Infectious.

Īn'fe-eūnd'i-ty, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Īn'fe-liç'i-toūs, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

Īn'fe-liç'i-ty, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state.

Īn-fēr' (7), *v. v.* To deduce as a fact or consequence.

Īn-fēr'a-ble, } *a.* Capable of
Īn-fēr'i-ble, } being inferred.

Īn'fer-ençe, *n.* Deduction from premises.

Īn'fer-ēn'tial, *n.* Deducible by inferences.

Īn-fēr'i-or, *a.* Lower in age or place or value. — *n.* One who is lower in age or place.

Īn-fēri-ōr'i-ty, *n.* A lower state or condition.

Īn-fēr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to hell; hellish.

Īn-fēr'tile, *a.* Unfruitful.

Īn'fer-til'i-ty, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness. [annoy.]

Īn-fēst', *v. t.* To disturb; to

Īn'fi-del, *a.* Not believing the Scriptures; unbelieving. —

n. One who rejects the Scriptures and Christianity.

Īn'fi-dēl'i-ty, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.

Īn-fil'trāte, *v. t.* To enter by the pores. [tering the pores.]

Īn'fil-trā'tion, *n.* Act of entering.

Īn'fi-nite, *a.* Boundless; immense. [limit or end.]

Īn'fi-nite-ly, *adv.* Without limit.

Īn'fin'i-tēs'i-mal, *a.* Infinitely divided.

Īn'fin'i-tive, *v.* Expressing action without limitation of person or number.

Īn'fin'i-tūde, *n.* Infinity.

Īn'fin'i-ty, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.

Īn'firm', *a.* Weak; sickly.

Īn'firm'a-ry, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.

Īn'firm'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; failing.

Īn-fix', *v. t.* To fix deep.

Īn-flāme', *v. t.* To set on fire; to provoke; to excite.

Īn-flām'ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

Īn-flām'ma-ble, *a.* Easily set on fire.

Īn'flam-mā'tion, *n.* A setting on fire; a redness and swelling. [ing inflammation.]

Īn-flām'ma-to-ry, *a.* Showing.

Īn-flāte', *v. t.* To swell; to blow or puff up.

Īn-flā'tion, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.

Īn-flēet', *v. t.* To bend; to vary; to modulate.

Īn-flēe'tion (27), *n.* A bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.

Īn-flēx'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.

Īn-flēx'i-ble, *a.* Immutably stiff. [ness.]

Īn-flēx'i-bly, *adv.* With firmness.

Īn'fliet', *v. t.* To lay or bring on; to impose.

Īn'fli'e'tion, *n.* Act of inflicting; punishment.

Īn'flo-rēs'gençe, *n.* Mode of flowering.

Īn'flu-ençe, *n.* Moving or directing power. — *v. t.* To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

Īn'flu-ēn'tial, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

Īn'flu-ēn'zā, *n.* A violent catarrh, often epidemic.

Īn'flux, *n.* Act of flowing in.

Īn-fōld', *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap.

Īn-fōrm', *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint with; to animate. — *SYN.* To apprise; teach; instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence.

Īn-fōrm'al, *a.* Wanting form; without ceremony; irregular. [usual forms.]

Īn'for-māl'i-ty, *n.* Want of form.

Īn-fōrm'al-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

Īn-fōrm'ant, *n.* One who tells; an informer.

Īn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Notice given; intelligence.

Īn-fōrm'er, *n.* One who tells.

Īn'frāe'tion, *n.* Breach; violation. [of being broken.]

Īn'frān'çī-ble, *a.* Incapable of being broken.

Īn-frē'quen-çy, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.

Īn-frē'quent, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

Īn'fringe', *v. t.* To break, as contracts; to violate.

Īn'fringe'ment, *n.* Violation.

Īn-fū'ri-āte, *v. t.* To enrage.

Īn-fū'ri-ate, *a.* Like a fury; violently enraged.

Īn-fūse', *v. t.* To pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

In-fū'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.

In-fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.

In-fū'sion, *n.* Act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.

In-gēn'ioūs (jēn'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius; skillful. [ingenuity.]

In-gēn'ioūs-ly, *adv.* With ingenuity.

In-gē-nū'i-ty, *n.* Ready invention; skill.

In-gēn'u-ōūs, *a.* Free from reserve or dissimulation. — *SYN.* Open; frank; candid.

In-gēn'u-ōūs-ly, *adv.* Candidly. [dor.]

In-gēn'u-ōūs-ness, *n.* Candor; glory; disgraceful.

In'got (18), *n.* A bar or wedge of metal.

In-grāft', *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock. [grafting.]

In-grāft'ment, *n.* Act of ingrafting.

In-grāin, or In-grāin', *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.

In'grāte, *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-grā'ti-āte (-grā'sh'ē), *v. t.* To get into favor.

In-grāt'i-tūde, *n.* Want of a sense of favors. [nent part.]

In-grē'di-ent, *n.* A component.

In'gress, *n.* Entrance.

In-gūlf', *v. t.* To swallow up in a gulf.

In-hāb'it, *v.* To dwell; to live in; to abide.

In-hāb'it-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be inhabited.

In-hāb'it-ant, *n.* A dweller.

In-hāb'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of residence. [haling.]

In'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Act of inhaling.

In-hāle', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs. [sical.]

In'hār-mō'ni-ōūs, *a.* Unmurmuring.

In-hēre', *v. i.* To be fixed in.

In-hēr'ence, *n.* Existence in something else.

In-hēr'ent, *a.* Existing in something; innate.

In-hēr'it, *v. t.* To take by inheritance.

In-hēr'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.

In-hēr'it-ance, *n.* An hereditary estate. [inherit.]

In-hēr'it-or, *n.* A man who inherits.

In-hīb'it, *v. t.* To restrain; to forbid.

Īn'hi-bī'tion (-bish'un), *n.* Restrain; prohibition.

In-hōs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.

In-hōs'pi-tāl'i-ty, *n.* Want of hospitality. [cruel.]

In-hū'man, *a.* Barbarous; inhuman.

In'hu-mān'i-ty, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty. [rously.]

In-hū'man-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.

In'hu-mā'tion, *n.* Act of burying.

In-hūme', *v. t.* To bury.

In-im'i-cal, *a.* Unfriendly.

In-im'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation.]

In-im'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond imitation.

In-iq'ui-toūs (-ik'wī-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — *SYN.* Wicked; nefarious; criminal. [crime.]

In-iq'ui-ty, *n.* Injustice.

In-ī'tial (-ish'nl), *a.* First. — *n.* First letter of a name.

In-ī'ti-āte (-ish'ī-āt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.

In-ī'ti-ā'tion (-ish'ī-), *n.* Instruction in first principles.

In-ī'ti-a-tive } (-ish'ī-). *a.*

In-ī'ti-a-to-ry } Serving to initiate.

In-jēct', *v. t.* To throw in.

In-jēct'ion, *n.* Act of throwing in; any thing injected.

Īn'ju-dī'ciōūs (-dīsh'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.

In-jūne'tion, *n.* Command; order.

Īn'jūre, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.

In-jū'ri-ōūs, *a.* Hurtful.

In-jū'ri-ōūs-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully.

Īn'jū-ry, *n.* Hurt; detriment.

In-jūs'tice, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.

Īnk, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.

Īnk'ling, *n.* A hint; desire.

Īnk'stānd, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.

Īnk'y, *n.* Consisting of, or like, ink.

Īn'land, *a.* Far from the sea.

In-lā'y', *v. t.* To diversify with other substances. [bay.]

Īn'let, *n.* Passage into a bay.

Īn'ly, *adv.* Internally; secretly. [the same house.]

Īn'māte, *n.* One who lives in the house.

Īn'mōst, *a.* Deepest within.

Īnn (3), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.

Īn'nāte, or In-nāte', *a.* Inborn; natural.

In-nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Impassable by ships. [inward.]

Īn'ner, *a.* Interior; further.

Īn'ner-mōst, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

Īn'ning, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.

Īnn'keep-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern.

Īn'no-geñce, *n.* Freedom from guilt; harmlessness.

Īn'no-geñt, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.

Īn'no-geñt-ly, *adv.* Harmlessly.

Īn'nōc'u-ōūs, *a.* Harmless.

Īn'nō-vāte, *v. t. or i.* To introduce as a novelty.

Īn'nō-vā'tion, *n.* Introduction of novelties.

Īn'nō-vā'tor, *n.* One who innovates. [ncent.]

In'nōx'icūs, *a.* Harmless; innocent.

Īn'nu-ēn'do, *n. (pl. Īn'nu-ēn'dōēs, 18.)* A distant hint.

In-nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.

In-nū'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond number.

In-ōc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.

In-ōc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of inoculating. [smell.]

In-ō'dor-ōūs, *a.* Destitute of odor.

Īn'of-fēn'sive, *a.* Giving no offense.

Īn'of-fēn'sive-ly, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.

In-ōp'er-a-tive, *a.* Inactive.

In-*ôp*'por-tûne', *a.* Not oportune; unseasonable.

In-*ôp*'por-tûne'y, *adv.* Unseasonably. [ate.]

In-*ôr*'di-nate, *a.* Immoderately.

In-*ôr*'di-nate-ly, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.

In-*or*'gân'ie, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.

In-*ôs*'eu-lâte, *v. t.* To unite, as a vein and an artery, at their extremities.

In-*ôs*'eu-lâ'tion, *n.* Union by contact of the two extremities.

In-*quest*, *n.* Judicial inquiry.

In-*qui*'e-tûde, *n.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.

In-*quire*'v, *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.

In-*quir*'er, *n.* One who inquires. [quiring.]

In-*quir*'y (19), *n.* Act of in-*qui*'sition (-zish'un), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for the punishment of heresy.

In-*quis*'i-tive, *a.* Given to inquiry; curious. [curiosity.]

In-*quis*'i-tive-ness, *n.* Busy in-*quis*'i-tor, *n.* A member of the inquisition.

In-*quis*'i-tô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.

In-*rôad*, *n.* Sudden invasion; incursion.

In-*sa*'li-'bri-ôus, *a.* Not salubrious; unhealthy.

In-*sa*'lû-'bri-ty, *n.* Want of salubrity; unwholesomeness.

In-*sâne*'v, *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; deranged.

In-*sân*'i-ty, *n.* Derangement of intellect.

In-*sâ*'ti-a-ble (-sâ/shî-), *a.* Not to be satisfied.

In-*sâ*'ti-a-bly (-sâ/shî-), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied. [satisfied.]

In-*sâ*'ti-ate (-sâ/shî-), *a.* Not in-*scribe*'v, *v. t.* To write on.

In-*scrip*'tion, *n.* That which is written on something; title; address.

In-*seru*'ta-bil'i-ty, } *n.*

In-*seru*'ta-ble-ness, } The quality of being inscrutable.

In-*seru*'ta-ble, *a.* Unsearchable; undiscoverable.

In-*sect*, *n.* A small animal with six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body.

In-*sec*'tiv'o-roûs, *a.* Feeding on insects.

In-*se*'cûre', *a.* Unsafe; not confident of safety.

In-*se*'cû'ri-ty, *n.* Want of safety; danger; hazard.

In-*sên*'sate, *a.* Senseless; stupid; foolish.

In-*sên*'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of emotion or affection.

In-*sên*'si-ble, *a.* Destitute of feeling; imperceptible.

In-*sên*'si-bly, *adv.* Imperceptibly; gradually.

In-*sên*'tient, *a.* Not having perception.

In-*sêp*'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be separated.

In-*sêrt*'v, *v. t.* To bring into; to introduce.

In-*sêrt*'ion, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.

In-*side*, *n.* The inner part or place. [sly.]

In-*sîd*'i-ôus, *a.* Deceitful.

In-*sight* (-sît), *n.* Sight of the interior; full knowledge. [distinction.]

In-*sig*'ni-â, *n. pl.* Badges of insipibility.

In-*sig*'nif'i-ance, *n.* Want of meaning; unimportance.

In-*sig*'nif'i-cant, *a.* Void of meaning; without weight of character. — SYN. Unimportant; trivial; immaterial.

In-*sin*'çêre', *a.* Hypocritical; false. [critically.]

In-*sin*'çêre'ly, *adv.* Hypocritically.

In-*sin*'çêr'i-ty, *n.* Deceitfulness; hypocrisy.

In-*sin*'u-âte, *v. t.* To creep in; to hint.

In-*sin*'u-â'tion, *n.* Act of insinuating; hint.

In-*sip*'id, *a.* Void of taste;apid.

In-*si*'pîd'i-ty, *n.* Want of taste; want of life and spirit. [or urgent.]

In-*sist*'v, *v. i.* To be persistent.

In-*snâre*'v, *v. t.* To entrap.

In-*so*'brî'e-ty, *n.* Intemperance.

In-*so*'lence, *n.* Haughtiness or pride joined with contempt; audacity.

In-*so*'lent, *a.* Haughty; insulting. [ily.]

In-*so*'lent-ly, *adv.* Haughtily.

In-*sôl*'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.

In-*sôl*'u-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved in a fluid.

In-*sôlv*'a-ble, *n.* Incapable of being solved or explained.

In-*sôlv*'en-çy, *n.* Inability to pay debts. [debts.]

In-*sôlv*'ent, *a.* Unable to pay.

In-*so*'mûch', *adv.* So that.

In-*spêet*'v, *v. t.* To examine; to superintend; to view.

In-*spêe*'tion, *n.* Examination; view.

In-*spêet*'or, *n.* An examiner; a superintendent. [spere.]

In-*sphêre*'v, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

In-*spi*'râ'tion, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; divine influence upon the mind.

In-*spîre*'v, *v. i.* To draw in breath. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to animate supernaturally.

In-*spir*'it, *v. t.* To animate.

In-*spîs*'sâte, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids.

In-*spîs*'sâ'tion, *n.* Act of thickening. [stancy.]

In-*stâ*'bil'i-ty, *n.* Inconstant; unsteady. [office.]

In-*stall*'v, *v. t.* To invest with possession of an office.

In-*stall*'ment } (9), *n.* Act of installing; payment of part.

In-*stânce*, *n.* Solicitation; example; a case occurring. — *v.* To produce an example.

In-*stant*, *n.* A moment. — *a.* Present; urgent.

In-*stan*'tâ'ne-ôus, *a.* Done in an instant.

In-*stân*'ter, *adv.* Instantly.

In-*stant*'ly, *adv.* Immediately.

sôn, ôr, dç, wôlf, tûo, tûôk; ôrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

In-stāte', *v. t.* To place in a condition.

In-stēad', *adv.* In place of.

In'step, *n.* The upper part of the foot. [ward; to set on.

In'sti-gāte, *v. t.* To urge for.

In'sti-gā'tion, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness.

In'sti-gā'tor, *n.* One who incites to evil.

In-still' } *v. t.* To infuse by
In-stil' } (16) or as by drops.

In'stinet, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action.

In-stinet'ive, *a.* Prompted by instinct. [instinct.

In-stinet'ive-ly, *adv.* By instinct.

In'sti-tūte, *v. t.* To establish.

— *n.* Established law.

In'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of establishing; system established. [direct.

In-strūct', *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

In-strūct'ion, *n.* Act of teaching; direction; command.

In-strūct'ive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct. [teaches.

In-strūct'or, *n.* One who instructs.

In-strūct'ress, *n.* A female teacher.

In'stru-ment, *n.* A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.

In'stru-mēnt'al, *a.* Conducive to some end.

In'stru-ment-āl'i-ty, *n.* Agency; means.

In'sub-ōr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority.

In-sūf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable.

In-sūf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

In'sūf-fi'cien-cy, (-fish'en-), *n.* Want of sufficiency.

In'suf-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Inadequate. [water.

In'su-lar, *a.* Surrounded by water.

In'su-lār'i-ty, *n.* State of being insular.

In'su-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached position; to make an isle. [sulating.

In'su-lā'tion, *n.* Act of insulating.

In'sult, *n.* Intended con-

tempt. — SYN. Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.

In'sult', *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt.

In-sult'ing, *a.* Containing gross abuse.

In-sū'per-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be overcome.

In'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be endured.

In-sur'ance (-shūr'-), *n.* Security against loss by paying a certain sum.

In-sure' (-shūr, 28), *v. t.* To make sure against loss.

In-sūr'gent, *a.* Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.

In'sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Not to be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.

In'sur-rēc'tion, *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority.

— SYN. Sedition; revolt; rebellion.

In'sur-rēc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to insurrection.

In'sur-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of feeling.

In-tāgl'io (-tāl'yo), *n.* A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.

In-tān'gi-ble, *a.* Not perceptible by touch. [ber.

In-te-ger, *n.* A whole number.

In'te-gral, *n.* An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.

In'te-grant, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.

In'te-grāte, *v. t.* To form one whole; to make up.

In-tēg'ri-ty, *n.* Wholeness; uprightness; purity. [ing.

In-tēg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.

In'tel-lect, *n.* Power to judge and comprehend; the understanding.

In'tel-lēc'tion, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.

In'tel-lēct'ive, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect.

In'tel-lēct'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the understanding.

In'tel-lēct'u-al-ly, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

In-tēl'li-gēnce, *n.* Understanding.

In-tēl'li-gēnt, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skillful.

In-tēl'li-gēnt-ly, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

In-tēl'li-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being comprehended.

In-tēl'li-gi-bly, *adv.* So as to be understood.

In-tēm'per-ance, *n.* Excess; drunkenness; inebriation.

In-tēm'per-ate, *a.* Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

In-tēnd', *v.* To purpose.

In-tēnd'ant, *n.* An overseer.

In-tēnsē', *a.* Strained; close; vehement; extreme.

In-tēnsē'ly, *adv.* To a high degree. [ing.

In-tēn'sion, *n.* Act of straining.

In-tēn'si-ty, *n.* Extreme degree.

In-tēn'sive, *a.* Giving force.

In-tēnt', *a.* Fixed closely. — *n.* Purpose; aim.

In-tēn'tion, *n.* Design; purpose; aim.

In-tēn'tion-al, *a.* Designed.

In-tēn'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Purposely. [attention.

In-tēnt'ly, *adv.* With close intention.

In-tēr' (7), *v. t.* To bury.

In-tēr'ca-la-ry, *a.* Inserted; added.

In-tēr'ca-lāte, *v. t.* To insert between others.

In-tēr'ca-lā'tion, *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar.

In'ter-cēde', *v. i.* To interpose; to mediate.

In'ter-cēpt', *v. t.* To seize on its passage.

In'ter-cēp'tion, *n.* Act of intercepting.

In'ter-cēs'sion (-sēs'un), *n.* Mediation; interposition.

In'ter-cēs'sor, *n.* A mediator. [ing intercession.

In'ter-cēs'so-ry, *a.* Containing intercession.

In'ter-chānge', *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.

In'ter-chānge, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter.

In'ter-chānge'a-ble, *a.* Ca-

- pable of being given and taken mutually.
- Īn'ter-course**, *n.* Mutual dealings; fellowship.
- Īn'ter-dĭet'**, *v. t.* To forbid.
- Īn'ter-dĭet**, *n.* A prohibition.
- Īn'ter-dĕ'tĭon**, *n.* Act of prohibiting.
- Īn'ter-est**, *v. t.* To concern or relate to; to affect. — *n.* Concern; share; premium for the use of money.
- Īn'ter-est-ed**, *a.* Having an interest.
- Īn'ter-est-ing**, *a.* Exciting interest; pleasing.
- Īn'ter-fĕr'**, *v. t.* To interpose; to clash; to meddle.
- Īn'ter-fĕr'ence**, *n.* Interposition; a meddling.
- Īn'ter-im**, *n.* The mean time.
- Īn-tĕ'ri-or**, *a.* Internal; being within. — *n.* The inward part. [*ly.*]
- Īn-tĕ'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* Inward.
- Īn'ter-jĕ'cent**, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
- Īn'ter-jĕ'ctĭon**, *n.* A word of exclamation.
- Īn'ter-lāce'**, *v. t.* To intermix; to insert.
- Īn'ter-lārd'**, *v. t.* To insert between; to interpose.
- Īn'ter-lĕave'**, *v. t.* To insert blank leaves in.
- Īn'ter-lĭne'**, *v. t.* To write or print between the lines of.
- Īn'ter-lĭn'e-ar**, } *a.* Written
Īn'ter-lĭn'e-al, } or printed between the lines.
- Īn'ter-lĭn'e-ā'tĭon**, *n.* A writing or printing between lines.
- Īn'ter-lĭnk'**, *v. t.* To connect by uniting links.
- Īn'ter-lōe'u-tor**, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
- Īn'ter-lōe'u-to-ry**, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.
- Īn'ter-lōp'er**, *n.* An intruder.
- Īn'ter-lūde**, *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental music between the parts of a song or hymn.
- Īn'ter-mār'riage**, *n.* Reciprocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.
- Īn'ter-mār'ry**, *v. i.* To become connected, as families, by marriage.
- Īn'ter-mĕd'dle**, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others.
- Īn'ter-mĕ'di-al**, } *a.* Lying
Īn'ter-mĕ'di-ate, } between.
- Īn-tĕr'ment**, *n.* A burying.
- Īn'tĕr'mi-na-ble**, *n.* Admitting of no end; endless.
- Īn'ter-mĭn'gle**, *v. t.* To mingle together.
- Īn'ter-mĭs'sion** (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Cessation for a time.
- Īn'ter-mĭt'**, *v. i. or t.* To cease or cause to cease for a time.
- Īn'ter-mĭt'tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.
- Īn'ter-mĭx'**, *v. t. or i.* To mix.
- Īn'ter-mĭxt'ure**, *n.* A mass formed by mixture.
- Īn-tĕr'nal**, *a.* Inward; interior; domestic. [*ly.*]
- Īn-tĕr'nal-ly**, *adv.* Inward.
- Īn'ter-nā'tĭon-al** (-nāsh'un-), *a.* Existing between nations.
- Īn'ter-nūn'ci-o** (-nūn'shĭ-o), *n.* A pope's representative.
- Īn-tĕr'po-lāte**, *v. t.* To insert, as spurious matter, in a writing.
- Īn-tĕr'po-lā'tĭon**, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing.
- Īn-tĕr'po-lāt'or**, *n.* One who interpolates.
- Īn'ter-pōse'**, *v. i.* To step in between. — *v. t.* To place between; to interfere; to mediate.
- Īn'ter-po-sĭ'tĭon** (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of mediating.
- Īn-tĕr'pret**, *v. t.* To explain.
- Īn-tĕr'pret-ā'tĭon**, *n.* Explanation; version.
- Īn-tĕr'pret-er**, *n.* One who expounds.
- Īn'ter-rĕg'num**, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.
- Īn-tĕr-ro-gāte**, *v. t.* To examine by question.
- Īn-tĕr-ro-gā'tĭon**, *n.* A question; an inquiry; a point [*?*] denoting a question.
- Īn'ter-rōg'a-tĭve**, *a.* Denoting a question.
- Īn-tĕr-ro-gā'tor**, *n.* One who asks questions.
- Īn'ter-rōg'a-to-ry**, *n.* A question. — *a.* Containing a question.
- Īn'ter-rūpt'**, *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide.
- Īn'ter-rūp'tĭon**, *n.* Interposition; stop; hindrance.
- Īn'ter-sĕct'**, *v. t.* To divide; to cross. — *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
- Īn'ter-sĕctĭon**, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.
- Īn'ter-spĕrse'**, *v. t.* To scatter among. [*scattering.*]
- Īn'ter-spĕr'sĭon**, *n.* Act of crossing; or **Īn-tĕr'stĭce**, *n.* An empty space between things closely set.
- Īn'ter-stĭ'tĭal** (-stĭsh'al), *a.* Containing interstices.
- Īn'ter-tĕxt'ure**, *n.* State of being interwoven.
- Īn'ter-twĭne'**, } *v. t.* To unite
Īn'ter-twĭst', } by twining.
- Īn'ter-val** (18), *n.* A space between things; time between events. [*between.*]
- Īn'ter-vĕne'**, *v. i.* To come
- Īn'ter-vĕn'tĭon**, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition.
- Īn'ter-view**, *n.* A formal meeting; conference.
- Īn'ter-wĕave'**, *v. t.* To weave one into another of.
- Īn-tĕs'tate**, *a.* Dying without a will. — *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.
- Īn-tĕs'tĭ-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels. [*metstic.*]
- Īn-tĕs'tĭne**, *a.* Internal; do-
- Īn-tĕs'tĭnes**, *n. pl.* The bowels.
- Īn-thrāl'** (16), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.
- Īn-thrāl'ment** } (9), *n.* Sla-
- Īn-thrāl'ment** } very.
- Īn'ti-ma-cy**, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.
- Īn'ti-māte**, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.
- Īn'ti-mate**, *a.* Inmost; near. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend.

son, ōr, dŕ, wŕlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŕe, pŕll; ç, ġ, soft; e, ē, hard; aç; exist; ũ as ng; this.

Īn'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Familiarly. [suggestion; notice.
 Īn'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A hint;
 Īn-tim'i-dāte, *v. t.* To inspire with fear; to abash.
 Īn-tim'i-dā'tion, *n.* The act of intimidating.
 Īn'to, *prep.* noting entrance.
 Īn-tōl'er-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
 Īn-tōl'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.
 Īn-tōl'er-ançe, *n.* Want of
 Īn-tōl'er-ant, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.
 Īn'to-nā'tion, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.
 Īn-tōx'i-cāte, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.
 Īn-tōx'i-cā'tion, *n.* State of drunkenness. [nacy.
 Īn-trāct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy.
 Īn-trāct'a-ble, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.
 Īn-trān'si-tive, *a.* Expressing an action that does not pass over to an object.
 Īn-trēnch', *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.
 Īn-trēnch'ment, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.
 Īn-trēp'id, *a.* Fearless; bold.
 Īn'tre-pid'i-ty, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.
 Īn'tri-ca-çy, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.
 Īn'tri-cate, *a.* Entangled or involved; complicated.
 Īn-trigue' (-treeg'), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. i.* To carry on secret designs.
 Īn-trigu'er (-treeg'-), *n.* One who intrigues.
 Īn-trin'sie, } *a.* Internal;
 Īn-trin'sie-al, } true; inherent;
 essential; real.
 Īn-trin'sie-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; essentially.
 Īn'tro-duce', *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.
 Īn'tro-duc'tion, *n.* Act of introducing; a preface.
 Īn'tro-duc'e-to-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce.
 Īn'tro-spēc'tion, *n.* A view of the inside. [inward.
 Īn'tro-vért', *v. t.* To turn

Īn-trude', *v. i.* To come unwelcomely. — *v. t.* To thrust in without invitation.
 Īn-trud'er, *n.* One who intrudes.
 Īn-tru'sion, *n.* Entrance without right.
 Īn-tru'sive, *a.* Apt to intrude. [the care of.
 Īn-trūst', *v. t.* To commit to
 Īn'tu-i'tion (-Īsh'un), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.
 Īn-tū'i-tive, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.
 Īn-tū'i-tive-ly, *adv.* By immediate perception.
 Īn'tu-mēs'çence, *n.* A swelling with heat.
 Īn-twine', } *v. t.* To twist
 Īn-twist', } together.
 Īn-ūn'dāte, *v. t.* To overflow.
 Īn'un-dā'tion, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.
 Īn-ūre', *v. t. or i.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of. [urn.
 Īn-ūrn', *v. t.* To put in an
 Īn'ū-til'i-ty, *n.* Uselessness.
 Īn-vāde', *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.
 Īn-vād'er, *n.* One who invades. [void.
 Īn-vālid, *a.* Weak; null;
 Īn'va-lid, *n.* One disabled. — *a.* In ill-health; feeble.
 Īn-vāli-dāte, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.
 Īn'va-lid'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.
 Īn-vālu-a-ble, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.
 Īn-vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.
 Īn-vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Without change; uniformly.
 Īn-vā'sion, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.
 Īn-vēc'tive, *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.
 Īn-veigh' (in-vā'), *v. i.* To rail against; to reproach.
 Īn-vēi'gle (-vē'gl), *v. t.* To entice; to entrap.
 Īn-vēnt', *v. t.* To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; feign.
 Īn-vēn'tion, *n.* Act of find-

ing out; that which is invented.
 Īn-vēnt'ive, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious. [vents.
 Īn-vēnt'or, *n.* One who invents.
 Īn'ven-to-ry, *n.* A list of articles. [trary.
 Īn-vērse', *a.* Inverted; contrary.
 Īn-vērse'ly, *adv.* In a contrary order or manner.
 Īn-vēr'sion, *n.* A complete change of order.
 Īn-vērt', *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change the order of completely.
 Īn-vērt'ed, *a.* Reversed.
 Īn-vēst', *v. t.* To clothe; to besiege; to vest in something else. [into.
 Īn-vēs'ti-gāte, *v. t.* To search
 Īn-vēs'ti-gā'tion, *n.* A searching for truth; examination; inquiry.
 Īn-vēs'ti-gā'tor, *n.* One who searches for truth.
 Īn-vēst'i-tūre, *n.* Act of giving possession.
 Īn-vēst'ment, *n.* A vestment; conversion into property less fleeting than money.
 Īn-vēt'er-a-çy, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time.
 Īn-vēt'er-ate, *a.* Old; firmly fixed.
 Īn-vid'i-ōus, *a.* Likely to excite envy. [strengthen.
 Īn-vig'or-āte, *v. t.* To invigorate.
 Īn-vig'or-ā'tion, *n.* Act of invigorating.
 Īn-vin'çi-ble, *a.* Not to be conquered; unconquerable.
 Īn-vi'o-la-ble, *a.* Not to be broken.
 Īn-vi'o-late, *a.* Not broken; entire; uninjured.
 Īn-vi's-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible. [seen.
 Īn-vi's-i-ble, *a.* Not to be seen.
 Īn-vi's-i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be seen.
 Īn'vi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
 Īn-vit'e', *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure.
 Īn-vit'ing, *p. a.* Attractive.
 Īn'vo-cāte, *v. t.* To invoke.
 Īn'vo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of invoking; judicial order.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ō, ů, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, whā; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm;

In'voice (18), *n.* A bill of goods, with the prices annexed. — *v. t.* To make a list of, with the prices.

In-vóke', *v. t.* To address in prayer; to implore.

In-vól'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Not by choice; against the will.

In-vól'un-ta-ry, *a.* Opposed to, or independent of, the will. [involving.]

Īn'vo-lŭ'tion, *n.* Action of In-vólve', *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise.

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded.

Īn'ward, *a.* Being within. — *adv.* Within.

Īn'ward-ly, *adv.* In the inner part; internally.

Īn'wards, *n. pl.* Intestines.

In-wéave', *v. t.* [imp. INWOVE; *p. p.* INWOVE, INWOVEN.] To weave together.

In-wrăp' (-răp'), *v. t.* To involve; to infold.

In-wrought' (-rawt'), *a.* Worked in.

Ī-ō'tă, *n.* A tittle; a jot.

Ī-răs'ci-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being easily provoked.

Ī-răs'ci-ble, *a.* Irritable; easily angered.

Īre, *n.* Anger; wrath.

Īre'ful (17), *a.* Angry; wrath.

Īris (18), *n.* The rainbow; the colored circle of the eye.

Īrish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* The native language of the Irish. [some.]

Īrk'sôme, *a.* Tedious; tiresome.

Īron (ŭrn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metals. — *a.* Made of iron; like-iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.

Īron-elăd (ŭrn-), *n.* A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron.



Iron-clad.

Īrôn'ie-al, *a.* Spoken in irony.

Īron-y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.

Īr-ră'di-ăte, *v. t.* or *i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.

Īr-ră'di-ă'tion, *n.* Emission of rays; illumination.

Īr-ră'tion-al (-răsh'un-), *a.* Void of reason. [surdly.]

Īr-ră'tion-al-iy, *adv.* Absolutely.

Īr-rêc'on-cil'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be reconciled.

Īr'rê-côv'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recovered.

Īr'rê-côv'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond recovery.

Īr'rê-deem'a-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed. [reduced.]

Īr'rê-dŭ'ci-ble, *a.* Not to be refuted.

Īr-rêf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* Impossible to be refuted.

Īr-rêf'u-ta-ble, or Īr'rê-fŭt'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.

Īr-rêg'u-lar, *a.* Not according to rule; immethodical.

Īr-rêg'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from rule; anomaly.

Īr-rêg'u-lăr-ly, *adv.* Without method, rule, or order.

Īr-rêl'a-tive, *a.* Having no relation; unconnected.

Īr-rêl'e-vant, *a.* Not applicable or pertinent.

Īr-rêl'e-van-cy, *n.* State of being irrelevant.

Īr-rê-lig'ion (-lĭj'un), *n.* Want of religion; impiety.

Īr-rê-lig'ioŭs (-lĭj'us), *a.* Ungodly; wicked.

Īr-rê-mê'di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.

Īr-rêp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be repaired.

Īr-rêp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of repair.

Īr-rê-péal'a-ble, *a.* Not to be repealed.

Īr-rêp're-hên'si-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed. [be repressed.]

Īr-rê-prêss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be reproached; blameless.

Īr-rê-gist'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.

Īr-rê-gist'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be resistible.

Īr-rêg'o-lŭte, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — SYN. Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.

Īr-rêg'o-lŭ'tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.

Īr'rê-spêct'ive, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.

Īr'rê-spôn'si-ble, *a.* Not responsible.

Īr'rê-triêv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

Īr-rêv'er-ênce, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.

Īr-rêv'er-ênt, *a.* Wanting in reverence.

Īr'rê-vêr'si-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed. [recalled.]

Īr-rêv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be recalled.

Īr-rêv'o-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.

Īr'ri-găte, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it. [gating.]

Īr'ri-gă'tion, *n.* Act of irrigating.

Īr-rig'ŭ-oŭs, *a.* Watery; wet.

Īr'ri-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being irritated. [tated.]

Īr'ri-ta-ble, *a.* Easily irritated.

Īr'ri-tant, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

Īr'ri-tăte, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.

Īr'ri-tă'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.

Īr-rŭp'tion, *n.* Sudden invasion; violent inroad. [upon.]

Īr-rŭp'tive, *a.* Rushing in or invading.

Īr' (2). Third person singular of the substantive verb *To be*.

Ī'sin-glăss (i'zing-glăss), *n.* A kind of gelatine obtained from the sturgeon; mica.

Īs'land (i'-), *n.* Land which is surrounded by water. [land.]

Īs'lê't (i'l'et), *n.* A little island.

Īs'o-lăte, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself. [isolated.]

Īs'o-lă'tion, *n.* State of being isolated.

Īs'o-thêrm'al, *a.* Having equal temperature.

Īs'ra-el-ite, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.


Īs'sue (ish'shŭ), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. — *v. t.* To put in circulation.

Īsth'mus (is'mus or ist'mus),

- n.* A neck or narrow strip of land connecting larger portions of land.
It, *pron.* That thing.
 Ī-tāl'ian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.
 Ī-tāl'ie, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics*.
 Ī-tāl'ī-cīze, *v. t.* To print in the letters called *Italics*.
 Ī-tāl'ies, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these.
 Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long.
 Ītem, *n.* A separate particular.
 Īt'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat.
 Īt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.
 Ī-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who trav-

- els from place to place. — *a.* Wandering; traveling.
 Ī-tin'er-āte, *v. i.* To travel.
 Ī-tin'er-a-ry, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.
 It-sēlf, *pron.*, of *it* and *self*.
 Īv'o-ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it.
 Īv'vy, *n.* A climbing plant.

J.

- JĀB'BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.
 Jā'cinth, *n.* A pellucid gem.
 Jäck, *n.* An instrument of various kinds; an engine; a small flag.
 Jäck'al, *n.* A wild animal, allied to the wolf.
 Jäck'a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; an ape.
 Jäck'ass, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt. [boots.]
 Jäck'-bōots, *n. pl.* Very large
 Jäck'dāw, *n.* A bird allied to the crows.
 Jäck'et, *n.* A kind of short coat. [pocket-knife.]
 Jäck'-knīfe (-nif), *n.* A large
 Jäe'o-bin, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a demagogue.
 Jäe'o-bin'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.
 Jāde, *n.* A tired horse; a worthless woman. — *v. t.* To wear down by exertion; to tire; to weary; to fatigue.
 Jäg, *n.* A small load; notch. — *v. t.* To notch; to indent.
 Jäg'ēy, *a.* Notched; uneven.
 Jäg'u-ār', *n.* A wild animal, — called also American tiger.

 Jaguar.
 Jāil, *n.* A prison.
 Jāil'er, *n.* Keeper of a jail.

- American bird of a sky-blue color.
 Jēal'oūs, *a.* Suspicious.
 Jēal'oūs-y, *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.
 Jēān (jān), *n.* A cotton cloth twilled.
 Jeer (8), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; mockery. — *v. i.* To scoff; to deride. [name of God.]
 Je-hō'vah, *n.* The Hebrew
 Je-jūne', *a.* Hungry; barren; void of interest.
 Je-jūne'ness, *n.* Barrenness.
 Jēl'ly (19), *n.* Inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.
 Jēn'ny, *n.* A machine for spinning.
 Jēcp'ard, *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. — SYN. To risk; peril; expose; hazard.
 Jēop'ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.
 Jērk, *v. t. or i.* To throw or pull with sudden motion. — *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch or spring. [coat.]
 Jērk'in, *n.* A jacket or short
 Jēs'sa-mine, *n.* A plant; jasmīne.
 Jēst, *v. i.* To make sport. — *n.* A joke.
 Jēs'u-it, *n.* One of a religious order; a crafty person (*an offensive sense*).
 Jēs'u-it'ie-al, *a.* Relating to the Jesuits; crafty (*an offensive sense*).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, äll, what; äre, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Jēt, *n.* A black fossil; a sudden spouting of water. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.

Jew (jū or jū), *n.* A Hebrew. Jew'el (jū'el or jū'el), *n.* A precious stone; a gem. — *v. t.* To adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.

Jew'el-er (jū'el- or jū'el-), *n.* Jew'el-ler } One who deals in jewels.

Jew'el-ry (jū'el- or jū'el-), *n.* Jewels or trinkets in general.

Jew'ess (jū'es or jū'es), *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish (jū'el- or jū'el-), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Jews'-harp (jūz'- or jūz'-), *n.* A musical instrument.

Jīb, *n.* Foremost sail of a Jig, *n.* A light dance. [ship.

Jilt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. — *v. t.* To trifle in love with.

Jin'gle (jīng'gl), *v.* To clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A sharp, clinking sound.

Jōb, *n.* A piece of work. — *v. t. or i.* To do small work; to deal in stocks.

Jōb'ber, *n.* A dealer in stocks. Jōck'ey (19), *n.* One who deals in horses. — *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.

Jo-eōse', *a.* Given to jesting; jocular; facetious.

Jōe'u-lar, *a.* Jocose; merry. Jōe'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to jest.

Jōe'und, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.

Jōg, *v. t. or i.* To push with the elbow; to walk slowly. — *n.* A push with the elbow. [ly.]

Jōg'gle, *v. t.* To shake slightly.

Join, *v. t.* To couple; to unite; to combine; to close.

Join'er, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.

Join'er-y, *n.* A joiner's art.

Joint, *n.* Place or part where things are united. — *v. t.* To form into joints. — *a.* Shared by two or more.

Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints.

Joint'ly, *adv.* Unitedly.

Joint'ress, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. [in company.]

Joint'-stōck, *n.* Stock held

Joint'-tēn'an-cy, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

Joint'-tēn'ant, *n.* One who holds by joint tenancy.

Joint'ūre (joint'yūr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife.

Joist, *n.* A small piece of timber to support a floor.

Jōke, *n.* A jest. — *v. t. or i.* To jest. [of a fish.]

Jōle, *n.* The cheek; head

Jōl'ly, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.

Jōlt, *v. t. or i.* To shake with jerks. — *n.* A sudden shake.

Jōs'tle (jōs'l), *v. t.* To run against.

Jōt, *n.* An iota; a tittle.

Jōurn'al, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.

Jōurn'al-ist, *n.* One who keeps a journal. [a journal.]

Jōurn'al-ize, *v. t.* To enter in

Jōurn'ney (19), *n.* Travel; passage; excursion. — *v. i.* To travel. [hired workman.]

Jōurn'ney-man (21), *n.* A

Jōust, *n.* A tournament.

Jōv'i-al, *a.* Merry; jolly;

Jōwl. See Jole. [gay.]

Jōwl'er, or Jowl'er, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

Joy, *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i. or t.* To rejoice.

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; glad.

Joy'ful-ly, *adv.* With joy.

Joy'less, *a.* Void of joy.

Joy'ōus, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful. [of triumph.]

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A periodical festivity; a season of joy.

Ju-dā'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [the Jews.]

Jū'da-ism, *n.* Religion of

Jū'da-ize, *v. t.* To conform to Judaism.

Jūdge, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; an umpire.

Jūdg'ment (10), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.

Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* A court

of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.

Jū'di-ca-tūre, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-dī'cial (-dīsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts.

Ju-dī'cial-ly (-dīsh'al-), *adv.* In the forms of justice.

Ju-dī'ci-a-ry (-dīsh'al-), *a.* Pertaining to courts. — *n.* Courts of justice.

Ju-dī'ciōus (-dīsh'us), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.

Ju-dī'ciōus-ly (ju-dīsh'us-) *adv.* Wisely.

Jūg, *n.* A vessel for liquors.

Jūg'gle, *n.* A trick bylegerdmain. — *v. i.* To play tricks.

Jūg'gler, *n.* One who juggles.

Jūg'gler-y, *n.* Sleight of hand. [the throat.]

Jū'gu-lar, *a.* Belonging to

Jūice, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

Jūi'gi-ness, *n.* Succulence.

Jūi'cy, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.

Jū'lep, *n.* A liquor or sirup.

Ju-lī'y, *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jūm'ble, *v. t.* To mix. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.

Jūmp, *v. i.* To spring by raising both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet.

Jūne'tion, *n.* Act of joining.

Jūnet'ūre, *n.* A joining; point of time. [year.]

Jūne, *n.* Sixth month of the

Jūn'gle (jūng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.

Jūn'ior (-yur), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing.

Jūn-iōr'i-ty (-yōr'-), *n.* State of being junior.

Jū'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.

Jūnk, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.



Junk.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ſ, ſ, ſoft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Jūnk'et, *n.* A private entertainment.

Jūn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Jūn'tōs, 18.) A cabal; a faction.

Ju-rid'ie-al, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.

Jū'ris-dī'e'tion, *n.* Legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

Jū'ris-prū'den'ce, *n.* Science of law.

Jū'rist, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Jū'rōr } (18, 21), *n.* One
Jū'ry-man } who serves on a jury.

Jū'ry, *n.* A body of men se-

lected and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

Jūst, *n.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth.—*SYN.* Exact; accurate; equitable; fair.—*adv.* Closely; exactly.—*n.* A mock encounter on horseback.

Jūs'ti'ce, *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

Jus-tī'ci-a-ry (-tīsh'ī-), *n.* One who administers justice.

Jūs'ti-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being justified.

Jūs'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.

Jūs'ti-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

Jūst'ly, *adv.* Equitably; honestly. [truth.]

Jūst'ness, *n.* Conformity to Jūt, *v. i.* To shoot out or project.

Jūt'ty, *n.* A projection in a building; a pier or mole.

Jū've-nēs'cent, *a.* Becoming young. [ful.]


Jū've-nile, *a.* Young; youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

Jūx'ta-po-si'tion (-zīsh'un), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

KALE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Ka-lei'do-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits a variety of beautiful colors.

Kān'ga-rōō', *n.* A singular quadruped found in Australia. 

Kēd'ge, *n.* A Kangaroo small anchor.

Keel, *n.* The bottom timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern.

Keel'haul, *v. t.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.

Kēel'son (kēl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.

Keen, *a.* Dager; piercing; sharp; acute.

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.

Keep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEPT.] To preserve; to save; to hold.—*v. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell.—*n.* A stronghold; support.

Keep'er, *n.* One who pre-

serves or guards; a custodian.

Keep'ing, *n.* Custody; care.

Keep'sake, *n.* A token of remembrance.

Kēp, *n.* A small cask.

Kēlp, *n.* Calcined ashes of sea-weed, used for making glass.

Kēn, *v. t.* To see; to know.—*n.* Reach of sight; cognizance.

Kēn'nel, *n.* A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds.—*v. t. or i.* (8) To lodge in a kennel.


Kēpt, *imp. & p. p.* of *Keep*.

Kēr'chief, *n.* A cloth to cover the head. [fruit; a grain.]


Kēr'nel, *n.* Seed of a pulpy Kēr'sey, *n.* A woolen cloth.

Kēr'sey-mēre, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; cassimere.

Kēt'tle, *n.* A vessel for boiling water, &c.

Kēt'tle-drum, *n.* A kettle-shaped metallic drum. 

Kēy (19), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open locks; a quay; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water; an index.

Kēy'stōne, *n.* The top-stone of an arch. 

Kick, *n.* A blow with the foot. *x.* Keystone.—*v.* To strike with the foot.

Kīd, *n.* A young goat.

Kīd'nap (8), *v. t.* To steal and secrete, as persons.

Kīd'ney (19), *n.* That part of the viscera which secretes the urine. [rel.]

Kīl'der-kin, *n.* A small barrel.

Kill (1), *v. t.* To slay; to destroy.

Kīln (kīl), *n.* A fabric for drying or burning any thing.

Kīln'-dry (kīl'-), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln. [petticoat.]


Kīlt, *n.* A Highlander's short Kim'bo, *a.* Bent; crooked.

Kīn, *n.* Kindred; relation.—*a.* Of the same kind.

Kīnd, *a.* Having, or showing, a humane disposition.—*SYN.* Benevolent; gracious; mild; indulgent.—*n.* A genus; race; sort.

Kīn'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.—*v. i.* To ignite.

Kīnd'lī-ness, *n.* Affection-

ate disposition; benevolence.
Kindly, *adv.* With good will.—*a.* Mild; favorable.
Kindness, *n.* Sympathizing benevolence; goodness.
Kindred, *n.* People related to each other; relatives.—*a.* Allied by birth.
Kine, *n.* Old *pl.* of *Cow*.
King, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign.
Kingdom, *n.* The territory subject to a king; a region.
Kingfisher, *n.* A bird living on fresh-water fish.

Kingly, *a.* Royal; re- Kingfisher. gal; pertaining to a king.
King's-evil, *n.* Scrofula.
Kink, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed.—*v. t. or i.* To twist into a kink.
Kingfolk (-fok), *n.* Relations; kindred.
Kingsman (21), *n.* A relation.
Kip-skin, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.
Kirk, *n.* The church, as in Scotland.
Kirtle, *n.* A short jacket.
Kiss (2), *n.* A salute with the lips.—*v. t.* To salute with the lips.
Kit, *n.* A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or

that which contains it; a small violin. [cooking.]
Kitch'en, *n.* A room for Kite, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a toy.
Kitt'en, *n.* The young of a cat.
Knäck (näk), *n.* Dexterity.
Knäp'sack (näp'-), *n.* A soldier's sack.
Knäve (näv), *n.* A rascal.
Knäver-y (näv'-), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy.
Knäv'ish (näv'-), *a.* Dishonest; rascally.
Knēad (need), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands.
Knee (nee), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh.
Knee-pän (nee'-), *n.* The round bone of the knee.
Kneel (neel), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KNELT** or **KNEELED**.] To fall on the knees.
Knell (něl), *n.* Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.
Knew (nä), *pret.* of *Know*.
Knick'knäck (nik'näk), *n.* A trifle or toy.
Knife (nif, 20), *n.* An instrument for cutting.
Knight (nit), *n.* A title.—*v. t.* To dub a knight.
Knight-ēr'rant (nit'-, 24), *n.* A roving knight.
Knigh't'hōöd (nit'-), *n.* The dignity of a knight.
Knight'ly (nit'-), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a knight.

Knit (nit), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KNIT**, **KNITTED**.] To unite as threads by means of needles; to join closely.
Knit'ting-nee'dle (nit'-), *n.* A needle used for knitting.
Knöb (nöß), *n.* A knot; a protuberance.
Knöck (nökk, 5), *v. i. or t.* To hit; to strike; to dash.—*n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.
Knöck'er (nökk'er), *n.* A hammer on a door.
Knöll (nöll), *n.* A little hill.
Knöt (nöt), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant.—*v. t.* To form knots in.
Knöt'ted } (nöt'-), *a.* Full of
Knöt'ty } knots; intricate.
Knout (nowt or nöot), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment.
Knöw (nö), *v. t.* [*imp.* **KNEW**; *p. p.* **KNOWN**.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.
Knöw'ledge (nö'ej), *n.* Clear perception; information; cognizance; learning.
Known (nön), *p. p.* from *Knöw*.
Knück'le (nück'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf.—*v. i.* To submit in a contest.
Knurl (nür'l), *n.* A knot; a hard substance.
Knür'l'y (nür'l'-), *a.* Knotty.
Kö'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

L.

L (law), *interj.* Look; behold.
Lä'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to anything.—*v. t.* (8) To affix a label to.
Lä'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to the lips.—*n.* A letter uttered with the lips.
Lä'bor (33), *n.* Work; toil;

travail.—*v. i. or t.* (8) To work; to toil.
Läb'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for chemical operations.
Lä'bor-er, *n.* A workman.
La-bö'ri-öus, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.
Läb'y-rinth, *n.* A place full of windings.—*SYN.* Maze.
Läe (5), *n.* A resinous substance.

Läce (18), *n.* Work composed of fine threads.—*v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace.
Läç'er-äte, *v. t.* To rend; to tear. [tearing; a rent.]
Läç'er-ätion, *n.* Act of **Läç'er-ätive**, *a.* Tending to tear. [tears.]
Läeh'ry-mal, *a.* Generating
Läeh'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.

són, ör, dg, wölf, töö, töök; ün, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; e, ä, hard; as; exist; n as ng; this.

Läck, *v. t. or i.* To need. — *n.* Want; need; failure.
 Läck'a-däi'gic-al, *a.* Affectedly pensive.
 Läck'ey (19), *n.* A footman.
 La-côn'ie, } *a.* Brief;
 La-côn'ie-al, } pithy; concise.
 Lâ'con-işm, } *n.* A pithy
 La-côn'i-çişm, } phrase or expression.
 Lâe'quer (läk'er), *v. t.* To varnish. — *n.* A kind of varnish.
 Lâe'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle. [milk.]
 Lâe-tif'er-oüs, *a.* Conveying
 Lâd, *n.* A boy; a young man.
 Lâd'der, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.
 Lâde, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.
 Lâd'ing, *n.* Load; cargo.
 Lâ'dle, *n.* A dipper with a handle.
 Lâ'dy (19), *n.* A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect. [lady.]
 Lâ'dy-ship (13), *n.* Title of a Lâg (7), *v. i.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — *SYN.* To linger; loiter; delay.
 La-göön', *n.* A shallow lake.
 Lâ'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to a
 Lâ'ie-al, } layman, or to the laity.
 Lâid (14), *imp. & p. p.* of Lay.
 Lâin, *p. p.* of Lie.
 Lâir, *n.* Couch of a wild beast. [lord.]
 Lâird, *n.* In Scotland, a Lâ'i-ty, — *v. i.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.
 Lâke, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.
 Lâmb (läm), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs. [the surface.]
 Lâmb'ent, *a.* Playing over
 Lâmb'kin (läm'kin), *n.* A young lamb.
 Lâme, *a.* Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Lâm'el-lar, } *a.* Formed in
 Lâm'el-late, } thin plates.
 Lâme'ness, *n.* State of being lame.
 La-mënt', *v. t. or i.* To weep; to mourn. [ful.]
 Lâm'ent-a-ble, *a.* Mourning.
 Lâm'ent-a-bly, *adv.* Mourningly. [sion of sorrow.]
 Lâm'en-tâ'tion, *n.* Express-
 Lâm'i-nâ, *n.* (*pl.* Lâm'i-næ, 25), A thin plate or scale lying over another.
 Lâm'i-nâ'ted, *a.* Laminar.
 Lâm'mas (17), *n.* The first day of August.
 Lâmp, *a.* A vessel with a wick, for giving light.
 Lâmp'-bläck, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.
 Lam-pöön', *n.* A personal satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with satire. [an eel.]
 Lâmp'prey (19), *n.* A fish like
 Lânce, *n.* A long spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a lance.
 Lân'çet, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood.
 Lânç, *v. t.* To cast; to dart.
 Lând, *n.* Earth; ground; country; region; soil; an estate. — *v. t.* To put on shore. — *v. i.* To come or go on shore.
 Lân'dau (18), *n.* A kind of coach with a top to be thrown back.
 Lând'ed, *a.* Having land; consisting in land.
 Lând'höld'er, *n.* An owner of land.
 Lând'ing, *n.* Place to land on.
 Lând'lâ-dy, *n.* Mistress of an inn or lodging-house; a woman who owns houses occupied by tenants.
 Lând'löcked (-lökt), *p. a.* Inclosed by land.
 Lând'lörd, *n.* The lord of land; master of an inn or lodging-house; owner of houses having tenants.
 Lând'mârk, *n.* Mark of bounds to land; an elevated object on land serving as a guide.

Lând'-öf'fiçe, *n.* Office for the disposal of public lands.
 Lând'scâpc, *n.* A picture of a portion of country.
 Lând'-slide, } *n.* A portion
 Lând'-slip, } of land sliding down a mountain.
 Lând's'man (21), *n.* One who lives on the land; a sailor serving for the first time at sea.
 Lânc, *n.* A narrow passage.
 Lân'guâge, *n.* Human speech; tongue; dialect; style or expression.
 Lân'guid (läng'gwid), *a.* Weak; faint; feeble.
 Lân'guish, *v. i.* To droop; to become weak or dull.
 Lân'guish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.
 Lân'guor (läng'gwor), *n.* Faintness; lassitude.
 Lân'k, *a.* Loose or lax; weak and slender.
 Lân'tern, *n.* A transparent case for a candle. [of rope.]
 Lân'yârd, *n.* A short piece
 Lâp (18), *n.* The loose part of a coat; part of a dress that covers the knees. — *v. t.* (7) To lay over or on; to lick.
 Lâp'-dög, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.
 La-pêl', *n.* Part of a coat that laps over.
 Lâp'i-dä-ry, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. — *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.
 Lâp'pet, *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.
 Lâpse, *v. i.* To slip; to slide; to fall to another. — *n.* A slip; a fall.
 Lâp'stöne, *n.* Stone on which shoemakers beat leather.
 Lârb'board (lärb'burd), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship when facing the head. [theft.]
 Lârb'çe-ny, *n.* Theft; petty
 Lârch, *n.* A deciduous cone-bearing tree.
 Lârd, *n.* The fat of swine. — *v. t.* To stuff or mix with lard.



Larch.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, long; ä, ç, ĭ, ö, ů, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; çre, veil, tçrm; píque, firm;

Lård'er, *n.* A place where meat is kept.
 Lårge, *a.* Of great size; bulky; wide; liberal.
 Lårge'ly, *adv.* Extensively.
 Lårge'ness, *n.* Great size.
 Lår'gess, *n.* A gift; a present. [frolic.
 Lårk, *n.* A singing bird; a Lårk'spur, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
 Lår'vá (25), *n.* An insect in the caterpillar state.
 Lår'yinx, *n.* The windpipe.
 Las-civ'i-ous, *a.* Wanton; lewd; lustful.
 Låsh (18), *n.* Thong of a whip; a cut. — *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to satirize.
 Låss (2), *n.* A young maiden.
 Lås'si-túde, *n.* Languor of body; weariness.
 Lås'so, *n.* (*pl.* Lås'sögs, 18). A rope with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.
 Låst, *a.* Latest; hindmost. — *v. t.* To continue; to form on or with a last. — *adv.* In the last place. — *n.* A form to shape a shoe on.
 Låst'ing, *a.* Continuing long; permanent; durable. — *n.* A durable kind of woollen stuff. [place; at last.
 Låst'ly, *adv.* In the last
 Låtch (18), *n.* A catch for a door. — *v. t.* To fasten with a latch. [a shoe.
 Låtch'et, *n.* A fastening for
 Låte, *a.* Coming after the time. — *adv.* Far in the day or night; long delayed.
 Låte'ly, *adv.* Not long ago.
 Låt'ent, *a.* Hidden; secret; concealed.
 Låt'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side.
 Låth, *n.* (*pl.* Låths.) A thin strip of wood to support plaster. — *v. t.* To cover with laths. [chine.
 Låthe, *n.* A turner's machine.
 Låth'er, *n.* Froth of soap and water. — *v. t.* To spread with lather.
 Låth'y, *a.* Thin as a lath.
 Låt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the

Roman language. — *n.* The ancient language of the Romans. [Latin language.
 Låt'in-ism, *n.* Idiom of the Latin style.
 Låt'in-ize, *v. t.* To turn into Latin.
 Låt'i-túde, *n.* Distance from the equator; breadth.
 Låt'i-tú'di-nal, *a.* In the direction of latitude.
 Låt'i-tú'di-nå'ri-an, *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking. — *a.* Unrestrained; lax in religious views.
 Låt'ten, *n.* Iron plate covered with tin.
 Låt'ter, *a.* The last of two.
 Låt'ter-ly, *adv.* Of late.
 Låt'tice, *n.* A kind of network of cross bars.
 Laud, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.
 Laud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy.
 Lau'da-num, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.
 Laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing praise.
 Laugh (láf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.
 Laugh'a-ble (låf'a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.
 Laugh'ter (låf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.
 Låunch (låneh), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water. [woman.
 Låun'dress, *n.* A washer.
 Låun'dry, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.
 Lau're-ate, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.
 Lau'rel, *n.* An evergreen shrub.
 Lå'vá, or Lå'vá, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.
 Låve, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.
 Låv'en-der, *n.* An aromatic plant. [ing.
 Lå'ver, *n.* A vessel for washing.
 Låv'ish, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — SYN

Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely.
 Law, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree.
 Law'ful (17), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.
 Law'ful-ly, *adv.* Legally.
 Låw'-giv'er, *n.* A legislator.
 Law'less, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.
 Lawn, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.
 Law'süit, *n.* A process in law; an action.
 Law'yer, *n.* One who is versed in, or practices, law.
 Låx, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.
 Låx'a-tive, *a.* Having the quality of relieving costiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels. [ness.
 Låx'i-ty, *n.* Slackness; looseness.
 Låy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song; a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.
 Låy'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a sprig; [clergyman.
 Låy'man (21), *n.* One not a Lå'zar, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.
 Låz'a-rét'to, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons. [ner.
 Lå'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner.
 Lå'zi-ness (13), *n.* Habitual inaction; sloth.
 Lå'zy, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.
 Låa, *n.* A meadow; a plain.
 Låach, *v. t.* To wash by percolation. — *n.* Wood-ashes washed by percolation of water.
 Låad, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead.
 Låad, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LED.] To go before; to guide. — *n.* Guidance; direction. [lead; dull.
 Låad'en, *a.* Consisting of Låad'er, *n.* One who leads.
 Låaf (20), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves.
 Låaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.
 Låaf'y, *a.* Full of leaves.

són, ór, dq, wólf, tóo, tóok; úrn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; e, é, hard; as; exist; n as ng; this.

Lēague (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states: three miles. — SYN. Confederacy; compact; coalition. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.

Lēak, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.

Lēak'age, *n.* Allowance for waste by leaking.

Lēak'y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

Lēan, *a.* Wanting flesh; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.

Lēap, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.

Lēap'yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.

Lēarn, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill.

Lēarn'ed, *a.* Having learning.

Lēarn'er, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.

Lēarn'ing, *n.* Erudition; knowledge.

Lēase, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire.

Lēash, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.

Lēast, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.

Lēath'er, *n.* Hide of an animal dressed, and prepared for use. [leather.]

Lēath'ern, *a.* Made of leather.

Lēath'er-y, *a.* Like leather.

Lēave, *n.* Liberty granted; a parting visit. — SYN. Permission; license. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LEFT.] To quit; to bequeath.

Lēav'en (lēv'n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. — *v. t.* To raise and make light.

Lēaves, *n. pl.* of Leaf.

Lēav'ings, *n. pl.* Things left. [lewdness.]

Lēch'er, *n.* A man given to

Lēch'er-ōus, *a.* Lustful.

Lēch'er-y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lēct'ion, *n.* A reading.

Lēct'ure, *n.* A di course; a formal reproof. — *v.* To read lectures; to reprove. [ures.]

Lēct'ūr-er, *n.* One who lect-

Lēd, *imp. & p. p.* of Lead.

Lēdge, *n.* A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

Lēdg'er, *n.* A chief book of accounts. [wind.]

Lee, *n.* Side opposite to the Leech (18), *n.* A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

Leek, *n.* A plant with edible leaves.

Leer, *n.* An oblique or affected look. — *v. i.* (8) To look obliquely. [of liquor.]

Lees, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment

Leef-shōre, *n.* Shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (colloq., lū'ard), *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee'wāy, *n.* Movement toward the lee.

Lēft, *imp. & p. p.* of Leave.

— *a.* Opposite to the right.

Lēft'hānd'ed, *a.* Using the left hand with most skill.

Lēg, *n.* A limb to support the body or other thing. [will.]

Lēg'a-cy, *n.* A bequest by

Lē'gal, *a.* According to law; permitted by law.

Le-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Lawfulness.

Lē'gal-ize, *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize.

Lē'gal-ly, *adv.* According to law. [or envoy.]

Lēg'ate, *n.* An ambassador

Lēg'a-tee', *n.* One who has a legacy.

Le-gā'tion, *n.* An embassy; suite of an ambassador.

Lēg'a-tōr', *n.* One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

Lēg'-bāil, *n.* A clandestine running away; flight.

Lē'gend, or Lēg'end, *n.* A remarkable story; a motto.

Lēg'end-a-ry, *a.* Traditional; fabulous. [of hand.]

Lēg'er-de-māin', *n.* Slight

Lēg'er-line, *n.* (Music.) A line above or under the staff.

Lēg'gin, } *n.* A covering for
Lēg'ging, } the leg.

Lēg'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being legible.

Lēg'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being read. [be read.]

Lēg'i-bly, *adv.* So that it can

Lē'gion, *n.* A body of foot-soldiers; a multitude.

Lēg'is-lāte, *v. i.* To make laws. [making laws.]

Lēg'is-lā'tion, *n.* Act of

Lēg'is-lā'tive, *a.* Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

Lēg'is-lā'tor, *n.* One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Lēg'is-lā'ture, *n.* A body of men having authority to make laws. [ness.]

Le-git'i-ma-cy, *n.* Lawful

Le-git'i-māte, *a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten. [lawful.]

Le-git'i-māte, *v. t.* To make

Le-git'i-mā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering legitimate.

Lēg'ume, or Le-gūme', *n.* A pod splitting into two valves; (*pl.*) pulse; peas, beans, &c. [ing of pulse.]

Le-gū'mi-nōus, *a.* Consist-

Leis'ure (lē'zhūr), *n.* Freedom from occupation. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Leis'ure-ly, *adv.* Slowly. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Lēm'on, *n.* An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lēm'on-āde', *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.

Lēnd, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LENT] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Lēngth, *n.* Extent from end to end; extension.

Lēngth'en (lēng'h'n), *v.* To make or grow longer.

Lēngth'wise, *adv.* In direction of the length.

Lēngth'y, *n.* Somewhat long.

Lēni-en-cy, *n.* Mildness; lenity; clemency.

Lēni-ent, *a.* Mild; merciful.

Lēn'i-tive, *a.* Mitigating; easing; softening.

Lēn'i-ty, *n.* Mildness; mercy.

Lēns, *n.* A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.

Lēnt, *imp. & p. p. of Lend.*
— *n.* Time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Lēn'til, *n.* A plant used as food.

Lē'o-nine, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion.

Lēop'ard (lēp'-), *n.* A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.



Lēp'er, *n.* One Leopard who is infected with leprosy.

Lēp'ro-sy, *n.* A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots. [*leprosy.*]

Lēp'rouš, *a.* Infected with Lē'sion, *n.* A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

Lēss, } *a.* Smaller; not so large.

Lēss'er, } large.

Lēss (2), *adv.* In a smaller degree. — *n.* A smaller portion; the younger or inferior.

Les-see', *n.* One to whom a lease is made. [*ish.*]

Lēss'en, *v. i. or t.* To diminish.

Lēss'son, *n.* A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [*a lease.*]

Lēss'sor, *n.* One who grants

Lēst, *conj.* For fear that.

Lēt, *v. t. [imp. & p. p. LET.]*

To give leave; to permit; to allow; to leave. — *n.* Hindrance; delay.

Le-thār'gic, *a.* Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

Lēth'ar-gy, *n.* Morbid or unnatural drowsiness.

Lē'the, *n.* Oblivion; death.

Le-thē'an, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.

Lēt'ter, *n.* One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature. — *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [*type.*]

Lēt'ter-prēss, *n.* Print from

Lēt'tuče (lē'tis), *n.* A plant used for salad.

Le-vānt', *n.* The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

Le-vān'tine, or Lēv'an-tine, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.

Lēv'ee, *n.* Assembly of people on a visit to a great per-

sonage; bank of earth along a river.

Lēv'el, *a.* Even; flat; plain; — *v. t.* (8) To make even. — *v. i.* To aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.

Lēv'er, or Lēv'er, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.



Lever.

Lēv'er-et, *n.* A young hare.

Le-vī'a-than, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.

Lēv'i-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.

Lēv'ite, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest. [*the Levites.*]

Le-vit'i-cal, *a.* Relating to Lēv'i-ty, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness. — *SYN.* Volatility; flightiness.

Lēv'y, *v. t.* To raise; to collect. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops; a small coin worth 12½ cents.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* Given to indulgence of lust; licentious.

Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; lechery.

Lēx'i-cōg'ra-pher, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

Lēx'i-co-grāph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Lēx'i-cōg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.

Lēx'i-con, *n.* A dictionary.

Lī'a-ble, *a.* Exposed; responsible; subject.

Lī'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being liable; responsibility.

Lī'ar, *n.* One who lies. [*wine.*]

Lī-bā'tion, *n.* An offering of

Lī'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* (8) To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel.

Lī'bel-ant } (8), *n.* One who

Lī'bel-lant } brings a libel.

Lī'bel-ōūs, } *a.* Defama-

Lī'bel-lōūs, } tory.

Līb'er-al, *a.* Free in giving; generous; candid.

Līb'er-āl'i-ty, *n.* Generosity.

Līb'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To free from narrow views. [*ly.*]

Līb'er-al-ly, *adv.* Generous-

Līb'er-āte, *v. t.* To set free.

Līb'er-ā'tion, *n.* A setting free; release. [*sets free.*]

Līb'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who

Līb'er-tine, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.

Līb'er-ty, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.

Lī-bid'i-noūs, *a.* Lustful.

Lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

Lī'bra-ry, *a.* A collection of books; a place for books.

Lī'brāte, *v. t.* To balance.

Lī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of bal-

Li-če, *pl. of Louse.* [*ancing.*]

Lī'cense, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t.* To permit by legal warrant.

Lī-čēn'ti-ate (-shī-āt), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Lī-čēn'tiōūs (-sēn'shus), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.

Lī-čēn'tiōūs-ness, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.

Lī'chen (or lich'en), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

Lick (5), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.

Lick'er-ish, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.

Lī'e-or-ice, *n.* A plant, and its sweet, medicinal root.

Līd, *n.* A cover.

Līe (li), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (12) To utter falsehood to deceive. — *v. t.* [*imp. LAY; p. p. LAIN.*]

To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

Līē, *adv.* Willingly.

Līēge, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal; a lord or superior.


Lī'en (lī'en or lī'en), *n.* A legal claim.

Līeu (lū), *n.* Stead; place.

Līeu-tēn'an-čy (lu- or lef-), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

Lieu-tén'ant (lu- or lef-), *n.*
 A deputy; an officer next below a captain. [*Lieft.*]
 Liève, *adv.* Willingly. See Life (20), *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct.
 Life'-blood (-blüd), *n.* Blood necessary to life.
 Life'-boat, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c. [*guard.*]
 Life'-guárd, *n.* A body-guard.
 Life'less, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — *SYN.* Dull; inanimate; dead.
 Lift, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.
 Lig'a-ment, *n.* Any thing which ties or unites.
 Li-gá'tion, *n.* Act of binding.
 Lig'a-türe, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ffi*.
 Light (lit), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illustration; a candle, &c.; daylight. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy. — *v. t.* To illuminate; to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount.
 Light'en (lit'n), *v. i.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. t.* To make light; to alleviate.
 Light'er (lit'-), *n.* One who lights; a large open boat for unloading vessels.
 Light'-head'ed (lit'-), *a.* Delirious; volatile.
 Light'-heart'ed (lit'-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.
 Light'-hóse (lit'-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
 Light'-house (lit'-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.
 Light'ly (lit'-), *adv.* Nimble; with levity; easily.
 Light'-mind'ed (lit'-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.
 Light'ness (lit'-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.
 Light'ning (lit'-), *n.* A flash of electricity.

Lights (lits), *n. pl.* Lungs.
 Lig'me-óus, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood.
 Lig'num-vítæ, *n.* A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.
 Like, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to relish; to enjoy.
 Like'li-hóod, *n.* Probability.
 Like'ly, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.
 Lik'en, *v. t.* To represent as like; to compare.
 Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance.
 Like'wise, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.
 Lik'ing (ll), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.
 Lí'læ, *n.* A flowering shrub.
 Lí'l'i-pū'tian, *a.* Diminutive.
 Lí'l'y, *n.* A beautiful flower.
 Límb (lim), *n.* An extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge.
 Límb'er, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant.
 Líme, *n.* A calcareous earth.
 Límb'o (18), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.
 Líme'-kíln (-kíl), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [*stone.*]
 Líme'-stóne, *n.* A calcareous stone.
 Lím'it, *n.* A bound; border. — *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.
 Lím'it-á'tion, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction. [*infinite.*]
 Lím'it-less, *a.* Without limit;
 Límn (lím), *v. t.* To draw or paint. [*painter.*]
 Lím'ner, *n.* A portrait-painter.
 Límp, *v. i.* To walk lamely.
 Límp'et, *n.* A small shell-fish. [*ent.*]
 Límp'id, *a.* Pure; transparent.
 Límp'sy, *a.* Weak; flexible.
 Límp'h-pin, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axletree.
 Línd'en, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.
 Líne, *n.* A string or chord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; busi-

ness; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of. [*scant.*]
 Líne'-age, *n.* A race; descent.
 Líne'-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [*line.*]
 Líne'-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct line.
 Líne'-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature.
 Líne'-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.
 Lín'en, *a.* Made of flax or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp.
 Lín'en-drá'per, *n.* One who deals in linen.
 Lín'ger, *v. i.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.
 Lín'ger-ing, *a.* Slow; tardy.
 Lín'gual (ling'gwál), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.
 Lín'guist (ling'gwíst), *n.* One skilled in languages.
 Lín-guíst'ic, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.
 Lín'iment, *n.* A soft ointment. [*inner surface.*]
 Lín'ing, *n.* Covering of any thing.
 Línk, *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.
 Lín'stock, *n.* A cannoner's staff to hold a match.
 Lín'net, *n.* A small song-bird.
 Lín'seed, *n.* Seed of flax.
 Línt, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.
 Lín'tel, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.
 Lí'ón, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa.
 Lí'ón-ess, *n.* A female lion. 
 Líp, *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of any thing.
 Lípped (lípt), *a.* Having lips.
 Líq'ue-fáct'ion, *n.* Act of melting. [*liquefes.*]
 Líq'ue-fí'er, *n.* One who melts. [*liquefes.*]
 Líq'ue-fý (-we-), *v. t. or i.* To melt; to dissolve.
 Lí-qués'cent, *a.* Dissolving.

- Liq'uid (lik'wid), *a.* Flowing; fluid.—*n.* A flowing substance.
- Liq'uid-āte, *v. t.* To adjust; to pay. [liquidating.]
- Liq'uid-ā'tion, *n.* Act of li-
quid'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of
liq'uid-ness, } being liquid.
- Liq'uor (lik'ur), *n.* A liquid;
strong drink.
- Lisp, *v. t.* To sound *s* and *z* as
th; to speak imperfectly.—
n. A defective articula-
tion.
- List, *v. t.* To enroll for serv-
ice.—*v. i.* To hearken;
to attend to.—*n.* A roll;
a strip of cloth.
- List'el, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet; a
little square molding.
- List'en (lis'n), *v. i.* To hear
watchfully; to attend to.
- List'en-er (lis'n-), *n.* One
who listens.
- List'less, *a.* Heedless; care-
less; indifferent.
- Lit'a-ny, *n.* A solemn form
of supplication and prayer.
- Lit'er-al, *a.* Word for word.
- Lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* With strict
adherence to words.
- Lit'er-a-ry, *a.* Relating to
literature. [men.]
- Lit'er-ā'ti, *n. pl.* Literary
- Lit'er-a-tūre, *n.* Acquaint-
ance with books; literary
productions. [lead.]
- Lith'ar-gē, *n.* An oxide of
lithē, *a.* Easy to be bent;
pliant; flexible; limber.
- Lith'o-grāph, *n.* A print
from a drawing on stone.—
v. t. To print from a draw-
ing on stone.
- Li-thōg'ra-pher, *n.* One who
practices lithography.
- Lith'o-grāph'ic, *a.* Pertain-
ing to lithography.
- Li-thōg'ra-phy, *n.* The art
of printing on stone.
- Li-thōt'o-my, *n.* The opera-
tion of cutting for the
stone in the bladder.
- Lit'i-gant, *n.* One engaged
in a lawsuit. [a lawsuit.]
- Lit'i-gāte, *v.* To contend by
Lit'i-gā'tion, *n.* Contention
in law.
- Li-tig'ioūs (-tj'us), *a.* In-
clined to go to law.
- Lit'ter, *v. t.* To bring forth;
to strew with scraps.—*n.*
A carriage with a bed in it;
a brood of pigs; loose mat-
ter strewed about.
- Lit'tle, *a.* Small; not much.
—*n.* A small quantity,
amount, or space, &c.—
adv. In a small degree.
- Lit'tle-ness, *n.* Smallness;
meanness.
- Lit-tūr'gic-al, *a.* Pertaining
to a liturgy.
- Lit'tur-gy, *n.* A formulary
of prayers; a ritual.
- Live (liv), *v. i.* To have life;
to pass one's time; to abide;
to dwell; to last; to feed.
- Live, *a.* Having life; active.
- Live'li-hōōd, *n.* Means of
living.
- Live'li-ness, *n.* Sprightliness.
- Live'long, *a.* Long in passing.
- Live'ly, *a.* Living; brisk.—
adv. In a brisk manner.
- Liv'er, *n.* One who lives; an
organ which secretes bile.
- Liv'er-y, *n.* A giving of pos-
session; peculiar dress of
servants.
- Lives, *n. pl.* of *Life*.
- Live's-tōck, *n.* Cattle;
horses, &c. [bruise.]
- Liv'id, *a.* Discolored by a
Liv'ing, *n.* Subsistence; sup-
port; beneficence.
- Liz'ard, *n.* A
kind of reptile.
- Lōad, *interj.* Look!
see! behold!
- Lōad, *n.* That
which is car-
ried; weight; encumbrance.
v. t. [*imp.* LOADED; *p. p.*
LOADED, LOADEN.] To
burden; to freight; to
charge.
- Lōad'stār, *n.* The pole-star.
- Lōad'stōne, *n.* An ore of
iron; a native magnet.
- Lōaf (20), *n.* A quantity or
mass of bread.
- Lōaf'er, *n.* A low idler.
- Lōam, *n.* A rich, friable soil.
- Lōam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or
like, loam.
- Lōan, *n.* Act of lending; the
thing lent.—*v. t.* To lend.
- Lōath. See *Loth*.
- Lōathe, *v. t.* To hate; to be
disgusted by. [gust.]
- Lōath'sōme, *a.* Exciting dis-
like, *n. pl.* of *Loaf*.
- Lōb, *v. t.* To let fall heavily.
- Lōb'by, *n.* An anteroom; a
small hall or waiting room.
- Lōbe, *n.* A roundish part, as
of the lungs, and of the ear.
- Lōb'ster, *n.* A crustaceous
fish. [place.]
- Lō'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a
Lo-cāl'i-ty, *n.* Existence in
a place; situation; place.
- Lō'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect
to place; in place. [set.]
- Lō'cāte, *v. t.* To place or
Lo-cā'tion, *n.* The act of
placing; position.
- Lōch (lōk), *n.* A lake; a bay
or arm of the sea.
- Lōck, *n.* Fastening for a door,
&c.; part of a gun; tuft of
hair; works to confine water
in a canal.—*v. t.* To fasten
with a lock; to embrace
closely.
- Lōck'age, *n.* Materials for
canal locks; toll for passing
a lock.
- Lōck'er, *n.* A drawer or close
place fastened by a lock.
- Lōck'et, *n.* A catch; a small
ornamental picture-case.
- Lōck'-smith, *n.* A maker of
locks.
- Lō'eo-mō'tion, *n.* Act of
moving from place to place.
- Lō'eo-mō'tive, *a.* Having
power to change place.—*n.*
A steam engine on wheels.
- Lō'eust, *n.* A jumping insect,
like the grasshopper; a tree.
- Lōde, *n.* A metallic or other
vein; a cut or reach of
water
- Lōd-gē, *n.* A small house, an
association.—*v. t.* or *i.* To
rest at night.
- Lōd-g'er, *n.* One who lodges.
- Lōd-g'ing, *n.* A place of rest.
- Lōd-g'ment (10), *n.* Act of
lodging; position secured by
assailants.
- Lōft, *n.* An elevated floor.



Lizard.

Löft'i-ly, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.
 Löft'i-ness, *n.* Altitude; haughtiness; pride.
 Löft'y, *a.* Elevated; high; proud; stately.
 Lög, *n.* A bulky piece of wood; apparatus to measure the rate of a ship's motion.
 Lög'a-rith'mic, } *a.* Per-
 Lög'a-rith'mic-al, } taining to logarithms.
 Lög'a-rithm, *n.* An auxiliary number to abridge mathematical calculations.
 Lög'b-öök, *n.* Register of a ship's way.
 Lög'ger-head, *n.* A dunce.
 Lög'ic (5), *n.* Art of reasoning. [*logic.*]
 Lög'ic-al, *a.* According to logic.
 Lög'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.
 Lo-gi'cian (-jish'an), *n.* A person versed in logic.
 Lo-göm'a-eh-y, *n.* A war of words. [*in dyeing.*]
 Lög'wöod, *n.* A wood used Loin, *n.* Part of an animal just above the hip; reins.
 Loi'ter, *v. i.* To linger on the way.—*SYN.* To lag; linger; saunter.
 Löll (1), *v. i.* To lie at ease.—*v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.
 Löne, *a.* Single; solitary.
 Löne'li-ness, *n.* Solitude; want of company.
 Löne'ly, *a.* Solitary; retired.
 Löne'söme, *a.* Secluded from society; wanting company.
 Löng, *a.* Extended; protracted; tedious.—*adv.* To a great extent.—*v. i.* To desire earnestly.
 Lönge (lünj), *n.* A thrust.
 Lon-gäv'i-ty, *n.* Length of life. [*sire; eager wish.*]
 Löng'ing, *n.* An earnest desire.
 Löng'i-tüde, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.
 Löng'i-tü'di-nal, *a.* Being in the direction of the length.
 Löng-süf'fer-ing, *n.* Patience. [*prolix.*]
 Löng-wind'ed, *a.* Tedious;

Löo, *n.* A game at cards.
 Löök, *v. i.* To behold; to appear; to search; to watch.—*n.* Cast of countenance; appearance; view.
 Löök'ing-gläss, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.
 Lööm, *n.* A weaver's frame.—*v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a distant object.
 Löön, *n.* A simple fellow; a kind of bird. [*or string.*]
 Lööp, *n.* A noose in a rope
 Lööp'h-höle, *n.* A small opening in a wall; means of escape.
 Lööse, *v. t.* To untie; to release; to open.—*v. i.* To set sail.—*a.* Unbound; wanton. [*wantonly.*]
 Lööse'ly, *adv.* Negligently;
 Löös'en (loos'n), *v. t.* To make loose; to relax. [*flux.*]
 Löös'ness, *n.* Freedom;
 Löp, *v. t.* To cut short.
 Lo-quä'ciöus, *a.* Addicted to talking; talkative. [*ness.*]
 Lo-quäc'i-ty, *n.* Talkative-
 Lörd, *n.* A master; ruler; nobleman; God.—*v. i.* To domineer; to rule despotically.
 Lörd'li-ness, *n.* Haughtiness.
 Lörd'ling, *n.* A petty lord.
 Lörd'ly, *a.* Proud; haughty.
 Lörd'ship, *n.* Dominion; a title given to a lord.
 Löre, *n.* Learning; knowledge; erudition.
 Lorgnette (lor-n'yét'), *n.* An opera-glass.
 Löse (lööz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOST.] To suffer loss; to miss; to let slip.—*v. i.* Not to win; to incur a forfeit.
 Löss, *n.* Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.
 Löst, *imp. & p. p.* of Lose.
 Löt, *n.* Hazard; fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field.—*v. t.* To allot; to share.
 Löth, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant. [*wash.*]
 Lö'tion, *n.* A medicinal

Löt'ter-y, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.
 Loud, *a.* Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [*orously.*]
 Loud'ly, *adv.* Noisily; clamorously.
 Löugh (lök), *n.* A lake.
 Lounge, *v. i.* To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loll.
 Loung'er, *n.* An idle person.
 Louise (21), *n.* An insect.
 Lout, *n.* An awkward person. [*of love.*]
 Löv'a-ble (11), *a.* Deserving
 Löv'age, *n.* An aromatic plant.
 Löve (löv), *v. t.* To regard with affection.—*n.* An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing.—*SYN.* Attachment; fondness.
 Löve'-fäest, *n.* A religious festival.
 Löve'-knöt (löv'nöt), *n.* A knot emblematical of love.
 Löve'-lät'ter, *n.* A letter of courtship.
 Löve'li-ness, *n.* Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty. [*amiable.*]
 Löve'ly, *a.* Worthy of love;
 Löv'er, *n.* One who loves.
 Löve'-sick, *a.* Languishing through love.
 Löve'-söng, *n.* A song expressing love. [*or kindness.*]
 Löv'ing, *a.* Expressing love
 Löv'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.
 Löw, *a.* Deep; not high; humble; poor; cheap; mean.—*adv.* With a low voice; cheaply.—*v. i.* To bellow as an ox.
 Löw'-bröd, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.
 Löw'er (lö'er), *v. t.* or *i.* To let down; to sink.
 Löw'er (lou'er), *v. t.* To appear dark; to threaten.
 Löw'er-möst, *a.* Lowest; deepest.
 Löw'er-y (lou'er-y), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.
 Löw'land, *n.* Land low and flat; a low, level country.
 Löw'li-ness, *n.* State of being low or lowly; humility.
 Löw'ly, *a.* Humble; meek;

- mean. — *adv.* Humbly ; meekly.
- Lōw'ness, *n.* Depression.
- Lōw-spir'it-ed, *a.* Dejected.
- Lōw'-wineg, *n. pl.* The first row of the still.
- Loy'al, *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or to a friend.
- Loy'al-ly, *adv.* With fidelity.
- Loy'al-ty, *n.* Fidelity.
- Lōz'enge, *n.* A rhomb ; a diamond-shaped figure ; a small cake of sugar.
- Lūb'ber, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow ; a gawky.
- Lūb'ber-ly, *a.* Bulky ; lazy ; awkward.
- Lū'bri-cāte, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.
- Lu-bric'i-ty, *n.* Smoothness.
- Lū'bri-coūs, *a.* Slippery.
- Lū'cid, *a.* Clear ; shining ; transparent.
- Lū'cid-ness, *n.* Clearness ; transparency.
- Lū'ci-fer, *n.* The planet Venus when morning star ; Satan.
- Lūck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.
- Lūck (5), *n.* Chance ; accident ; fortune ; fate.
- Lūck'i-ly, *adv.* By good chance ; fortunately.
- Lūck'y, *a.* Fortunate ; favored by luck.
- Lū'era-tive, *a.* Profitable ; gainful.
- Lū'ere (lū'ker, 29), *n.* Profit ;
- Lū'eu-brāte, *v. i.* To study by candle light or a lamp.
- Lū'eu-brā'tion, *n.* Nocturnal study.
- Lū'eu-lent, *a.* Clear ; bright ; evident.
- Lū'di-erous, *a.* Exciting laughter. — *SYN.* Laughable ; ridiculous.
- Lū'di-erous-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.
- Lūff (1), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind.
- Lūg, *v. t.* To carry with labor. — *n.* A heavy load ; a kind of sail.
- Lūg'gage, *n.* A traveler's trunks, &c.
- Lu-gū'bri-oūs, *a.* Mournful. [warm ; indifferent.
- Lūke'warm, *a.* Moderately
- Lūke'warm-ness, *n.* Want of zeal ; indifference.
- Lūll (1), *v. t. or i.* To put to rest ; to quiet ; to subside.
- Lūll'a-bŷ, *n.* A song to quiet infants.
- Lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the small of the back. [the loins.
- Lūm'bar, *a.* Pertaining to
- Lūm'ber, *n.* Things useless and cumbrous ; sawed timber. — *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.
- Lūm'ber-rōom, *n.* A place for useless things.
- Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* Any body that gives light.
- Lū'mi-noūs, *a.* Shining ; bright ; light ; clear.
- Lūmp, *n.* A small, shapeless mass. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass ; to take in the gross.
- Lūmp'ish, *a.* Bulky ; stupid.
- Lūmp'y, *a.* Full of lumps.
- Lū'nā-cy, *n.* Mental derangement ; madness in general.
- Lū'nar, } Pertaining to
- Lū'nā-ry, } the moon.
- Lu-nā'ri-an, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
- Lū'nā-tic, *a.* Affected with lunacy. — *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.
- Lu-nā'tion, *n.* Revolution of the moon about the earth.
- Lūnch, *n.* Food taken between breakfast and dinner ; an eating-house.
- Lūnch'eon (-un), *n.* Food taken between any meals.
- Lu-nette', *n.* A detached bastion.
- Lūng, *n.* Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.
- Lūnge, *n.* A sudden thrust.
- Lū'nū-lar, } *a.* Shaped like
- Lū'nū-late, } a new moon.
- Lū'pipe, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
- Lūrch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship ; deserted condition. —
- v. i.* To roll to one side ; to dodge ; to play tricks.
- Lūre, *n.* That which allures. — *v. t.* To entice ; to attract.
- Lū'rid, *a.* Gloomy ; dismal.
- Lūrk, *v. t.* To lie close or out of sight. [place.
- Lūrk'ing-plāce, *n.* A hiding-
- Lūs'ciōus (lūsh'us), *a.* Sweet or rich, so as to cloy.
- Lūst, *n.* Carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly or improperly.
- Lūs'ter (29), *n.* Brightness ;
- Lūs'tre } a kind of lamp.
- Lūs't'ful, *a.* Having irregular or evil desires. [ly.
- Lūs't'i-ly, *adv.* Stoutly ; bold-
- Lūs't'ral, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification.
- Lūs't'rāte, *v. t.* To purify.
- Lus-trā'tion, *n.* Purification.
- Lūs't'ring, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.
- Lūs'troūs, *a.* Bright ; shining ; luminous.
- Lūs't'y, *a.* Able of body ; full of vigor ; hearty ; robust.
- Lūte, *n.* Instrument of music ; a composition resembling clay.
- Lūte'string, *n.* String of a lute ; a plain, stout kind of silk.
- Lū'ther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther. [dow.
- Lū'thern, *n.* A dormer-window.
- Lūx'āte, *v. t.* To dislocate.
- Lux-ā'tion, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.
- Lux-ū'ri-ānce (lugz-yŷ' or luks-yŷ'-), *n.* Rank or vigorous growth ; exuberance.
- Lux-ū'ri-ant (lugz-yŷ' or luks-yŷ'-), *a.* Exuberant in growth.
- Lux-ū'ri-āte (lugz-yŷ' or luks-yŷ'-), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly ; to live luxuriously ; to delight exceedingly.
- Lux-ū'ri-oūs (lugz-yŷ' or luks-yŷ'-), *a.* Given to luxury ; voluptuous.
- Lux-ū'ri-oūs-ly (lugz- or luks-), *adv.* Voluptuously ; exuberantly.



Lute.

Lūx'u-ry (lūk'/shy-rŷ), *n.* Excess in eating, or dress, &c. — **SYN.** Voluptuousness; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.
Ly-çē'um, *n.* An association for literary improvement, or the place where it meets; a seminary.

Lŷe, *n.* A solution of alkaline salt.
Lŷmph, *n.* A certain colorless animal fluid.
Lŷm-phāt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to lymph. — *n.* A vein-like vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

Lŷnx, *n.* A wild animal, much like a cat.
Lŷre, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
Lŷr'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to a lyre. — *n.* A song.
Lŷr'ie-al, }



M.

MAC-ĀD'AM-ĪZE, *v. t.* To form or cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

Māc'a-rō'nī, *n.* A food made of paste; a fop; an exquisite.

Māc'a-rōn'ie, *n.* Relating to, or like, a macaroni.

Māc'ea-boy, *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.

Ma-çaw', *n.* A bird allied to the parrots.

Māçe, *n.* An ensign of authority; a kind of spice.

Māç'er-āte, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep till very soft.

Māç'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of making lean, or of steeping till very soft. [to plot.]

Māç'h'i-nāte, *v. t.* To plan; to scheme.

Māç'h'i-nā'tion, *n.* A hostile or treacherous scheme. — **SYN.** Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue.

Ma-çhīn'e ('-sheen'), *n.* An engine; a piece of mechanism.

Ma-çhīn'er-y, *n.* Works of a machine; machines collectively. [of machines.]

Ma-çhīn'ist, *n.* A constructor.

Mack'er-el, *n.* A sea-fish much used for food.

Mā'cro-cōsm, or **Mā'cro-cōsm**, *n.* The universe.

Mād, *a.* Disordered; crazy; enraged; angry.

Mād'am, *n.* A form of address to a lady.

Mād'eap, *n.* A rash, hot-headed fellow. [come bad.]

Mād'den, *v.* To make or become.
Mād'der, *n.* A plant used for dyeing red.

Māde, *imp. & p. p.* of *Make*.

Ma-dēi'rā (or **dā'rā**), *n.* A wine made in Madeira.

Mād'house, *n.* A house where crazy persons are confined.

Mād'ly, *adv.* In a mad way.

Mād'man, *n.* An insane man.

Mād'ness, *n.* State of being mad; extreme folly.

Ma-dōn'nā, *n.* The Virgin Mary or her picture. [corals.]

Mād're-pore, *n.* A genus of

Mād'ri-gal, *n.* An elaborate vocal composition in parts.

Mag-a-zine ('-zeen'), *n.* A storehouse; a pamphlet periodically published.

Māg'got, *n.* A worm from which a fly is produced.

Māg'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical.

Mā'gī, *n. pl.* Eastern philosophers.

Mā'gī-an, *n.* An Eastern philosopher or sage.

Māg'ie (5), *n.* A dealing with spirits; enchantment; sorcery; witchcraft.

Māg'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to
Māg'ie-al, } or produced by, magic.

Ma-çī'cian (-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic.

Māg'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Lofty; authoritative; imperious.

Māg'is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With the air of a master.

Māg'is-tra-çy, *n.* Office of a magistrate; a body of magistrates.

Māg'is-trāte, *n.* One invested with power as a public civil officer.

Māg'nā Çhār'tā (kār'-). The great charter of English rights.

Māg'na-nīm'i-ty, *n.* Greatness of mind; generosity.

Mag-nān'i-mōus, *a.* Great in mind; of lofty spirit.

Mag-nān'i-mōus-ly, *adv.* Nobly; bravely.

Māg'nāte, *n.* A man of note or distinction.

Māg'net, *n.* The loadstone, an ore which attracts iron.

Mag-nēt'ie, } *a.* Having
Mag-nēt'ie-al, } the properties of the magnet; attractive.

Māg'net-ism, *n.* Properties of the magnet; attraction.

Māg'net-ize, *v. t. or i.* To give or receive the properties of the magnet; to influence or be influenced.

Mag-nif'ie, *a.* Great; noble.

Mag-nif'ie-çence, *n.* Grandeur.

Mag-nif'ie-çent, *a.* Splendid; grand; imposing.

Mag-nif'ie-çent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Māg'ni-f'ier (13), *n.* One

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; çäre, çär, äsk, all, what; çre, vçil, tçrm; pique, firm;

who, or that which, magnifies. — *g*. [great.]
Măg'ni-fy, *v. t.* To make
Mag-ni'o-quence, *n.* High-sounding language.
Mag-ni'l'o-quent, *a.* Bombastic.
Măg'ni-tude, *n.* Greatness of size or importance. — *SYN.* Largeness; bulk.
Mag-nô/li-â, *n.* A tree having large, fragrant flowers.
Măg'pie, *n.* A bird allied to the crow.
Ma-hôg'a-ny, *n.* A hard wood of a reddish-brown color.
Ma-hôm'e-tan. See *Mohammedan*.
Măid, *n.* A young, unmarried woman.
Măid'en, *n.* A young, unmarried woman; a virgin. — *a.* Fresh; pure; virgin.
Măid'en-hâir, *n.* A plant having slender stalks.
Măid'en-ly, *a.* Modest.
Măid'-sêrv'ant, *n.* A servant-girl.
Măil, *n.* A coat of steel; armor; a bag for conveying letters. — *v. t.* (18) To put in the mail; to post; to arm.
Măil'-eôach, *n.* A coach that conveys a mail. [mutilate.]
Măim, *v. t.* To disable; to maim, *n.* Chief; principal. — *n.* Strength; chief part; the ocean; continent.
Măin'-lând, *n.* A continent.
Măin'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; principally; greatly. [a vessel.]
Măin'măst, *n.* Chief mast in **Măin'săil**, *n.* Principal sail.
Main-tăin', *v. t.* To keep; to preserve; to support with food; to uphold.
Măin'te-nance, *n.* Support.
Măize, *n.* Indian corn.
Ma-jês'tic, } *a.* Stately;
Ma-jês'tic-al, } august.
Măj'es-ty, *n.* Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a king or queen.
Măj'or, *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* A military officer next above a captain.
Măj'or-dô'mo, *n.* A steward.
Ma-jôr'i-ty, *n.* The greater

number; fullage; rank of a major.
Ma-ike, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to cause to be; to gain. — *v. i.* To tend; to contribute; to increase. — *n.* Form; structure. [or creates.]
Măk'er, *n.* One who forms
Măl'a-chite, *n.* A beautiful ore of copper, usually green.
Măl'ad-min'is-tră'tion, *n.* Bad management of affairs.
Măl'a-dy, *n.* Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
Măl'a-pêrt, *a.* Bold; saucy.
Ma-lê'ri-â, *n.* Noxious exhalation. [tentet.]
Măl'con-tênt', *a.* Discontented.
Măle, *a.* Belonging to the male sex. — *n.* One of the sex that begets young.
Măl'e-dic'tion, *n.* A curse.
Măl'e-făc'tor, *n.* One guilty of a crime; a felon; a convict.
Ma-lêv'o-lence, *n.* Ill-will.
Ma-lêv'o-lent, *a.* Ill-disposed.
Mal-fêa'sance, *n.* Evil doing.
Măl'ice, *n.* Unprovoked spite.
Ma-li'cious (-lish/us), *a.* Ill-disposed.
Ma-li'cious-ly (-lish/us-), *adv.* With malice.
Ma-lign' (-lin'), *v. t.* To traduce; to slander; to vilify. — *a.* Malicious.
Ma-lig'nan-cy, *n.* Malice; malevolence; virulence.
Ma-lig'nant, *a.* Malicious; dangerous to life.
Ma-lig'ni-ty, *n.* Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.
Măl'i-son (-zn), *n.* Curse.
Măll (l), *n.* A kind of hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
Măll (măl), *n.* A public walk.
Măl'le-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.
Măl'le-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended by beating.
Măl'let, *n.* A kind of wooden hammer.
Măl'lôw, *n.* A plant.

Mălm'sey (măm/zŷ'), *n.* A sort of grape and wine.
Mal-prăe'tice, *n.* Professional misconduct of a physician.
Mălt, *n.* Grain steeped and dried for use in brewing. — *v. i.* To become malt.
Mal-trêat', *v. t.* To treat ill.
Mal-trêat'ment, *n.* Ill-treatment; abuse. [duct.]
Măl'ver-să'tion, *n.* Evil conduct.
Măm-mă', *n.* Mother; a word used by children.
Măm'mal, *n.* An animal that suckles its young.
Măm-mi'f'er-ôus, *a.* Nourishing by breasts.
Măm'mil-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the breasts. [wealth.]
Măm'mon, *n.* Riches;
Măm'moth, *n.* A huge quadruped now extinct.
Măn (21), *n.* The human race; an adult male. — *v. t.* To furnish with men.
Măn'a-cle, *v. t.* To shackle the hands of.
Măn'a-cles, *n. pl.* Shackles for the hands; handcuffs.
Măn'age, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to husband. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.
Măn'age-a-ble (1), *a.* Capable of being managed.
Măn'age-ment, *n.* Conduct.
Măn'a-ger, *n.* A conductor; an economist. [writ.]
Man-dă'mus, *n.* A kind of
Măn'da-rin, *n.* A Chinese public officer. [command.]
Măn'date, *n.* An official
Măn'da-to-ry, *a.* Containing a command. [lower jaw.]
Măn'di-ble, *n.* The jaw or
Măn'drel, *n.* A turner's instrument.
Măne (18), *n.* Long hair on the neck of a beast.
Ma-nege' (ma-năzh'), *n.* Art of horsemanship. [souls.]
Măn'eg, *n. pl.* Departed
Ma-neu'ver } (29), *n.* Evolu-
Ma-neu'ver } tion; stratagem. — *v. t.* To manage with address. [stout.]
Măn'ful, *a.* Bold; brave;
Măn'ful-ly, *adv.* Like a man.

sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf, tôô, tôôk; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

- Măn'ga-nêse'**, *n.* A very hard and refractory metal.
- Măn'ge**, *n.* The itch on cattle.
- Măn'gel-wür'zel**, *n.* A plant of the beet kind.
- Măn'ger**, *n.* An eating-trough for cattle.
- Măn'gle**, *v. t.* To cut roughly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen.—*n.* A calender for smoothing linen.
- Măn'go** (18), *n.* A pickled muskmelon. [tree.]
- Măn'gröve**, *n.* A tropical Măn'gy, *a.* Scabby, as a beast.
- Măn'hööd**, *n.* Adult years in Măn'ni-à, *n.* Madness. [men.]
- Măn'ni-äe** (5), *n.* A madman.
- Ma-ni'ae-al**, *a.* Raving; mad.
- Măn'i-fest**, *a.* Not concealed, obscure, or difficult.—**SYN.** Clear; plain; obvious.—*v. t.* To make known.—*n.* An invoice of a cargo.
- Măn-i'fes-tä'tion**, *a.* Exhibition; display; revelation.
- Măn'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.
- Măn'i-fës'to**, *n.* (*pl.* Măn'i-ies'töes, 18.) A public declaration.
- Măn'i-föld**, *a.* Many; diverse.
- Măn'i-kîn**, *n.* A dwarf; a model of a man.
- Măn'i-öe**, *n.* The plant from which tapioca is made.
- Ma-nip'u-läte**, *v. t.* To treat or labor with the hands.
- Ma-nip'u-lä'tion**, *n.* Manual operation. [race.]
- Man-kind'**, *n.* The human
- Măn'li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being manly.
- Măn'ly**, *a.* Having the attributes of a man; brave.
- Măn'nä**, *n.* A sweetish secretion from many trees.
- Măn'ner**, *n.* Form; way; mode; air or mien.—*pl.* deportment.
- Măn'ner-ism**, *n.* Studied uniformity of manner.
- Măn'ner-ly**, *a.* Civil; decent.
- Ma-nœu'vere** (ma-nü'ver). See *Manœver*. [sel.]
- Măn'-of-war'**, *n.* A war vessel.
- Măn'or**, *n.* A lord's estate in lands.
- Ma-nö'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
- Mănse**, *a.* A parsonage-house; a farm. [ing-house.]
- Măn'sion**, *n.* A large dwelling.
- Măn'slaugh-ter** (-slaw-), *n.* The killing of a person in passion, without malice.
- Măn'tel**, *n.* The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [worn by women.]
- Măn'te-lët'**, *n.* A small cloak.
- Man-til'lä** (18), *n.* A light covering to throw over a lady's dress.
- Măn'tle**, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover.—*v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to suffuse.
- Măn'tu-ä** (*or* măn'tu), *n.* A woman's gown.
- Măn'tya-mäk'er** (măn'tu-), *n.* A dress-maker.
- Măn'u-al**, *a.* Performed by the hand.—*n.* A small book.
- Măn'u-fäc'to-ry**, *n.* A place where goods are made.
- Măn'u-fäc'türe**, *n.* Any thing made by the hand or by machinery.—*v. t.* To form by the hand or by art into forms convenient for use. [who manufactures.]
- Măn'u-fäc'tür-er**, *n.* One
- Măn'u-mis'sion** (-mish'un), *Act of freeing slaves.*
- Măn'u-mit'**, *v. t.* To release from slavery.
- Ma-nüre'**, *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land.—*v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to. [ing done by hand.]
- Măn'u-script**, *n.* Any writing.
- Ma'ny** (mën'y), *a.* Numerous.—*n.* A great number.
- Mäp'n**, *a.* A delineation of the earth or any part of it.—*v. t.* To draw or delineate.
- Mä'ple**, *n.* A certain tree.
- Mär** (7), *v. t.* To hurt; to impair.
- Mär'a-näth'ä**, *or* Mär'a-nä'thä, *n.* A curse.
- Ma-räg'mus**, *n.* A wasting of flesh without fever.
- Ma-raud'**, *v. i.* To rove for plunder.
- Ma-raud'er**, *n.* A plunderer.
- Mär'ble**, *n.* A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it.—*v. t.* To vein or variegate like marble.
- Märch**, *n.* The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession.—*v. i.* To move in military order. [confines.]
- Märch'es**, *n. pl.* Borders;
- Märch'ion-ess** (mär'shun-), *n.* The wife of a marquis.
- Märe**, *n.* Female of the horse.
- Mär'gin**, *n.* An edge; border.
- Mär'gin-al**, *a.* Placed in the margin.
- Mär'i-göld**, *n.* A plant having a yellow flower.
- Ma-rine'**, *a.* Pertaining to the sea.—*n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping.
- Mär'i-ner**, *n.* A seaman; a sailor. [husband.]
- Mär'i-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to a Mär'i-time, *a.* Pertaining to the sea; marine; nautical.
- Mär'jo-ram**, *n.* A plant.
- Märk**, *n.* A coin; a token; indication; note.—*v. t.* To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.
- Märk'et**, *n.* A place or time of sale; emporium.—*v. i.* (8) To deal in market.
- Märk-et-a-ble**, *a.* Fit for market or sale.
- Märks'man** (21), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.
- Märl**, *n.* A species of earth.
- Märl'y**, *a.* Consisting in, like, or abounding with, marl. [two strands.]
- Mär'line**, *n.* A small line of
- Mär'ma-läde**, *n.* A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.
- Mar-mö're-an**, *a.* Pertaining to marble. [monkey.]
- Mär'mo-gët'**, *n.* A kind of
- Ma-röön'**, *n.* A free black on the West India mountains.
- Märque** (märk), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy. [field-tent.]
- Mar-quee'** (-kë'), *n.* A large
- Mär'quet-ry** (-ket-), *n.* In-laid work of shells, &c.

Mär'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.

Mär'quis-a-ble (11), *a.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Mär'riage (mär'rij), *n.* State or condition of being married.—*SYN.* Matrimony.

Mär'riage-a-ble (11), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.

Mär'rōw, *n.* A soft substance in bopes; essence of a thing.

Mär'rōw-fāt, *n.* A large, delicious pea.

Mär'ry, *v.* To join or be joined in wedlock.

Märsh (18), *n.* Low, wet ground.

Mär'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions; &c.—*v. t.* (8) To arrange in due order.

Märsh'y, *a.* Wet; boggy.

Märt, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.

Mär'ten, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; a martin.

Mär'tial, *a.* Warlike; bold.

Mär'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [ciplinarian.]

Mär'ti-nēt, *n.* A strict discipline.

Mär'tin-mas (17), *n.* Festival of St. Martin, Nov. 11.

Mär'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.

Märt'let, *n.* A martin.

Mär'tyr, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth.—*v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.]

Mär'tyr-dōm, *n.* The death

Mär'tyr-ōl'o-gist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

Mär'tyr-ōl'o-gy, *n.* History of martyrs.

Mär'vel (8), *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder.—*n.* A wonder; a prodigy.

Mär'vel-oūs, *a.* Wonderful.

Mäs'u-line, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.

Māsh, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water.—*v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.

Māsk, *n.* A cover for the face.—*v. t.* To disguise.

Mās'lin, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.

Mās'son (mā'sn), *n.* An artificer in bricks and stone.

Ma-sōn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

Mā'son-ry, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Mās'quer-āde' (-ker-), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise.—*v. i.* To assemble in masks.

Māss (2), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

Mās'sa-ere (-ker, 29), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter.—*v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty.

Māss'i-ness, } *n.* Bulk;

Māss'ive-ness, } ponderousness.

Māss'ive, } *a.* Bulky; heavy;

Māss'y, } ponderous.

Māst, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.

Mās'ter, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a teacher; a chief.—*v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Mās'ter-kēy (-kē), *n.* A key that opens many locks.

Mās'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.

Mās'ter-piēce, *n.* A capital performance.

Mās'ter-y, *n.* Superiority.—*SYN.* Rule; dominion.

Mās'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To chew.

Mās'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of chewing.

Mās'tie, *n.* A resin from a tree.

Mās'tiff, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Mās'to-don, *n.* Mastiff.

An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.

Māt, *n.* A texture of rushes, husks, straw, &c.—*v. t.* To weave into a mat; to twist together.

Mātch (18), *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; something to take fire.—*v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry.

Mātch'less, *a.* Having no equal; peerless; unequaled.

Mātch'lōck, *n.* A musket fired by means of a match.

Māte, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel.—*v. t.* To match; to compete with.

Ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of matter; bodily; of consequence; weighty.—*n.* Substance of which any thing is made. [of materialists.]

Ma-tē'ri-al-īsm, *n.* Doctrine

Ma-tē'ri-al-īst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-tē'ri-āl'i-ty, *n.* Material existence.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a state of matter; essentially.

Ma-tēr'ial, *a.* Motherly.

Ma-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Character, or relation, of a mother.

Māth'e-māt'ic, } *a.* Relat-

Māth'e-māt'ic-al, } ing or according to mathematics.

Māth'e-māt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By mathematics.

Māth'e-ma-ti'cian (-tish'-an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Māth'e-māt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.

Māt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.

Māt'ing, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service. [vessel.]

Māt'rass, *n.* A chemical

Māt'rice, or **Māt'rice**, *n.* A mold for castings. [mold.]

Māt'rix, *n.* The womb;

Māt'ri-cide, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.

Ma-trie'u-lāte, *v. t.* To admit to membership, as in a college.

Ma-trie'u-late, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.

Ma-trie'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.

Māt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.

Māt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.

Mā'tron, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.

- Māt'ron-al, or Mā'tron-al, } *a.* Grave; motherly.
 Mā'tron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.
- Māt'ter, *n.* Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair. — *v. i.* To be of importance.
- Māt'ting, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.
- Māt'tock (5), *n.* A kind of pick-ax.
- Māt'tress, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, husks, or the like.
- Māt'u-rāte, *v.* To ripen.
- Māt'u-rē'tion, *n.* A ripening.
- Ma-tū're', *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.
- Ma-tū're'ly, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.
- Ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.
- Maud'lin, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.
- Maul, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.
- Māund'er, or Maund'er, *v. i.* To mutter; to beg.
- Māu'so-lē'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
- Mā'vis, *n.* The thrush or song-thrush.
- Māw, *n.* Stomach of a beast.
- Māwk'ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.
- Māx'il-lar, } *a.* Pertaining
 Māx'il-la-ry, } ing to the jaw.
- Māx'im, *n.* An established principle; an axiom.
- Māx'i-mum, *n.* The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
- Māy, *n.* The fifth month of the year. — *v. aux.* [*imp.* MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.
- Māy'-dāy, *n.* The first day of May.
- Māy'or (*colloq.* mār), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough.
- Māy'or-al-ty (*colloq.* mār'al-ty), *n.* Office of a mayor.
- Māy'or-ess (*colloq.* mār'es), *n.* Wife of a mayor.
- Māz'a-rine', *n.* A deep blue color. [black cherry.]
- Māz'ard, *n.* A kind of small, Māze (18), *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment. — *v. t.* To bewilder.
- Mā'zy, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings. [*of I.* Mē, *pron.* Objective case]
- Mēad, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow. [grass land.]
- Mēad'ōw, *n.* Low or level
- Mēa'ger (29), *a.* Lean; Mēa'gre } thin; poor.
- Mēal, *n.* Grain ground to powder; food taken at once.
- Mēal'y, *a.* Resembling meal.
- Mēan, *a.* Low; base; average. — *n.* A middle point; place, rate, or degree.
- Mēans, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
- Mēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signify.
- Mē-ān'der, *n.* A winding course. — *v. i.* (8) To run in windings.
- Mēan'ing, *n.* Intention; signification. [nity.]
- Mēan'ly, *adv.* Without dig-
- Mēan'ness, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
- Mēant, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Mean*.
- Mēan'time, } *adv.* In the
 Mēan'while, } intervening time. [measles.]
- Mēa'sly, *a.* Infected with
- Mēa'glēs (mē'zlx), *n.* An eruptive disease.
- Mēa's'ur-a-ble (mēzh'ur-), *a.* Capable of being measured.
- Mēa's'ure (mēzh'ur), *n.* That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of.
- Mēa's'ure-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; dimensions.
- Mēat, *n.* Flesh for food; food in general.
- Me-chān'ie, *n.* An artisan.
- Me-chān'ie, } *a.* Per-
 Me-chān'ie-al, } taining
 to machines; acting by physical power.
- Me-chān'ie-al-ly, *adv.* By physical force or power.
- Mēch'a-ni'cian (n-ish'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
- Me-chān'ies, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.
- Mēch'an-ism, *n.* Structure or parts of a machine.
- Mēch'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in machines. [device.]
- Mēd'al, *n.* A coin with a
- Mēd'al-ist } (8), *n.* One
 Mēd'al-list } skilled in medals.
- Me-dāl'ion (-yun), *n.* A large medal; a circular tablet on which figures are embossed. [to interfere.]
- Mēd'die, *v. i.* To interpose;
- Mēd'dler, *n.* A busybody.
- Mēd'dle-sōme, *a.* Apt to meddle. [the middle ages.]
- Mē'di-æ'val, *a.* Relating to
- Mē'di-al, *a.* Noting average.
- Mē'di-āte, *v. i.* To interpose.
- Mē'di-ate, *a.* Middle.
- Mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* By a secondary cause.
- Mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* Agency between parties. — SYN. Interposition; intercession.
- Mē'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor.
- Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator or to mediation.
- Mēd'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing. [fical manner.]
- Mēd'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical
- Mēd'i-ea-ment, *n.* A healing application; medicine.
- Mēd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To tincture with medicines.
- Me-dic'i-nal, *a.* Healing; curative. [medicine.]
- Me-dic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By
- Mēd'i-çine, *n.* Any thing that cures; a remedy.
- Mē'di-ōe'ri-ty, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
- Mēd'i-tāte, *v.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.

- Méd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Contemplation; continued thought.
- Méd'i-ta-tive, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
- Mē'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mē'di-ā or Mē'di-ums, 25.) A means or instrument.
- Mēd'lar, *n.* A tree and its fruit. [miscellaneous.]
- Mēd'ley, *n.* A mixture; a Me-dūl'lar, } a. Consist-
Mēd'ul-la-ry, } ing of mar-
row, or like it. [pense.]
- Mēed, *n.* A reward; recom-
Meek, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle.
- Meer'schāum (-shāwin), *n.*
A kind of fine white clay, or
a pipe made of it.
- Meet, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*
MET.] To come together;
to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.
- Meeting, *n.* An assembly;
an interview.
- Meeting-house, *n.* A place
of worship (in England, for
dissenters).
- Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; duly.
- Mēl'an-ehōl'ie, *a.* Melan-
choly.
- Mēl'an-ehol-y, *a.* Dejected;
gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of
spirits; a gloomy state of
mind.
- Mēl'ior-āte (mēl'yor-), *v. t.*
To make better. [ment.]
- Mēl'ior-ā'tion, *n.* Improve-
ment.
- Mel-lif'lu-ence, *n.* A sweet,
smooth flow.
- Mel-lif'lu-ent, } *a.* Sweetly
Mel-lif'lu-ous, } flowing.
- Mēl'low, *n.* Soft with ripe-
ness. — *v. t. or i.* To ripen
to softness. [ripeness.]
- Mēl'low-ness, *n.* Softness;
- Me-lō'di-ous, *a.* Musical;
agreeable to the ear.
- Mēl'o-drāme, *n.* A sensa-
tional play with songs inter-
mixed. [for effect merely.]
- Mēl'o-dra-māt'ie, *a.* Done
Mēl'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable
succession of single tones.
- Mēl'on, *n.* A plant, and its
fruit, which is eaten raw.
- Mēlt, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve;
to become liquid.
- Mēm'ber, *n.* A limb of the
body; one of a society.
- Mēm'ber-ship, *n.* The state
of being a member.
- Mēm'bra-nā'ceous, *a.* Con-
sisting of membranes.
- Mēm'brāne, *n.* A thin tis-
sue, or kind of skin.
- Mēm'bra-noūs, *a.* Consist-
ing of a membrane.
- Me-mēn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Me-
mēn'tōes, 18.) That which
reminds; a memorial.
- Mēm'oir (mēm'wor or mē-
mwor), *n.* A written ac-
count or history; a biograp-
hy; a record of investiga-
tions. [remembrance.]
- Mēm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of
Mēm'o-rān'dum, *n.* (*pl.*
-dums, or -dā.) A note or
record to help the memory.
- Me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Preserving
remembrance. — *n.* That
which preserves remem-
brance; statement with pe-
tition.
- Me-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who
presents a memorial.
- Me-mō'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To
present a memorial to.
- Mēm'o-rize (31), *v. t.* To
cause to be remembered.
- Mēm'o-ry, *n.* The faculty
by which ideas are retained
in the mind; recollection;
remembrance.
- Mēn, *pl.* of Man.
- Mēn'ace, *v. t.* To threaten.
— *n.* A threat.
- Men-āg'er-ie (men-āzh'-), *n.*
A collection of animals.
- Mēnd, *v. t. or i.* To repair;
to correct; to improve.
- Men-dā'cioūs, *a.* Given to
deception; lying; false.
- Men-dāc'i-ty, *n.* A habit of
lying; a lie.
- Mēn'di-can-cy, } *n.* State of
Men-di'ci-ty, } beggary.
- Mēn'di-cant, *n.* A beggar. —
a. Begging; poor.
- Mē'ni-al, *a.* Low; servile;
mean. — *n.* A domestic serv-
ant.
- Mēn'stru-al, *a.* Monthly.
- Mēn'stru-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mēn'-
stru-ums, or Mēn'stru-ā.)
A dissolving fluid; a solv-
ent.
- Mēn'su-ra-ble (-shy-), *a.*
Measurable. [measuring.]
- Mēn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
Mēn'tal, *a.* Belonging to the
mind; intellectual.
- Mēn'tal-ly, *adv.* In mind.
- Mēn'tion, *n.* Notice; cursory
remark. — *v. t.* To ex-
press; to name.
- Me-phit'ie, *a.* Poisonous;
noxious; foul; pestilential.
- Me-phit'is, *n.* Noxious ex-
halations.
- Mēr'can-tile, *a.* Pertaining
to merchants or their busi-
ness; commercial.
- Mēr'ce-na-ry, *a.* Capable of
being hired; greedy of gain.
— SYN. Venal; selfish;
mean; contracted. — *n.* A
hireling. [in silks.]
- Mēr'cer, *n.* One who deals
Mēr'chan-dise, *n.* Goods for
sale; trade. — *v. t.* To trade.
- Mēr'chant, *n.* An exporter
or importer of goods; a
trader. [sale.]
- Mēr'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for
Mēr'chant-man (21), *n.* A
ship employed in trade.
- Mēr'ci-ful, *a.* Full of mercy;
compassionate; tender.
- Mēr'ci-less (13), *a.* Hard-
hearted; unfeeling.
- Mer-cū'ri-al, *a.* Composed
of quicksilver; spirited.
- Mēr'eu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver;
one of the planets.
- Mēr'cy (19), *n.* Tenderness to-
ward an offender; clemency.
- Mēre, *a.* Pure; unmix'd.
- Mēre'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.
- Mēr'e-tri'cioūs (-trish'us), *a.*
Lewd; false; gaudy.
- Mērge, *v. t. or i.* To immerse.
- Mē-rid'i-an, *n.* A great cir-
cle which the sun crosses at
noon; noon. — *a.* Pertain-
ing to the meridian.
- Me-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining
to the meridian.
- Me-ri'no (-rē'no), *n.* A varie-
ty of sheep or their wool.
- Mēr'it, *n.* Desert; worth. —
v. t. To earn by services; to
deserve. [ing reward.]
- Mēr'i-tō'ri-ous, *a.* Deserv-
ing.
- Mēr'maid, *n.* A fabled sea-

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; ũ as ng; this.

- woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.
- Mēr'man (22), *n.* A fabled sea-man. [mirth.
- Mēr'ri-ly (13), *adv.* With
- Mēr'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.
- Mēr'ty, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.
- Mēr'ry-Ān'drew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany. [val.
- Mēr'ry-māk'ing, *n.* A festi-
- Mēsh (18), *n.* A space between threads in a net.
- Meš'mēr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.
- Mēs'mer-ism, *n.* Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.
- Mēs'mer-ize, *v. t.* To bring into a mesmeric sleep.
- Mēss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.
- Mēs'sāge, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.
- Mēs'sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message.
- Mes-si'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST.
- Mēs'suāge (mēs'sweġ), *n.* A house and adjoining land.
- Met, *imp. & p. p. of Meet.*
- Mēt'al (mēt'al or mēt'), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.
- Me-tāl'lic, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the properties of, metals. [ducing metals.
- Mēt'al-lif'er-ōus, *a.* Prom-
- Mēt'al-linc (7), *a.* Like metal.
- Mēt'al-lūr'gy (7), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtaining them from their ores.
- Mēt'a-mōr'phōse, *v. t.* To transform.
- Mēt'a-mōr'phō-sis, *n.* (*pl.* Mēt'a-mōr'phō-sēs.) A change of form.
- Mēt'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.
- Mēt'a-phōr'ic-al, *a.* Containing a metaphor; figurative.
- Mēt'a-phōr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.
- Mēt'a-phŷs'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.
- Mēt'a-phŷ-si'cian (-zish'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
- Mēt'a-phŷs'ies, *n. sing.* Science of mental phenomena.
- Mēte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.
- Mē'te-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
- Mē'te-ōr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.
- Mē'te-ōr'o-lite, } *n.* A mete-
- Mē'te-ōr-ite, } oric stone.
- Mē'te-ōr'o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
- Mē'te-or-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.
- Mē'te-or-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
- Mē'ter} (29), *n.* Rhythm;
- Mē'tre} verse; measure.
- Me-thēg'lin, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
- Me-thinks', *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think.
- Mēth'od, *n.* Orderly arrangement; way of doing things. — SYN. Mode; manner.
- Me-thōd'ic, } *a.* Ranged or
- Me-thōd'ic-al, } proceeding in order.
- Me-thōd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In due or methodical order.
- Mēth'od-ism, *n.* Doctrines and worship of Methodists.
- Mēth'od-ist, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.
- Mēth'od-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to method.
- Me-tōn'o-my, or Mēt'on-ŷm'y, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another. [meter.
- Mēt'rie-al, *a.* Pertaining to
- Me-trōp'o-lis, *n.* The mother city or chief city.
- Mēt'ro-pōl'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop. [ardor.
- Mēt'tle, *n.* Courage; spirit;
- Mēt'tle-sōme, *a.* Spirited.
- Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
- Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.
- Mēz'zo-tin'to (mēd'zo- or mēz'zo-), *n.* A kind of engraving on copper.
- Mi'asm, *n.* Same as Miasma.
- Mi-ās'mā, *n.* (*pl.* Mi-ās'mā-tā.) Noxious effluvia.
- Mi'cā, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.
- Mi-cā'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to mica.
- Miçe, *n. pl.* of Mouse.
- Mi'ch'ael-mas (-el-), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.
- Mi'cro-cōsm, *n.* A little world; man.
- Mi'cro-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.
- Mi'cro-scōp'ic, } *a.* Very
- Mi'cro-scōp'ic-al, } small.
- Mid, *a.* Middle; intervening.
- Mid'dāy, *n.* Noon.
- Mid'dle, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate. — *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.
- Mid'ding, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity.
- Midge, *n.* A kind of fly.
- Mid'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land.
- Mid'night (-nit), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.
- Mid'triff, *n.* The diaphragm.
- Mid'ship-man (21), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.
- Midst, *n.* The middle.
- Mid'sūm-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.
- Mid'wāy, *n.* The middle.
- Mid'wife (20), *n.* A woman who assists other women in childbirth.
- Mid'wife-ry, or Mid'wife-ry, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.
- Miēn, *n.* Look; air; manner.
- Miff, *n.* Slight resentment.
- Might (mit), *imp. of May.* — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.
- Might'i-ly (mit'-, 13), *adv.* Powerfully.
- Might'i-ness (mit'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.
- Might'y (mit'ŷ), *a.* Powerful; strong; vigorous.

Mign'on-ëtte' (mīn'yon-), *n.*
A fragrant plant and flower.
Mi'grāte, *v. i.* To remove to
another place or climate.
Mi-grā'tion, *n.* Act of mi-
grating. [migrate.]
Mi'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to
Milch, *a.* Giving milk.
Mild, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft;
meek; placid; bland.
Mil'dew, *n.* Fungous spots
on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or
i. To taint with mildew.
Mild'ly, *adv.* Gently; softly.
Mild'ness, *n.* Quality of being
mild; gentleness; meekness.
Mile, *n.* A linear measure of
320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280
feet. [by the mile.]
Mile'age, *n.* Fees for travel
Mil'i-tant, *a.* Engaged in
warfare; fighting.
Mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to
soldiers or to war; martial.
— *n.* Soldiers; an army.
Mil'i-tāte, *v. i.* To be op-
posed; to contend.
Mil'i-tā-ri-ā (-lish'ā), *n.* National
enrolled military force.
Milk, *n.* A white liquor drawn
from the female of certain
animals; the white juice of
certain plants. — *v. t.* To
draw milk from.
Milk'i-ness, *n.* Qualities like
milk; softness.
Milk'māid, *n.* A woman em-
ployed in a dairy.
Milk'man (21), *n.* A man
who carries milk to market.
Milk'y, *a.* Made of, or like,
milk.
Milk'y-wāy, *n.* A luminous
zone in the heavens; galaxy.
Mill (1), *n.* A machine for
grinding, &c.; the tenth of
a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to
stamp, as coin; to full.
Mill-dām, *n.* A dam to keep
water for a mill.
Mil'le-nā-ri-an, *n.* One who
believes in the millennium.
Mil-lēn'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining
to the millennium.
Mil-lēn'ni-um, *n.* The thou-
sand years of Christ's ex-
pected reign on earth. [mill.]
Mill'er, *n.* One who attends a

Mil'let, *n.* A plant and its
grain; a kind of grass.
Mil'li-ner, *n.* One who makes
or sells ladies' caps, head-
dresses, &c. [by milliners.]
Mil'li-ner-y, *n.* Articles sold
Mill'ion (mil'yun), *n.* Ten
hundred thousand.
Mill'ion-āire', *n.* One worth
a million or more.
Mill-rāce, *n.* A canal to con-
vey water to a mill-wheel.
Mill-stōne, *n.* A stone for
grinding grain.
Milt, *n.* The spleen; sper-
matic part of the male fish.
Mime, *n.* A kind of farce, or
an actor in it.
Mim'ie, *n.* One who imitates.
— *v. t.* (6) To imitate for
sport; to ape.
Mim'ie, } *a.* Acting the
Mim'ie-al, } mimic; imita-
tive. [mimics.]
Mim'ick-er, *n.* One who
Mim'ic-ry, *n.* Ludicrous
imitation for sport.
Min'a-ret, *n.* A tall, slender
turret on Mohammedan
mosques.
Mince, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop
into small pieces; to speak
with affected nicety.
Mind, *n.* The intelligent
power in man; understand-
ing; soul; purpose; opin-
ion. — *v. t.* To heed; to re-
gard. — *v. i.* To be inclined
or disposed. [clinied.]
Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; in-
Mind'ful (17), *a.* Regardful;
attentive; observant.
Mine, *a.* Belonging to me. —
n. A pit where minerals are
dug; an excavation. — *v.*
To dig; to sap. [mines.]
Min'er, *n.* One who digs
Min'er-al, *n.* A substance not
organic, existing on or in
the earth. — *a.* Pertaining
to minerals.
Min'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To com-
bine with a metal in form-
ing an ore; to seek miner-
als. [versed in minerals.]
Min'er-āl'o-gist, *n.* One
Min'er-al-ōg'ic-al, *a.* Per-
taining to mineralogy.

Min'er-āl'o-gy, *n.* Science
of minerals. [blend.]
Min'gle, *v.* To mix; to
Min'i-a-tūre (min'i-at-yūr or
min'it-yūr), *n.* A small,
painted likeness.
Min'im, *n.* A note in mu-
sic; a drop.
Min'i-mum, *n.* (*pl.* Min'i-
mā.) The least quantity
assignable in a given case.
Min'ion (min'yun), *n.* A
favorite; a small kind of
type, like this —
☞ **Minion** type.
Min'is-ter, *n.* A servant;
an agent; an ambassador;
a pastor. — *v. t.* To give;
to communicate; to supply.
Min'is-tē-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining
to a minister; done under
authority; sacerdotal.
Min'is-trā-tion, *n.* Office of
a minister; service.
Min'is-try, *n.* Office; serv-
ice; agency; ecclesiastical
function; ministers of state.
Mink, *n.* An animal of the
weasel kind. [water fish.]
Min'nōw, *n.* A small fresh-
Mi'nor, *a.* Less; smaller. —
n. A person under the age
of twenty-one.
MI-nōr'i-ty, *n.* State of being
a minor, or under age; the
smaller number.
Min'o-taur, *n.* A fabled mon-
ster, half man, half bull.
Min'ster, *n.* Church of a
monastery; a cathedral
church.
Min'strel, *n.* A singer and
player on an instrument.
Min'strel-sy, *n.* A company
of minstrels.
Mint, *n.* A place where
money is coined. — *v. t.* To
coin, as money.
Min'u-end, *n.* A number
from which another is to be
subtracted. [ful dance.]
Min'u-et, *n.* A slow, grace-
Min'us, *a.* An algebraic term
denoting subtraction.
Min'ute (min'it), *n.* The
sixtieth part of an hour;
short note or sketch. — *v. t.*
To set down in short notes.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōok; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Mi-nūte', *a.* Very small; of little consequence.

Min'ute-gūn (mīn'it-), *n.* A gun fired every minute.

Mi-nūte'ly, *adv.* In a minute manner. [girl.]

Mīnx (18), *n.* A pert, wanton

Mīr'a-ele, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; a supernatural event.

Mī-rāe'u-lōūs, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

Mire, *n.* Soft, wet earth; mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mud.

Mīr'ror, *n.* A looking-glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a looking-glass.

Mīrth, *n.* Noisy gayety. — *Syn.* Festivity; glee; fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity.

Mīrth'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.

Mīr'y, *a.* Full of mire.

Mis'an-thrōpe, } *n.* A
Mis-ān'thro-pist, } hater of mankind.

Mis'an-thrōp'ic, } *a.* Hat-

Mis'an-thrōp'ic-al, } ing, or
having a dislike to, man-

kind.

Mis-ān'thro-py, *n.* Hatred or dislike of mankind.

Mis-āp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Wrong application. [wrongly.]

Mis-ap'ply', *v. t.* To apply

Mis-āp'pre-hēnd', *v. t.* To misunderstand. [mistake.]

Mis-āp'pre-hēn'sion, *n.* A ill. [have improperly.]

Mis'be-hāve', *v. i.* To be-

Mis'be-hāv'ior, *n.* Improper behavior; ill-conduct.

Mis'be-liēve', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

Mis'be-liēf', *n.* False belief.

Mis-cāl'eu-lāte, *v. t.* To calculate wrongly.

Mis-cāl'eu-lā'tion, *n.* Wrong calculation. [wrong name.]

Mis-call', *v. t.* To call by a

Mis-cār'riāgc (-rij), *n.* Failure; abortion.

Mis-cār'ry, *v. i.* To fail of success; to have an abortion.

Mis'cel-lā'ne-ōūs, *a.* Mixed; consisting of various kinds.

Mis'cel-la-ny, *n.* A collection of writings; a mixture.

Mis-chānce', *n.* Misfortune.

Mis'chief, *n.* Evil, whether intended or not; harm.

Mis'chief-ōūs, *a.* Injurious.

Mis-chōōse', *v. t.* To choose wrongly. [erroneously.]

Mis-cite', *v. t.* To quote

Mis'con-cēive', *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.

Mis'con-cēp'tion, *n.* Wrong conception. [havior.]

Mis'con'duct, *n.* Bad be-

Mis'con-dūct', *v.* To conduct amiss. [conjecture.]

Mis'con-jēct'ure, *n.* A wrong

Mis'con-strūct'ion, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation.

Mis'con'strūc, *v. t.* To interpret wrong.

Mis-count', *v. t.* To mistake in counting.

Mis'cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch.

Mis-dāte', *v. t.* To date erroneously. [offense.]

Mis-deed', *n.* An evil action;

Mis-deem', *v. t.* To judge amiss. [have ill.]

Mis'de-mēan', *v. i.* To be-

Mis'de-mēan'or, *n.* Ill-be-

havior; evil conduct.

Mis'di-rēct', *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.

Mis-dō'ing, *n.* A wrong done.

Mis'em-ploy', *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.

Mis'em-ploy'ment, *n.* Improper application.

Mi'ser, *n.* One covetous to excess; a niggard.

Mis'er-a-ble, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [ly.]

Mis'er-a-bly, *adv.* Wretched-

Mi'ser-ly, *a.* Very covetous.

Mis'er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.

Mis-fōrt'unc, *n.* Calamity.

Mis-gīve', *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.

Mis-gīv'ing, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.

Mis-gōv'ern, *v. t.* To govern amiss. [administration.]

Mis-gōv'ern-ment, *n.* Bad

Mis-guid'ance, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.

Mis-guide', *v. t.* To mislead.

Mis-hāp', *n.* Ill chance or accident; misfortune.

Mis'im-prōve', *v. t.* To abuse; to misuse.

Mis'in-fōrm', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.

Mis'in-for-mā'tion, *n.* Wrong information.

Mis'in-tēr'pret', *v. t.* To explain erroneously.

Mis'in-tēr'pret-ā'tion, *n.* Interpreting erroneously.

Mis-jūdge', *v. t.* To judge amiss.

Mis-lāy', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.

Mis-lead', *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.

Mis'le (mīz'l), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops.

Mis-lēd', *imp.* of Misdlead.

Mis-mān'āge, *v. t.* or *i.* To manage ill.

Mis-mān'āge-ment, *n.* Bad management. [unsuitably.]

Mis-māch', *v. t.* To match

Mis-nāme', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-nō'mer, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.

Mis-plāce', *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.

Mis-print', *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.

Mis'pro-nounce', *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.

Mis'p-ro-n-ūn'ci-ā'tion (-nūn'shī-), *n.* Improper pronunciation.

Mis'pro-pōrt'ion, *v. t.* To join without due proportion.

Mis'quo-tā'tion, *n.* Act of misquoting. [incorrectly.]

Mis-quōte', *v. t.* To quote

Mis're-pōrt', *v. t.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect report.

Mis-rēp're-sēnt', *v. t.* To represent falsely.

Mis-rēp're-sēnt-ā'tion, *n.* False account.

Mis-rule', *n.* Confusion; unjust domination.

Miss (2), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cāro, cūr, āsk, āll, whāt; cre, vgil, tērm; pīque, firm;

Mis'sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Mis-shäpe', *v. t.* [*p. p.* or *p. a.* MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.

Mis'sile, *n.* A weapon to be thrown.

Mis'sion (mish'un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — SYN. Message; commission; delegation; deputation.

Mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mis'sive, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent. [erroneously.]

Mis-spell', *v. t.* To spell

Mis-spell', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPENT.] To waste or spend ill. [accurately.]

Mis-stäte', *v. t.* To state in-

Mis-stäte'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement.

Mist, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.

Mis-täke', *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t.* or *i.* To err.

Mis-täk'en (-tāk'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Misunderstood, — *used of things*; wrong; being in error, — *used of persons.*

Mist'i-ness, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.

Mis'tle (miz'l). See *Misle*.

Mis'tle-töe } (miz'l-to), *n.* A plant that grows on trees.

Mis-töök', *imp.* of *Mistake*.

Mis'trans-läte', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.

Mis'trans-lät'ion, *n.* Erroneous translation.

Mis'tress, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address.

Mis'trust', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.

Mis'trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious.

Mist'y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.

Mis-ün'äer-ständ', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.

Mis-ün'dër-ständ'ing, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; slight quarrel.

Mis-üs'äge, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse. [treat ill.]

Mis-üse', *v. t.* To abuse; to misuse', *n.* Bad use.

Mite, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.

Mi't'er } (29),

Mi't're } *n.* A

bishop's cap or crown.

Mit'i-ga-ble, *a.*

Capable of mitigation.

Mit'i-gäte, *v. t.* To lessen;

to alleviate; to assuage.

Mit'i-gät'ion, *n.* Relief.

Mit'ten, *n.* A cover for the

hand, without fingers.

Mix (7), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*

MIXED.] To unite or blend

promiscuously. [*mass.*]

Mix'türe, *n.* A mingled

Miz'zen (miz'zn), *a.* Hind-

most; nearest the stern.

Miz'zle, *v. t.* See *Misle*.

Mne-mön'ie (ne-), *a.* Assist-

ing the memory.

Mne-mön'ies (ne-), *n. sing.*

The art of memory.

Möan, *v. i.* or *t.* To mourn;

to lament audibly. — *n.*

Lamentation.

Möat, *n.* A ditch round a

castle, &c. — *v. t.* To sur-

round with a moat.

Möb, *n.* A tumultuous or

disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To

attack, as a crowd.

Mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Activity;

fickleness; inconstancy.

Möe'ca-sin, *n.* A shoe of

soft leather, without a sole;

a poisonous serpent.

Möek (5), *v. t.* To deride; to

ape. — *v. i.* To speak der-

idingly. — *a.* Counterfeit;

false. — *n.* Ridicule; deris-

ion. [scorn; ridicule.]

Möck'er-y, *n.* Derision;

Mö'dal, *a.* Relating to mode.

Möde, *n.* Form; method;

fashion; manner of conju-

gating a verb.

Möd'el, *n.* Something to be

imitated. — SYN. Copy;



Miter.

pattern. — *v. t.* (8) To plan; to shape.

Möd'er-äte, *v. t.* To allay;

to lessen; to repress. — *v. i.*

To become less violent.

Möd'er-ate, *a.* Not violent

or excessive; temperate.

Möd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With

little violence.

Möd'er-ät'ion, *n.* State of

being moderate. [*presides.*]

Möd'er-ät'or, *n.* One who

Möd'ern, *a.* Of the present

time. [*modern.*]

Möa'ern-ize, *v. t.* To make

Möd'erng, *n. pl.* People of

modern times.

Möd'est, *a.* Diffident; re-

served; virtuous.

Möd'est-y, *n.* Absence of

conceit; diffidence; chastity.

Möd'i-eum, *n.* A small por-

tion.

Möd'i-fi-cät'ion, *n.* Act of

modifying; modified state.

Möd'i-fi'er (13), *n.* He who,

or that which, modifies.

Möd'i-fy, *v. t.* To change

the form of. [*of bracket.*]

Mo-dill'ion (-yun), *n.* A kind

Möd'ish, *a.* According to

the moda; fashionable.

Mo-diste', *n.* A female artist

in dress. [*inflect as sounds.*]

Möd'u-läte, *v. t.* To vary or

Möd'u-lät'ion, *n.* Act of

modulating; melody.

Mö'här, *n.* A stuff of goat's

hair.

Mo-häm'med-an, *a.* Per-

taining to Mohammed. — *n.*

A follower of Mohammed.

Moi'e-ty (or maw'e-ty), *n.*

Half.

Möil, *v. i.* or *t.* To work with

painful effort; to drudge.

Moist, *a.* Damp; wet in a

small degree.

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* To

make humid, or moist.

Moist'ness, *n.* Dampness.

Moist'üre (moist'yür), *n.*

Slight wetness; dampness.

Mö'lar, *a.* Adapted to grind.

— *n.* A double tooth.

Mo-läs'ses, *n. sing.* The

sirup which drains from

sugar; treacle.

Möld } (32), *n.* Soft, rich
Möld } earth; a form, or
something to regulate the
form. — *v. t.* To shape. —
v. i. To contract mold.

Möld'er, } *n.* One who
Möld'er, } molds, or gives
shape. — *v. i.* To decay;
to perish.

Möld'y, } *a.* Covered with
Möld'y, } mold.

Möle, *n.* A natural spot on
the body; a pier; a mound;
a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lée'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining
to molecules.

Möl'e eule, *n.* A minute or
invisible particle.

Möle'-hill, *n.* A hillock
raised by a mole.

Mo-lést', *v. t.* To disturb;
to annoy. [*ance.*]

Möl'es-tät'ion, *n.* Annoy.

Möl'li-fi-cät'ion, *n.* A mol-
lifying; mitigation.

Möl'li-fy, *v. t.* To soften;
to assuage; to qualify.

Mölt } (32), *v. i.* To cast or
Mölt } shed feathers, skin,
horns, &c.

Mölt'en, *p. a.* Melted.

Mö'ment, *n.* A minute por-
tion of time; importance;
weight. [*moment.*]

Mö'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every

Mö'ment-a-ry, *a.* Done in,
or lasting for, a moment
only. [*ment.*]

Mö'ment-ly, *adv.* In a mo-

Mo-mënt'ous, *a.* Important.

Mo-mén'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Mo-
mén'ta, or Mo-mén'tums,
25.) Quantity of motion in
a moving body. [*life.*]

Mön'a-e-hişm, *n.* Monastic

Mön'ad, *n.* An ultimate
atom.

Mön'areh, *n.* A supreme
ruler; an emperor, king,
prince, or chief. — *SYN.* Po-
tentate; sovereign.

Mo-näreh'ic, } *a.* Per-
Mo-näreh'ic-al, } taining
to a monarch. [*monarchy.*]

Mön'areh-ist, *n.* A friend to

Mön'areh-y, *n.* Government
vested in one man; a king-
dom; an empire.

Mön'as-ter-y (*colloq.* mön'as-
trÿ), *n.* A house of monks.

Mo-näs'tic, *a.* Pertaining
to monks; secluded.

Mo-näs'ti-cişm, *n.* Monas-
tic life.

Mön'day, *n.* The day follow-
ing Sunday.

Mön'e-tary, *a.* Relating to
money.

Mön'ey (19), *n.* Coin for cur-
rent use in trade, or a sub-
stitute for it.

Mön'eýed (mün'id), *a.* Pos-
sessed of money; rich.

Mön'grel (müng'grel), *a.* Of
a mixed breed. — *n.* An an-
imal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni'tion (-nÿsh'un), *n.*
Warning; instruction.

Mön'i-tor, *n.* One who warns;
a subordinate instructor.

Mön'i-tör-ial, *a.* Pertaining
to a monitor. [*ing.*]

Mön'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving warn-
ing.

Mön'i-tress, *n.* A female
monitor. [*monastery.*]

Mönk, *n.* One who lives in a

Mönk'er-y, *n.* Monastic life
or practices.

Mönk'ey (19), *n.* An animal
like the ape or baboon.

Mönk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to
monks.

Mön'o-dy, *n.* Poetical lament
of a single person.

Mo-nög'a-mist, *n.* One who
disallows second marriages.

Mo-nög'a-my, *n.* Marriage
to one wife only.

Mön'o-gräm, *n.* A
cipher composed of
letters interwoven. Mono-
gram.

Mön'o-gräph, *n.* A
written account of a single
thing. [*one person.*]

Mön'o-lögue, *n.* A speech by

Mön'o-mä'ni-ä, *n.* Derange-
ment with regard to one sub-
ject only.

Mön'o-mä'ni-äe, *n.* A per-
son affected by monomania.

Mo-nöp'o-list, } *n.* One
Mo-nöp'o-liz'er, } who mo-
nopolizes.

Mo-nöp'o-lize, *v. t.* To en-
gross the whole of.

Mo-nöp'o-ly, *n.* Sole right of

buying and selling or of
trading.

Mön'o-syl-läb'ic, } *a.* Of
Mön'o-syl-läb'ic-al, } one
syllable only.

Mön'o-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word
of one syllable.

Mön'o-thē'ism, *n.* The belief
in one God only.

Mön'o-töne, *n.* A single un-
varied tone or sound.

Mo-nöt'o-noüs, *a.* In the
same tone; without variety.

Mo-nöt'o-ny, *n.* Uniformity
of tone; want of variety.

Mon-soön', *n.* A periodical
wind in the Indian ocean.

Mön'ster, *n.* Something hor-
rid or unnatural.

Mon-strös'ity, *n.* State of
being monstrous.

Mön'stroüs, *a.* Abnormal;
enormous; unnatural.

Mön'stroüs-ly, *adv.* In a
shocking, unnatural man-
ner; enormously.

Mönth, *n.* Twelfth part of
the year.

Mönth'ly, *a.* Happening
every month. — *adv.* Once
a month. [*a tomb.*]

Mön'u-ment, *n.* A memorial;

Mön'u-mènt'al, *a.* Pertain-
ing to, or serving as, a mon-
ument; memorial.

Möod, *n.* Temper of mind;
humor; disposition; music-
al style; form of conjuga-
tion of a verb; mode.

Möod'-ness, *n.* Quality of
being moody.

Mööd'y, *a.* Governed by
moods of feeling; ill-hu-
mored; angry; abstracted.

Möön, *n.* A satellite of this
earth, revolving round it.

Möön'light (lit), } *n.* Light of
Möön'shine, } the moon.

Möön'-strück, *a.* Affected
by the moon; lunatic.

Möör, *n.* A black man; a
marsh. — *v. t.* To secure, as
a vessel, by means of cables
and anchors.

Möör'ings, *n. pl.* Anchors,
chains, &c., to hold a ship.

Möör'ish, *a.* Marsy; fenny.

Möör'land, *n.* Marshy land.

ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; öre, veil, tärm; p'que, firm;

Moose, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.



Moose.

Moot, *v. i.* To discuss or debate.—*a.* Disputable.

Moot-ease, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.

Mop, *n.* A cloth, or collection of thrums for cleaning floors, &c.—*v. t.* To wipe with a mop.

Mope, *v. i.* To be very dull.—*n.* A stupid person.

Mopish, *a.* Dull; spiritless.

Mortal, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable.—*n.* The precept inculcated by a fable; (*pl.*) conduct; behavior.

Mortal-ist (8), *n.* One who teaches morality.

Mortal-ity, *n.* System or practice of moral duties.

Mortal-ize, *v. t.* or *i.* To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

Mortal-ly, *adv.* Honestly; according to human judgment; [duties of life.]

Mortals, *n. pl.* Practice of the Mo-räss', *n.* A tract of wet, soft ground; a marsh; a fen.

Mortbid, *a.* Not sound or healthy.—*SYN.* Diseased; sickly; sick. [state.]

Mortbid-ness, *n.* A diseased state.

Mortdant, *a.* Serving to fix colors.—*n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Möre, *a.* Greater in quantity or number.—*adv.* To a greater degree.—*n.* Greater quantity or amount.

Mo-reen', *n.* A stout kind of woolen stuff.

Möre-ö'ver (17), *adv.* Further; furthermore; besides.

Mo-résque' (mo-résk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

Mörn, } The first part
Mörn'ing, } of the day.

Mo-röe'eo, *n.* Leather of goat or sheep-skin dressed.

Mo-röse', *a.* Of a sour temper.—*SYN.* Sullen; surly.

Mo-röse'ly, *adv.* Sullenly.

Mör'ris, *n.* A dance; a game.

Mör'row, *n.* Next day after the present.


Mörse, *n.* The walrus or seal-horse.

Mör'sel, *n.* A bite; a small piece.

Mör'tal, *a.* Subject to death; deadly; human.—*n.* A human being.

Mör-täl'i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death; number of deaths.

Mör'tal-ly, *adv.* So as to cause death; fatally.

Mör'tar, *n.* A kind of cement for building;  a vessel used for pounding

Mortar. things in; a piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.


Mört'gäge (mör'ge'), *n.* A pledge of real estate.—*v. t.* To pledge for securing a debt.

Mört'ga-gee' (mör'-), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

Mört'ga-ger (mör'-), *n.* One who executes a mortgage.

Mör'ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Process of corrupting; humiliation.

Mör'ti-fy, *v. i.* or *t.* To corrupt; to humble.

Mör'tise, *n.* An opening or cut to receive a tenon.—*v. t.* To form with a mortise. 

Mört'mäin, *n.* An inalienable estate. Mortise.

Mo-sä'ie, *n.* Work variegated by shells and stones of various colors.—*a.* Composed of mosaic; pertaining to Moses.

Mösque (mösk), *n.* A Mohan-medan house of worship.

Mos-qui'to (-ke'-), *v.* (*pl.* Mos-qui'tos, 18.) A small blood-sucking insect.

Möss (2), *n.* A cellular plant growing on trees, &c. [moss.]

Möss'y, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Möst, *n.* Greatest in number or quantity.—*n.* The

greatest number.—*adv.* In the greatest degree.

Most'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part. [title.]

Möte, *n.* A very small part.

Möth, *n.* A winged insect.

Möth'er (müth'er), *n.* A female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar.

Möth'er-höod (müth'er-), *n.* The state of a mother.

Möth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Möth'er-ly, *a.* Like a mother; tender; maternal.

Möth'er-wit, *n.* Native wit.

Mö'tion, *n.* Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made.

Mö'tion-less, *a.* Quiescent.

Mö'tive, *a.* Causing to move.—*n.* That which incites to volition or action.—*SYN.* Inducement; reason.

Mö't'ley, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

Mö'tor, *n.* A moving power.

Mö't'ro (18), *n.* A sentence prefixed to an essay, &c.; an inscription.

Möuld, Möul'der, &c. See Mold, Molder, &c.

Möult. See Molt.

Möund, *n.* A raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart.

Möunt, *n.* A hill; mountain; heap.—*v. i.* To rise; to soar.—*v. t.* To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

Möunt'ain, *n.* A mass of earth and rock higher than a hill. [on a mountain.]

Möunt'ain-eer', *n.* A dweller on mountains; huge.

Möunt'e-bänk, *n.* A quack-doctor; a boastful pretender.

Möurn, *v. i.* or *t.* To grieve; to lament. [mourns.]

Möurn'er, *n.* One who laments.

Möurn'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; lamentable. [row.]

Möurn'ful-ly, *adv.* With sorrow.

Möurn'ing, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.

Mouse (21), *n.* A small well-known animal.

són, ör, dq, wölf, töö, töök; ün, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Mouse, *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to be sly.
Mous'er, *n.* A cat that catches mice.
Mouth, *n.* The aperture between the lips, and the cavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.
Mouth, *v. t. or i.* To utter with a loud, affected voice.
Mouth'ful, *n.* As much as the mouth holds at once.
Mouth'-pièce, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth; a spokesman.
Mov'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being moved.
Mov'a-bles, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.
Move, *v. t.* To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement.
Move'ment (10), *n.* Act of moving; change of place; excitement. — *SYN.* Motion.
Mov'ing, *a.* Changing place; pathetic.
Mow (mō), *n.* A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To heap up in a barn.
Mōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED, MOWN.] To cut down with a scythe.
Mōwn, *p. p.* of *Mow*.
Mūch, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity or amount. — *adv.* In a great degree.
Mū'ci-lāge, *n.* A viscous or adhesive substance. [*ropy.*
Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs, *a.* Slimy;
Mūck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy.
Mū-coūs, *a.* Slimy; viscous.
Mū'eus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.
Mūd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make foul with mud.
Mūd'dle, *v. t.* To make muddy or confused.
Mūd'dy (13), *a.* Foul; dirty. — *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.

Mūff (1), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [*cake.*
Mūf'in, *n.* A light kind of Mūff'ie, *v. t.* To cover close.
Mūf'ler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.
Mūf'ti (18), *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. [*drink from.*
Mūg, *n.* A kind of cup to Mūg'gy, *a.* Moist and close.
Mu-lāt'to, *n.* (*pl.* Mu-lāt'tōes, 18.) The child of a black and a white person.
Mūl'bēr-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.
Mūlch, *n.* Half-rotten straw.
Mūlct, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.
Mūle, *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind. [*mules.*
Mū'let-ter', *n.* A driver of Mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.
Mūll (-1), *v. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.
Mūl'er, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments.
Mūll'ion, *n.* A bar in a window frame. [*great variety.*
Mūl'ti-fā'ri-cūs, *a.* Having Mūl'ti-fōrm, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.
Mūl'ti-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms. [*many names.*
Mūl'ti-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having Mūl'tip'ar-tite, *a.* Divided into many parts.
Mūl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with many feet.
Mūl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.
Mūl'ti-pli-cānd', *n.* A number to be multiplied.
Mūl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [*variety.*
Mūl'ti-pli'c'i-ty, *n.* A great Mūl'ti-pli'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.
Mūl'ti-pl'y, *v.* To increase in numbers. [*number.*
Mūl'ti-tūde, *n.* A great Mūl'ti-tū'di-noūs, *a.* Consisting of a great number.
Mūm, *n.* A sort of strong beer.
Mūm'ble, *v.* To mutter.

Mūm'mer, *n.* A masked buffoon. [*masks; buffoonery.*
Mūm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in Mūm'my (19), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.
Mūmp'ish, *a.* Grum; sullen.
Mūm'ps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.
Mūnch, *v. t. or i.* To chew continuously upon.
Mūn'dāne, *a.* Belonging to this world.
Mu-ni'c'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.
Mu-ni'c'i-pāl'i-ty, *n.* A district.
Mu-ni'f'i-çence, *n.* Liberal-ity; generosity.
Mu-ni'f'i-çent, *a.* Giving generously. — *SYN.* Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.
Mū'ni-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or title-deed.
Mu-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* Materials for war. [*wall.*
Mū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a Mūr'der, *n.* Act of killing a human being with premeditated malice. — *v. t.* To assassinate; to destroy.
Mūr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.
Mūr'der-cūs, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder.
Mū'ri-āt'ie, *a.* Obtained from, or having the nature of, sea-salt.
Mūrk'y, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Mūr'mur, *v. i.* To mutter; to grumble; to purr. — *n.* A low, continued noise; a half-suppressed complaint.
Mūr'rain, *n.* An infectious disease among cattle.
Mūs'cle (mūs'sl), *n.* The fleshy fiber in animals; a certain shell-fish. [*sugar.*
Mūs'co-vā'do, *n.* Unrefined Mūs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; strong; powerful; brawny.
Mūse (18), *n.* Deep thought; (*pl.*) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and sciences. — *v. i.* To think deeply.
Mu-gē'um, *n.* A repository or cabinet of curiosities.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ê, î, ö, ů, ŷ, *short*; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ċre, vçil, tērm; pique, firm;

Mũsh, *n.* Food made of maize meal. [plant.]
 Mũsh'rũm, *n.* A fungous Mũ'sie (5), *n.* Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [harmonious.]
 Mũ'sie-al, *a.* Melodious;
 Mũ'sie-al-ly, *adv.* In a musical manner.
 Mũ-si'cian (-zi-sh'an), *n.* One skilled in music.
 Mũsk, *n.* An animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it. — *v. t.* To perfume with musk.
 Mũs'ket, *n.* A kind of firearm. [general.]
 Mũs'ket-ry, *n.* Muskets in Mũsk' -mē'lon, *n.* A fragrant species of melon.
 Mũsk' -õx, *n.* A kind of ox living in the country about Hudson's Bay.
 Mũsk'y, *a.* Having the odor of musk. [cloth.]
 Mũs'lin, *n.* A fine cotton Mũs' -qui'to. See *Mosquito*.
 Mũs'sul-man (21), *n.* A believer in the Koran, a Mohammedan.
 Mũst, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfermented.
 Mus-tā'che', *n. sing.* } Hair
 Mus-tā'ches, *n. pl.* } on the upper lip.
 Mũs'tard, *n.* A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.
 Mũs'ter, *v. t. or i.* To as-

semble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display. [iness; sourness.]
 Mũs'ti-ness (13), *n.* Mold-Mũs'ty, *a.* Affected with mold; stale.
 Mũ'tā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy.
 Mũ'tā-ble, *a.* Subject, or given to, change; changeable; fickle; inconstant.
 Mũ-tā'tion, *n.* Change or process of changing.
 Mũte, *a.* Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless.
 Mũte'ly (10), *adv.* Silently.
 Mũte'ness, *n.* Silence.
 Mũ'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.
 Mũ'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Deprivation of an essential part.
 Mũ'ti-neer', *n.* One who joins in a mutiny. [disorderly.]
 Mũ'ti-noũs, *a.* Seditious;
 Mũ'ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. i.* To rise against military or naval authority.
 Mũ'tter, *v.* To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.
 Mũ'tton, *n.* Flesh of sheep.
 Mũt'u-al, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.
 Mũt'u-ā'l'i-ty, *n.* State of being mutual; reciproca-tion. [cally.]
 Mũt'u-al-ly, *adv.* Recipro-mũz'zle, *v. t.* To fasten the

mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.
 Mũy, *a.* Belonging to me.
 Mũy'i-ad, *n.* The number of 10,000; a large number.
 Mũy'mi-don (mũr'mi-) *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.
 Mũyrrh (mũr), *n.* An inspi-sated sap in drops.
 Mũyrtle (mũr'tl), *n.* A shrub of several species. [other.]
 Mũy-sēlf, *pron. I;* not an-Mũy-tē'ri-oũs, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure.
 Mũy'ster-y, *n.* A profound secret; an enigma; a trade.
 Mũy'stie, *n.* One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
 Mũy'stie, } *a.* Obscure;
 Mũy'stie-al, } secret; hidden;
 } allegorical; emblematical.
 Mũy'stie-al-ly, *adv.* With a secret meaning.
 Mũy'sti-cism, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics.
 Mũy'sti-fy, *v. t.* To perplex purposely.
 Mũyth, *n.* A religious fable.
 Mũyth'ic, *a.* Fabulous.
 Mũyth'o-lõg'ic, } *a.* Per-Mũyth'o-lõg'ic-al, } taining to mythology.
 Mũy-thõl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in mythology.
 Mũy-thõl'o-gy, *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

N.


NĀB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
 Nā'bob, *n.* A viceroy in India; a very rich man.
 Nā'ere (nā'ker, 29), *n.* Mother of pearl.
 Nā'dir, *n.* Point directly opposite the zenith.
 Nāg, *n.* A small horse.
 Nā'yad (nā'yad), *n.* (Eng. *pl.*

Nā'iads; Lat. *pl.* Nā'ia-dēs or Na-ī'a-dēs.) A water nymph.
 Nāil, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (8) To fasten with a nail.
 Nā'ked, *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude.

Nā'ked-ly, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.
 Nā'ked-ness, *n.* Bareness.
 Nāme, *n.* Title; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; to denominate.
 Nāme'less (10), *a.* Having no name.
 Nāme'ly, *adv.* That is to say.
 Nāme'sāke (17), *n.* A person

son, òr, dõ, wõlf, tõb, tõõk; ùrn, rye, pull; ç, ß, soft; e, ß, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

of the same name as another. [cotton cloth.]
 Nan-keen', *n.* A yellowish Nap, *n.* A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time.
 Nāpe, *n.* The back part of the neck.
 Nāph'thā (nāp'thā or nāf'thā), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid.
 Nāp'kin, *n.* A cloth to wipe the mouth and hands.
 Nāp'py, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heady; downy.
 Nār-cōt'ie, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
 Nārd, *n.* An odorous plant and an unguent made from it; spikenard.
 Nār'rāte, or Nār-rāte', *v. t.* To tell; to relate.
 Nār-rā'tion, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.
 Nār'ra-tive, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story.
 Nār'rōw, *a.* Having little width; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.
 Nār'rōw-ly, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.
 Nār'rōw's, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.
 Nār'whal, *n.* A kind of whale, called also *sea-unicorn*.
 Nā'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose. [exist or to grow.]
 Nās'cent, *a.* Beginning to Nas'ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.
 Nā'tal, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.
 Nā'tion, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.
 Nā'tion-al (nāsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.
 Nā'tion-āl'i-ty (nāsh'un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.
 Nā'tive, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — *SYN.* Natural; natal. — *n.* One born in a place.
 Na-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Time, place, or circumstances of birth.

Nāt'u-ral, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.
 Nāt'u-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history.
 Nāt'u-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Admission to native privileges.
 Nāt'u-ral-ize (31), *v. t.* To confer the rights of citizenship on. [to nature.]
 Nāt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* According
 Nāt'ūre, *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection. [bad; vile.]
 Naught (nawt), *n.* Nothing;
 Naught'i-ly (nawt'-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
 Naught'i-ness, *n.* Badness; perverseness. [corrupt.]
 Naught'y (nawt'ŷ), *a.* Bad;
 Nāu'se-ā (naw'she-ā), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.
 Nāu'se-āte (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or reject with disgust; to loathe. [some.]
 Nāu'seōūs (-shus), *a.* Loathing
 Nāu'ti-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.
 Nāu'ti-lus, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell. 
 Nā'val, *a.* Belonging to ships. Nautilus.
 Nāve, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.
 Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships.]
 Nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Passable for
 Nāv'i-gāte, *v. i. or t.* To pass with ships; to sail.
 Nāv'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.
 Nāv'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.
 Nāv'y, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships.
 Nāy, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.
 Neap, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, neap tides.
 Nēar, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. —

adv. Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly.]
 Nēar'ly, *adv.* At hand; close-
 Nēar'ness, *n.* Closeness.
 Nēar'-sight'ed (-sit'-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only. [pure.]
 Nēat, *a.* Very clean; nice;
 Nēat'-cāt'tle, *n. pl.* Oxen and cows.
 Nēat'ly, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.
 Nēat'ness, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.
 Nēb'u-lā, *n.* (*pl.* Nēb'u-læ, 25.) A faint misty spot in the sky, composed of innumerable stars.
 Nēb'u-lōs'i-ty, *n.* State of being nebulous.
 Nēb'u-lōūs, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful.]
 Nēc'es-sa-riēs, *n. pl.* Things
 Nēc'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.
 Nēc'es-sa-ry, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable.
 Ne-çēs'si-tāte, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
 Ne-çēs'si-toūs, *a.* Very needy.
 Ne-çēs'si-ty, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force.
 Nēck, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land.
 Nēck'cloth, *n.* A cloth for men's necks.
 Nēck'er-chief (17), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.
 Nēck'lāce, *n.* A string of beads, &c., for the neck.
 Ne-erōl'o-gy, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.
 Nēe-ro-mān'çer, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard.
 Nēe-ro-mān'çy, *n.* Conjunction; sorcery; witchcraft.
 Nēe'tar, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods. [tar.]
 Nēe-tā're-an, *a.* Like nec-
 Nēe'tar-ine, *n.* A variety of the peach.
 Nēe'tar-y, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.
 Need, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — *SYN.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, Ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; çre, vçil, tçrm; pique, firm;

- Necessity; exigency; strait: — *v. t.* To want. — *v. i.* To be wanted. [requisite.]
- Need'ful (17), *a.* Necessary; **Neē'dlĕ** (18), *n.* A pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass.
- Need'less, *a.* Unnecessary.
- Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.
- Needs, *adv.* Indispensably.
- Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; poor.
- Nē'er, *adv.* A contraction of *Never*. [wicked.]
- Ne-fā'ri-ōus, *a.* Abominably
- Ne-gā'tion, *n.* Denial.
- Nēg'a-tive, *a.* Implying denial. — *n.* A word indicating denial, as *not*. — *v. t.* To prove the contrary of; to deny. [or by denial.]
- Nēg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* With carelessness. — *n.* Omission; slight. [careless.]
- Neg-lĕct'ful, *a.* Heedless; **Nēg'li-gēnce**, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.
- Nēg'li-gēnt, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.
- Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (-shĭ-a-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.
- Ne-gō'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v.* To trade; to treat with; to sell.
- Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* A treaty of business.
- Nē'gress, *n.* A female negro.
- Nē'gro, *n.* (*pl.* Nē'grōes, 18), *n.* A black African, or a descendant of one.
- Nē'gus, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.
- Neigh (nā), *v. i.* To whinny, as a horse. — *n.* Voice of a horse.
- Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. — *v. i.* To live near; to adjoin.
- Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.
- Neigh'bor-hōōd (nā'-), *n.* A place near; vicinity.
- Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.
- Nēi'ther (nē'ther or nī'ther; — the former mode is much to be preferred), *pron.* Not either. — *conj.* Nor.
- Ne-ōl'o-gĭsm, *n.* A new word or expression.
- Ne-ōl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who holds to neology.
- Ne-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines. [vert.]
- Nē'o-phŷte, *n.* A new convert.
- Nēph'ew (nēf'yū); in *Eng.* nēf'yū), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.
- Ne-phrīt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. [relations.]
- Nēp'o-tĭsm, *n.* Favoritism to Nē're-id, *n.* A sea-nymph.
- Nērvē (18), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. — *v. t.* To give vigor to.
- Nērvē-less (10), *a.* Without strength.
- Nērv'ine (11), *a.* Good for the nerves. — *n.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.
- Nērv'ōus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves.
- Nērv'ōus-ly, *adv.* In a nervous manner.
- Nērv'ōus-ness, *n.* State of being nervous. [norance.]
- Nēs'ciēnce (nēsh'ēnss), *n.* Ignōst, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c.
- Nēs'tle (nēs'tl), *v. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.
- Nēst'ling (nēs'-), *n.* A bird just hatched.
- Nēt, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. — *v. t.* (7) To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. — *a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.
- Nēth'er, *a.* Lower; infernal.
- Nēth'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.
- Nēt'ting, *n.* A piece of net-work.
- Nēt'tle, *n.* A prickly plant. — *v. t.* To sting; to vex.
- Nēt'-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.
- Nēū-rāl'gi-ā, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves.
- Nēū-rāl'gi-e, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.
- Nēū'ter, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender.
- Nēū'tral, *a.* Not of either party. — *n.* One that takes no part in a contest.
- Nēū-trāl'i-ty, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.
- Nēū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering neuter. [neutral.]
- Nēū'tral-ize, *v. t.* To render
- Nēv'er, *adv.* At no time.
- Nēv'er-the-lēss', *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.
- New (nū), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern. [formed.]
- New-fān'gled, *a.* Newly
- New'ly, *adv.* Freshly; lately.
- New'ness, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.
- News, *n.* Fresh information.
- News'mōn'ger (-mūng'gēr), *n.* A dealer in news.
- News'pā-per, *n.* A paper to circulate news.
- Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard.
- Nēxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time or rank. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest.
- Nĭb, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.
- Nĭb'ble, *n.* A little bite. — *v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.
- Nĭce, *a.* Pleasing; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.
- Nĭce'ly, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.
- Nĭ'ce-ty, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy. [wall.]
- Nĭche, *n.* A small recess in a
- Nĭck, *n.* A notch; a score for keeping an account; exact point. — *v. t.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.]
- Nĭck'el, *n.* A grayish-white
- Nĭck'-nācks, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.
- Nĭck'nāme, *n.* A name in sport or contempt. — *v. t.* To name in contempt or familiarity.
- Nĭe'tāte, } *v. i.* To wink;
- Nĭe'ti-tāte, } to blink.
- Nĭe-tā'tion, } *n.* The act
- Nĭe'ti-tā'tion, } of winking.

sōn, ōr, dŕ, wōlf, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a; exist; ū as ng; this.

Niēce, *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.
 Nig'gard, *n.* A stinging person.
 Nig'gard, } *a.* Sordidly
 Nig'gard-ly, } parsimoni-
 ous; meanly covetous.
 Nigh (nī), *a.* Near; allied closely. — *adv.* Nearly; closely. — *prep.* Near to.
 Night (nit), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise.
 Night'cap (nit'-), *n.* A cap worn in bed. [of day.
 Night'fall (nit'-), *n.* Close
 Night'gown (nit'-), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed.
 Night'hawk (nit'-), *n.* A bird that hunts its prey toward evening.
 Night'in-gale (nit'-), *n.* A small bird that sings at night.
 Night'ly (nit'ly), *a.* Done by night. — *adv.* Every night.
 Night'māre (nit'-), *n.* Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep.
 Night'shade (nit'-), *n.* A plant with small white flowers.
 Night'watch (nit'-), *n.* A division or period of the night; guard at night.
 Ni-hil'i-ty, *n.* Nothingness.
 Nim'ble, *a.* Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.
 Nim'bly, *adv.* With agility.
 Nim'bus, *n.* Circle of rays round the head; a halo.
 Nine, *a.* Eight and one added. [or game.
 Nine'ping, *n.* A kind of play
 Nine'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.
 Nine'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of 90.
 Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten.
 Nin'ny, *n.* A simpleton.
 Ninth, *n.* The ordinal of nine.
 Nip, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A pinch; a blast.
 Nip'per, *n. pl.* Small pinch-
 Nip'ple, *n.* A teat. [ers.
 Nit, *n.* The egg of an insect.
 Nit'id, *a.* Shining; gay.
 Nit'rate (29), *n.* Nitrate of Nit're } potassa, a white
 chemical salt.

Nit'rate, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
 Nit'ric, *a.* Containing niter.
 Nit'ro-gen, *n.* A gas, having no taste or smell.
 Nit'rous, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter.
 Nō, *adv.* A word of denial. — *a.* Not any; none.
 Nō-bil'i-ty, *n.* Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.
 Nō'ble, *a.* Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. — *SYN.* Exalted; elevated; honorable. — *n.* A person of rank.
 Nō'ble-man (21), *n.* A man of rank.
 Nō'ble-ness, *n.* Greatness of mind; dignity; worth.
 Nō-blēs'se', or Nō'blesse, *n.* Body of nobles.
 Nō'bly, *adv.* With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c. [one.
 Nō'bōd-y, *n.* No person; no
 Nōe-tām'bu-list, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
 Nōe-tūr'nal, *a.* Nightly.
 Nōd, *n.* A quick inclination of the head. — *v. i.* To bow the head.
 Nōd'dle, *n.* The head.
 Nōd'dy, *n.* A simpleton.
 Nōde, *n.* A knot; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.
 Nōd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.
 Nōd'ule, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.
 Nōg, *n.* A little pot; a noggin; strong ale; a wooden pin. [wooden cup.
 Nōg'gin, *n.* A small mug or
 Noise (18), *n.* Sound of any kind. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sound loud. [noise.
 Noise'less, *a.* Making no
 Noi'si-ly, *adv.* With noise.
 Noi'si-ness, *n.* State of being noisy.
 Noi'sōme, *a.* Offensive; hurtful and disgusting.
 Noi'gy (noi'zy), *a.* Clamorous; boisterous; turbulent.
 Nōm'ad, *n.* One who leads

a wandering and pastoral life. [place to place.
 Nō-mād'ie, *a.* Moving from
 Nō'men-clāt'ure, *n.* System of names in any art or science.
 Nōm'i-nal, *a.* Existing in name only; not real. [only.
 Nōm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In name
 Nōm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To name; to propose. [nominating.
 Nōm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of
 Nōm'i-na-tive, *a.* Pertaining to a name. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands.
 Nōm'i-nee', *n.* One designated by another.
 Nōn'age, *n.* Minority in age.
 Nōn'-at-tēnd'ance, *n.* A failure to attend.
 Nōn'-eōn-dūct'or, *n.* A substance that does not transmit heat or electricity.
 Nōn'-eōn-fōrm'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.
 Nōn'-eōn-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of conformity.
 Nōn'de-script, *a.* Not hitherto described.
 Nōne (nūn or nōn), *a. & pron.* No one; not any.
 Non-ēn'ti-ty, *n.* A thing not existing.
 Nōneg, *n. pl.* In ancient Rome, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months. [has no equal.
 Nōne'such, *n.* A thing that
 Nōn'-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Want of existence.
 Non-jū'ror, or Nōn'-ju-ror, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.
 Non-pa-rēil', (-rēl'), *n.* A small kind of type like that here used.
 Nōn'plus, *n.* A puzzle. — *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound.
 Non-rēs'i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside on his estate.
 Nōn'-re-gist'ance, *n.* Submission to authority or power without opposition.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ě, ĩ, ŏ, ů, ȳ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt: ūre, veil, tērm; pīque, firm; j

Nōn'-re-sist'ant, *a.* Not resisting power or oppression.

Nōn'sense, *n.* Words without meaning or importance.

Non-sēns'ie-al, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Nōn'sūit, *n.* The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.

Nōōk, *n.* A corner; a recess.

Nōōn, *n.* Middle of the day.

Nōōn'dāy, } *n.* Mid-day;
Nōōn'tide, } time of noon.

Nōōn'ing, *n.* Repose at noon.

Nōōse (*or nōōz*), *n.* A running knot.

Noose (*nōōz*), *v. t.* To catch in a noose. [*nies.*]

Nōr, *conj.* A word that denotes.

Nōr'mal, *a.* Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.

Nōrth, *n.* Point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north. [*the north and east.*]

Nōrth-ēast', *n.* Point between north-ēast'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.

Nōrth'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or from, the north.

Nōrth'ern, *a.* Being in, or toward, or from, the north.

Nōrth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

Nōrth-wēst', *n.* The point between the north and west. — *a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.

Nōrth-wēst'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.

Nōse, *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly. [*flowers.*]

Nōse'gāy, *n.* A bunch of No-sōl'o-gy, *n.* Classification of diseases. [*the nose.*]

Nōs'tril, *n.* A passage through

Nōs'trum, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.

Nōt, *adv.* A word that expresses denial or negation.

Nōt'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; conspicuous; noted.

Nōt'a-ble, *a.* Actively industrious.

Nōt'a-bly, *adv.* Remarkably; eminently. [*ously.*]

Nōt'a-bly, *adv.* Industrious

No-tā'ri-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a notary.

Nōt'a-ry (19), *n.* An officer who attests writings.

No-tā'tion, *n.* Act of noting by figures, or characters.

Nōtch (18), *n.* A cut or nick.

Nōte, *n.* A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote.

Nōtē'-bōōk, *n.* Book for notes or memoranda.

Nōt'ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.

Nōth'ing (*nūth'ing or nōth'ing*), *n.* Not any thing.

Nōth'ing-ness (*or nōth'ing-*), *n.* Non-existence; nonentity.

Nō'tice, *n.* Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.

Nō'tice-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of observation. [*notifying.*]

Nō'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of

Nō'ti-fy (13), *v. t.* To declare; to make known.

Nō'tion, *n.* Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.

Nō'tion-al, *a.* Existing in idea only; whimsical; fanciful.

Nō'to-ri'e-ty, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.

No-tō'ri-ōūs, *a.* Publicly known (usually to disadvantage).

Nōt'with-stānd'ing, *p. pr.* (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Nevertheless.

Nought (*nawt*). See *Naught*.

Noun, *n.* A word which is the name of any thing.

Nōur'ish, *v. t.* To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.

Nōur'ish-ment, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.

Nōv'el, *a.* New; recent; unusual. — *n.* A fictitious tale. [*novels.*]

Nōv'el-ist (8), *n.* A writer of

Nōv'el-ty, *n.* Newness; a new thing.

No-vēm'ber, *n.* Eleventh month of the year.

Nōv'ice, *n.* A beginner

No-vi'ti-ate (*-vish'i-āt*), *n.* State of a novice; a novice.

Now, *adv.* At this time.

Now'a-dāys, *adv.* At the present time. [*or state.*]

Nō'whēre, *adv.* In no place

Nō'wise, *adv.* By no means.

Nōx'ious (*nōk'shus*), *a.* Hurtful; destructive.

Nōz'zle, *n.* A nose; snout.

Nū'ele-us, *n.* (*pl. Nū'ele-us-es*, or *Nū'ele-i*, 25.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.

Nūde, *a.* Bare; naked.

Nū'di-ty, *n.* Nakedness.

Nū'ga-to-ry, *a.* Of no force; trifling; vain.

Nūg'get, *n.* A lump of metal or ore.

Nū'sance, *n.* That which is offensive to the public.

Nūll (1), *a.* Void; of no force.

Nū'lli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying.

Nū'lli-fy, *v. t.* To make void.

Nū'lli-ty, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.

Nūmb (*nūm*), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. — *SYN.* To deaden; chill; stupefy.

Nūm'ber, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.

Nūm'ber-less, *a.* More than can be counted.

Nūm'er-al, *a.* Relating to number. — *n.* A figure or letter to express a number.

Nūm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of numbering.

Nūm'er-ā'tor, *n.* A number that shows how many parts are taken. [*number.*]

Nu-mēr'ic-al, *a.* Denoting

Nu-mēr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to number.

Nūm'er-ōūs, *a.* Being or containing many.

Nū'mis-māt'les, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.

Nüm'skull (17), *n.* A block-head; a dunce; a dolt.
 Nün, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.
 Nün'ci-o (-shi-), *n.* Ambassador of the pope.
 Nun-eū'pa-tive, or Nün'eu-pā'tive, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.
 Nün'ner-y, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.
 Nüp'tial (nüp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
 Nüp'tials, *n. pl.* Marriage.
 Nürse, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v.*

t. To tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.
 Nürs'er-y, *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees.
 Nürs'ling (10), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.
 Nürt'üre, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.
 Nüt, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.
 Nu-tā'tion, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nüt'-gall, *n.* Excrescence of the oak.
 Nüt'meg, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cooking.
 Nüt'ri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — *SYN.* Aliment; diet; nourishment; food.
 Nüt'ri-mēnt'al, } *a.*
 Nu-tri'tious (-trish'us), }
 Nourishing; nutritive.
 Nu-tri'tion (-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; nutriment.
 Nüt'ri-tive, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.
 Nýmph, *n.* A goddess; a maiden.

O.

O *interj.* used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.
 Ōaf, *n.* A changeling; a dolt.
 Ōak, *n.* A valuable tree.
 Ōak'en, *a.* Made of oak.
 Ōak'um, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces, and used for calking the seams of ships, &c.
 Ōar, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *v.* To row or impel by rowing.
 Ō'a-sis, or Ō-ā'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Ō'a-sēs, or Ō-ā'sēs.) A fertile spot in a desert.
 Ōat, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].
 Ōat'en, *a.* Pertaining to oats.
 Ōath, *n.* A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.
 Ob-dū'ra-cy, or Ōb'du-ry, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.
 Ōb'du-rate, or Ob-dū'rate, *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, esp. against moral influence. — *SYN.* Callous; hardened; stubborn.

Ob-bē'di-ence, *n.* Compliance with what is required.
 Ob-bē'di-ent, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — *SYN.* Dutiful; subservient; compliant; obsequious.
 Ob-ei'sance (-bē'- or -bā'-), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.
 Ōb'e-lisk, *n.* A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument.
 Ob-bēse', *a.* Excessively fat.





Obelisk.

Ob-bēse'ness, } *n.* Fatness;
 Ob-bēs'i-ty, } compulcense.
 Ob-bey', *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to perform.
 Ōb'fus-eā'tion, *n.* A darkening or confusing. [decease.
 Ōb'bit, or Ōb'it, *n.* Death;
 Ob-bit'u-a-ry, *n.* A notice of the death of a person. — *a.* Relating to the death of a person.
 Ōb'ject, *n.* That on which the mind is employed; end; aim; motive.
 Ob-ject', *v. t.* To present or offer in opposition.

Ob-jēc'tion, *n.* Adverse reason. [to objections.
 Ob-jēc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable
 Ob-jēc'tive, *a.* Pertaining to the object; outward; external.
 Ob-jēc'tor, *n.* One who objects.
 Ob-jūr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide or reprove.
 Ob-lāte', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.
 Ob-lā'tion, *n.* An offering.
 Ōb'li-gāte, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.
 Ōb'li-gā'tion, *n.* The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.
 Ōb'li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding.
 Ob-blige', *v. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify.
 Ob-blig'ing, *a.* Disposed to do favors; engaging.
 Ob-lique' (-leek' or -lik'), *a.* Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.
 Ob-lique'ly (-leek'- or -lik'-), *adv.* Not directly.
 Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lik'wi-), *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.

Ob-lit'er-ate, *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
 Ob-lit'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of blotting out; extinction.
 Ob-liv'i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.
 Ob-liv'i-ōūs, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
 Ōb'long, *a.* Longer than broad.
 Ōb'lo-quy, *n.* Calumnious language. — SYN. Slander; calumny; abuse.
 Ob-nōx'ious (-nōk'shus), *a.* Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.
 Ō'bo-e, *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed.
 Ob-ō'vate, *a.* Ovate with the narrow end downward.
 Ob-scēne, *a.* Grossly indelicate and disgusting.
 Ob-scēn'i-ty, *n.* Impurity in expression, or in representation. [darkening.]
 Ōb'seu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
 Ob-seūre, *a.* Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *v. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful. [dimly.]
 Ob-seūre'ly, *adv.* Darkly;
 Ob-seū'ri-ty, *n.* State of being obscure; darkness; privacy.
 Ōb'se-que's (-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
 Ob-sē'qui-ōūs, *a.* Meany submissive or compliant.
 Ob-sē'qui-ōūs-ly, *adv.* With servile compliance. [vility.]
 Ob-sē'qui-ōūs-ness, *n.* Servile obedience; remarkable.
 Ob-sērv'ance, *n.* Attention.
 Ob-sērv'ant, *a.* Regardful.
 Ōb'ser-vā'tion, *n.* Act of observing; remark; notice.
 Ob-sērv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place for astronomical observations.
 Ob-sērve', *v. t.* To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark. [serves.]
 Ob-sērv'er, *n.* One who observes.
 Ob-sēs'sion (-sēsh'un), *n.* Act of besieging.
 Ōb'so-lēs'cent, *a.* Going out of use.

Ōb'so-lēte, *a.* Disused; out of date.
 Ōb'sta-cle, *n.* That which hinders; obstruction.
 Ob-stēt'rie, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
 Ob-stēt'ries, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery. [ness.]
 Ōb'sti-na-cy, *n.* Stubborn;
 Ōb'sti-nate, *a.* Stubborn; stiff; pertinacious. [bornly.]
 Ōb'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly.
 Ob-strēp'er-ōūs, *a.* Clamorous; loud; turbulent.
 Ob-struet', *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to block up.
 Ob-struet'ion, *n.* That which obstructs. — SYN. Obstacle.
 Ob-struet'ive, *a.* Hindering.
 Ōb'tāin', *v. t.* To gain; to get. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general.
 Ob-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained.
 Ob-tēst', *v. t.* To call to witness; to beseech.
 Ōb'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.
 Ob-trude', *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to urge upon against the will.
 Ob-tru'sion, *n.* Act of obstructing.
 Ob-tru'sive, *a.* Disposed to obstruct.
 Ob-tuse, *a.* Not acute; dull; obscure. [manner.]
 Ob-tuse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse manner.
 Ob-tuse'ness (10), *n.* Want of sharpness or readiness.
 Ōb'verse, *n.* Face of a coin.
 Ob-vērt', *v. t.* To turn toward or downward.
 Ōb'v-āte, *v. t.* To meet; to prevent; to clear the way of.
 Ōb'vi-ōūs, *a.* Evident; clear.
 Ōb'vi-ōūs-ly, *adv.* Evidently.
 Ōe-eā'sion, *n.* Opportunity; incident; accidental cause; need; exigence. — *v. t.* To cause incidentally.
 Ōe-eā'sion-al, *a.* Occurring at times; produced by accident; casual; incidental.
 Ōe-eā'sion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon occasion; at times.
 Ōe'ci-dent, *n.* The west.
 Ōe'ci-dēt'al, *a.* Western.

Ōe-gīp'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.
 Ōe'ci-pūt, *n.* The hinder part of the head. [up.]
 Ōe-elū'sion, *n.* A shutting.
 Ōe-eūlt', *a.* Secret; hidden.
 Ōe'eul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of concealment; a hiding.
 Ōe'eul-pan-cy, *n.* Possession.
 Ōe'eul-pant, *n.* One who takes or holds possession.
 Ōe'eul-pā'tion, *n.* Act of occupying; business; possession; employment.
 Ōe'eul-py (13), *v. t.* To hold; to keep; to employ; to use.
 Ōe-eūr', *v. i.* To be found here and there; to come to the mind. [event.]
 Ōe-eūr'rence, *n.* Any single
 Ō'cean (ō'shun), *n.* The largest body of water on the earth, or one of the chief divisions of it.
 Ō'ce-ān'ie (-she-), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
 Ō'cher } (29), *n.* Clay contain-
 Ō'chre } ing iron.
 Ō'e-ta-chōrd, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds.
 Ō'e-tā-gon, *n.* A figure of eight sides and angles. 
 Ōe-tāg'o-nal, *a.* Containing eight angles and sides. Octagon.
 Ō'e-ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having eight equal faces.
 Ō'e-ta-hē'dron, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides. 
 Ōe-tān'gu-lar, *a.* Octahedron. Having eight angles.
 Ōe'tave, *n.* (Mus.) The interval between one and eight of the scale.
 Ōe-tā'vo (18), *n.* A book with eight leaves to a sheet.
 Ōe-tēn'ni-al, *a.* Coming once in eight years. [of the year.]
 Ōe-tō'ber, *n.* Tenth month.
 Ōe-to-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.
 Ōe'u-lar, *a.* Known by, or relating to, the eye.
 Ōe'u-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.

Ódd (3), *a.* Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.
 Ódd'í-ty, *n.* Singularity; a singular person. [strangely.
 Ódd'ly (9), *adv.* Unevenly;
 Ódds, *n. pl.* Inequality; excess; advantage. [song.
 Óde, *n.* A short poem; a
 O-dé'on, *n.* A kind of theater.
 Ó'di-óús, *a.* Very offensive; hateful; detestable.
 Ó'di-um, *n.* Quality of provoking hate. [perfume.
 Ó'dor (33), *n.* Scent; smell;
 Ó'dor-if'er-óús, *a.* Fragrant.
 Ó'dor-óús, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.
 Ó'er, contraction of *Over*.
 Óf (5v, 1), *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to.
 Óff, *adv.* denoting distance. — *prep.* Distant from. — *interj.* Away; begone.
 Óf'fal, *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; refuse.
 Of-fénc'e', *n.* See *Offense*.
 Of-fénd', *v. t.* To displease; to make angry. [sends.
 Of-fénd'er, *n.* One who offends; displeasure; anger; injury; fault; sin.
 Of-fén'sive, *a.* Displeasing; obnoxious; used in attack.
 Óf'fer (8), *v. t. or i.* To present; to propose; to bid; to undertake. — *n.* A proposal; price bid.
 Óf'fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice; anything offered.
 Óff'hánd, *adv. or a.* Without study or preparation.
 Óf'fíçe (18), *n.* Customary duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.
 Óf'fi-çer, *n.* One who holds an office. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers.
 Of-fí'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, office. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge.
 Of-fí'cial-ly (-fish'al-), *adv.* By authority.
 Of-fí'ci-áte (-fish'i-ít), *v. i.* To perform an office.

Of-fi'cióús (-fish'us), *a.* Excessively forward in doing kind offices. — *SYN.* Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent; intermeddling.
 Óff'ing, *n.* The sea at a good distance from shore.
 Óff'scour-ing, *n.* Refuse or rejected matter.
 Óff'set, *n.* A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation.
 Off-sét', or Óff'set, *v. t.* To set against another account.
 Óff'spring, *n.* Children; issue; descendants.
 Óft, *adv.* Frequently.
 Óft'en (5fn), } *adv.* Fre-
 Óft'en-times, } quently.
 Ó-gee', *n.* A molding which is both concave and convex.
 Ó'gle (5gl), *v.* To view or look with side glances. — *n.* A side glance.
 Ó'gre (5'ger, 29), *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.
 Óh, *interj.* denoting surprise or pain, &c.
 Oil, *n.* An unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.
 Oil'-elóth, *n.* A cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and for other uses.
 Oil'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.
 Oil'y, *a.* Like oil; smooth.
 Oint, *v. t.* To rub with oil.
 Oint'ment, *n.* Any soft unctuous matter.
 Óld, *a.* Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.
 Óld'en (5ld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.
 Ó'le-ág'i-noús, *a.* Oily.
 Ol-fá'e'to-ry, *a.* Of, or having the sense of, smelling.
 O-lib'a-num, *n.* A gun resin.
 Ó'l'i-gárech'y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few.
 Ó'li-o (or 5l'yo), *n.* A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley.
 Ó'l'ive, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, and for the oil it yields; the emblem of

peace; a color composed of violet and green.
 O-lým'pi-ád, *n.* Period of 4 years in Grecian history.
 O-lým'pie, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and its games.
 O-még'a, or O-még'a, *n.* The last Greek letter; the last.
 Óm'e-let (*collog.* 5m'let), *n.* A fritter of eggs, &c.
 Ó'men, *n.* A prognostic; a sign; a presage; an augury.
 Óm'i-noús, *a.* Containing an omen; inauspicious.
 Ó-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Neglect; failure.
 Óm'ni-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.
 O-mít', *v. t.* To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.
 Om-nip'o-tence, *n.* Unlimited or infinite power.
 Om-nip'o-tent, *a.* Having all power. — *n.* The Almighty.
 Óm'ni-prés'ence, *n.* Presence in every place.
 Óm'ni-prés'ent, *a.* Present in every place.
 Om-nis'cience (-nish'enss), *n.* Universal knowledge.
 Om-nis'cient (-nish'ent), *a.* Having infinite or universal knowledge. [vouring.
 Om-niv'o-roús, *a.* All-de-
 Ón, *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; at; near; with; toward; for; upon. — *adv.* Forward.
 Once (wúns's), *adv.* At one time; formerly.
 One (wún), *a.* Single; individual; any. [ty.
 One'ness (wún'nes), *n.* Uni-
 Ón'er-a-ry, *a.* Fitted for carrying burdens. [oppressive.
 Ón'er-óús, *a.* Burdensome;
 Ón'ion (ün'yun), *n.* A culinary plant having a bulbous root. [gly.
 Ón'ly, *a.* Single. — *adv.* Sin-
 Ón'set, *n.* A violent attack; assault. [tack; assault.
 Ón'slaughter (-slaw't), *n.* At-
 Ón'to-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Relating to the science of being in general. [ing in general.
 On-tól'o-gy, *n.* Science of be-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, é, í, ö, ů, ý, short; cäre, cür, ásk, ill, whät; çre, veil, tçrm; piçue, firm;

Ōn'ward, } *adv.* Forward;
 Ōn'wārdš, } further. — *a.*
 Advanced or advancing; im-
 proving.
 Ōnyx, *n.* A precious stone.
 Ooze, *n.* Soft mud. — *v. i.* To
 flow gently. [mud.]
 Ooz'y, *a.* Containing soft
 o-pāc'i-ty, *n.* Want of trans-
 parency. [transparent.]
 O-pāque' (o-pāk'), *a.* Not
 Ōpal, *n.* A precious stone
 of changeable colors.
 Ōpal-ēs'gent, *a.* Large opal.
 Ōpal-ine, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or like, opal.
 Ōpe, *v. t.* To open.
 Ōpen (ōpn), *v. t.* To un-
 close; to unfold; to enter
 upon. — *a.* Not shut up;
 unclosed; public; candid;
 plain. [a breach.]
 Ōpen-ing, *n.* An aperture;
 Ōpen-ly, *adv.* Publicly;
 plainly; frankly.
 Ōpen-ness, *n.* Plainness.
 Ōp'e-rā (18), *n.* A dramatic
 composition set to music.
 Ōp'er-āte, *v.* To exert power
 of any kind; to act; to put
 in motion or action; to
 work.
 Ōp'er-āt'ic, *a.* Pertaining or
 appropriate to the opera.
 Ōp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Exertion of
 power; action; agency.
 Ōp'er-a-tive, *a.* Exerting
 force; efficient. — *n.* A la-
 boring person.
 Ōp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who op-
 erates. [dious.]
 Ōp'er-ōse', *a.* Laborious; te-
 Ōph'i-cleide, *n.* A large
 brass wind-instrument.
 Oph-thāl'mie (of- or op-), *a.*
 Relating to the eye.
 Ōph'thal-my (ōf'- or ōp'-), *n.*
 A disease of the eyes.
 Ōpi-ate, *n.* A medicine that
 contains opium; a narcotic.
 O-pin'ion, *n.* Judgment
 formed by the mind; notion;
 sentiment; persuasion.
 O-pin'ion-ā'ted, } *a.* Stiff to
 O-pin'ion-a-tive, } opinion.
 Ōpi-um, *n.* The inspissated
 juice of the poppy.
 Ōpo-dél'doe, *n.* A sapona-

ceous camphorated lini-
 ment.

Op-pō'nent, *a.* Opposing;
 antagonistic. — *n.* An op-
 poser; an antagonist.
 Ōp'por-tūne', *a.* Timely; sea-
 sonable.
 Ōp'por-tūne'ly, *adv.* Sea-
 sonably.
 Ōp'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Fit or
 convenient time.
 Op-pōse', *v. t.* To resist; to
 combat; to withstand.
 Ōp'po-site, *a.* Contrary in
 position; facing; adverse.
 Ōp'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.*
 Repugnance; resistance;
 obstacle; an opposite party.
 Ōp'po-si'tion-ist (-zish'un-),
n. One in an opposite party.
 O-pōs'sum, *n.* A marsupial
 quadruped of America.
 Op-prēss', *v. t.* To burden.
 Ōp-prēss'ion (-prēsh'un), *n.*
 Act of oppressing.
 Op-prēss'ive, *a.* Burden-
 some; unjustly severe.
 Op-prēss'ive-ly, *adv.* In an
 oppressive or cruel manner.
 Op-prēss'ive-ness, *n.* Qual-
 ity of being oppressive.
 Op-prēss'or, *n.* One who op-
 presses; a tyrant.
 Op-prō'bri-ōus, *a.* Reproach-
 ful and contemptuous;
 made hateful.
 Op-prō'bri-ōus-ly, *adv.* Re-
 proachfully; infamously.
 Op-prō'bri-um, *n.* Con-
 temptuous or disdainful re-
 proach. [pose.]
 Op-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To op-
 Ōp'ta-tive, *a.* Expressing de-
 sire or wish.
 Ōp'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to
 Ōp'tic-al, } the eye or vision,
 or to optics.
 Op-ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A
 person skilled in optics.
 Ōp'tics, *n. sing.* Science of
 the nature and laws of
 vision.
 Ōp'ti-mi'zm, *n.* The doctrine
 that every thing in nature is
 ordered for the best.
 Ōp'ti-mi'st, *n.* One who holds
 that all events are ordered
 for the best.

Ōp'tion, *n.* Right or power
 of choosing. — *SYN.* Choice.

Ōp'tion-al, *a.* Left to choice.

Ōp'u-lence, *n.* Wealth; rich-
 es; affluence.

Ōp'u-lent, *a.* Very rich.

Ōr, *conj.* A connective that
 marks an alternative.

Ōr'a-cle, *n.* An answer con-
 sidered infallible; a wise
 man; (*pl.*) the revelations
 of God.

O-rā'e'u-lar, *a.* Uttering or-
 acles; authoritative; ambi-
 guous.

Ō'ral, *a.* Delivered by the
 mouth; spoken. [mouth.]

Ō'ral-ly, *adv.* By word of

Ō'rā'le (18), *n.* A certain
 tree and its round yellow
 fruit. — *a.* Having the color
 of an orange.

O-rāng'-gu-lāng',
n. — A large ape,
 having a deformed
 resemblance to
 man.



O-rā'tion, *n.* A public
 and elaborate
 discourse. [Orang-
 outang.]

Ōr'a-tor, *n.* An eloquent pub-
 lic speaker; a petitioner.

Ōr'a-tōr'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining
 to an orator or to oratory.

Ōr'a-tō'r'i-o (18), *n.* A sacred
 drama set to music; an ora-
 tory.

Ōr'a-to-ry, *n.* Art of public
 speaking; a small chapel.

Ōrb, *n.* A round body; a
 sphere; a globe; an orbit.

Or-bi'e'u-lar, *a.* Round; cir-
 cular; spherical.

Ōrb'it, *n.* Path of a planet
 or comet round its center;
 cavity of the eye. [orbit.]

Ōr'bit-al, *a.* Pertaining to an
 Ōr'chard, *n.* An inclosure
 or assemblage of fruit trees.


Ōr'ches-trā, or Ōr-chēs'trā,
n. The part of a theater
 appropriated for the musi-
 cians; the musicians.

Ōr'chis (-kis), *n.* A plant.

Or-dāin', *v. t.* To establish;
 to appoint; to decree; to
 invest with ministerial or
 sacerdotal functions.

Ôr'de-al, *n.* Trial by fire or by water; severe scrutiny.
 Ôr'der, *n.* Regular arrangement; command; rule; a rank or class; a written direction to pay money. — *v. t.* To regulate; to command.
 Ôr'der-ly, *a.* Regular; not unruly. — *adv.* Methodically; according to rule. — *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.
 Ôr'di-nal, *a.* Noting established order. — *n.* A number noting order; a book of rites. [law; rite.
 Ôr'di-nance (18), *n.* Rule.
 Ôr'di-na-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Usually; commonly.
 Ôr'di-na-ry, *a.* Usual; common; of little merit. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a public table. [daining.
 Ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of ordering.
 Ôrd'nance, *n.* Heavy artillery; cannon, mortars, &c.
 Ôre, *n.* A natural compound of metal and other matter.
 Ôr'gan, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; a medium of communication; a wind instrument of music.
 Or-gān'ie, } *a.* Containing
 Or-gān'ie-al, } organs.
 Ôr'gan-ism, *n.* Organic structure. [on an organ.
 Ôr'gan-ist, *n.* One who plays
 Ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of organizing.
 Ôr'gan-ize, *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts; to form in due order.
 Ôr'gasm, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.
 Ôr'gics, *n. pl.* Frantic revels.
 Ôr'i-el, *n.* A bay window.
 Ôr'i-ent, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* The east.
 Ôr'i-ent'al, *a.* Eastern.
 Ôr'i-ên'tal-ist, *n.* One versed in Eastern languages.
 Ôr'i-fige, *n.* An opening.
 Ôr'i-gin, *n.* Beginning; commencement; source.
 O-rig'i-nal, *a.* First; primitive; having new or striking ideas. — *n.* Origin;


first copy; an eccentric person. [being original.
 O-rig'i-nāl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of
 O-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* At first.
 Ôr'ig'i-nāte, *v. t.* To bring into existence. — *v. i.* To take rise; to begin.
 O-rig'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of being or coming into existence. [originates.
 O-rig'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who
 Ôr'i-ôle, *n.* A bird allied to the thrushes.
 O-ri'on, *n.* A large and bright constellation.
 Ôr'i-gon, *n.* A prayer.
 Ôr'lop, *n.* Deck on which cables are stowed in ships.
 Ôr'mo-lū', *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold.
 Ôr'na-ment, *n.* Decoration. — *v. t.* To decorate; to embellish; to adorn.
 Ôr'na-mēnt'al, *a.* Tending to adorn or embellish.
 Ôr'nāte, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.
 Ôr'ni-thôl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in ornithology.
 Ôr'ni-tho-lôg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
 Ôr'ni-thôl'o-gy, *n.* The science which treats of birds.
 O-rôl'o-gy, *n.* The science or description of mountains.
 Ôr'phan, *n.* A child having neither father nor mother, or only one of them.
 Ôr'phan-āge, } *n.* State of
 Ôr'phan-ism, } an orphan.
 Or-phē'an, or Ôr'phe-an, }
 Ôr'phie, }
a. Pertaining to Orpheus, an old Greek poet.
 Ôr're-ry (19), *n.* An instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.
 Ôr'tho-dôx, *a.* Correct in doctrine; sound in the Christian faith.
 Ôr'tho-dôx'y, *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
 Ôr'tho-ép'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy.
 Ôr'tho-e-pist, *n.* A person well skilled in orthoëpy.
 Ôr'tho-e-py, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.

Or-thôg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in orthography.
 Ôr'tho-grāph'ie, } *a.* Per-
 Ôr'tho-grāph'ie-al, } taining to orthography.
 Or-thôg'ra-phy, *n.* The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.
 Ôr'to-lan, *n.* A European song-bird.
 Ôs'cil-lāte, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate; to sway.
 Ôs'cil-lā'tion, *n.* Vibration.
 Ôs'cil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.
 Ôs'eu-lāte, *v. t.* To kiss; to touch, as two curves.
 Ô'sier (ôzher), *n.* A species of willow or the twig of the willow.
 Ôs'prey, *n.* A long-winged eagle living on fish.
 Ôs'se-ôus (*colloq.* ôsh'us), *a.* Bony; like bone.
 Ôs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Process of changing to bone.
 Ôs'si-fy, *v. t. or i.* To change into bone. [bones.
 Os-siv'o-roûs, *a.* Feeding on
 Os-tēn'si-ble, *a.* Apparent; manifest.
 Os-tēn'si-bly, *adv.* Plausibly.
 Ôs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Ambitious display. — *SYN.* Pomp; pageantry; display.
 Ôs'ten-tā'tious, *a.* Affectedly showy; gaudy; pretentious.
 Ôs'ten-tā'tious-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.
 Ôs'te-ôl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in osteology.
 Ôs'te-ôl'o-gy, *n.* Part of anatomy that treats of bones.
 Ôs'ti-a-ry, *n.* Mouth of a river; an estuary.
 Ôs'tra-ci-sm, *n.* Banishment.
 Ôs'tra-çize, *v. t.* To banish; to put under ban.
 Ôs'trich (18), *n.* A large, swift-running bird with very short wings, and long, soft plumes in place of feathers.  Ostrich.
 Ôth'er (ûth'er), *a.* Second of two; not the same; different.

â, â, î, ô, û, ý, long; ù, ê, î, ô, û, ý, short; cære, càr, àsk, all, what; ère, veil, tœrn; pique, firm;

Öth'er-wise, *adv.* In a different manner.
 Öt'ter, *n.* A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.
 Öt'to-man (Zl), *n.* A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back. — *a.* Relating to Turkey.
 Ouch, *n.* Socket of a ring.
 Ought (awt), *n.* See *Aught*. — *v.* *imperfect.* Is fit or necessary; should.
 Ounce, *n.* 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois; an animal resembling the leopard.
 Ours, *pron.* Of us; belonging to us.
 Our, *a.* Pertaining to us.
 Our-selves', *pron. pl.* We; us; — used emphatically.
 Out'sel (ōw/zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush family. [force.
 Oust (owst), *v. t.* To eject with
 Out, *adv.* On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.
 Out-bál'ance, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.
 Out-bid', *v. t.* To bid more.
 Out'bound, *a.* Proceeding to a foreign port.
 Out'break, *n.* A breaking forth; eruption.
 Out'búrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out. [ished.
 Out'eást, *n.* A person ban-
 Out'erý, *n.* Clamor; loudery.
 Out-dó', *v. t.* [*p. p.* OUT-DONE.] To do more than; to surpass; to excel.
 Out'er, *a.* Being without.
 Out'er-móst, *a.* On the extreme external part.
 Out-fáçé', *v. t.* To bear down with impudence.
 Out'fit, *n.* Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage.
 Out-gén'er-al, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.
 Out-gó', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass. — *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [out.
 Out'gō-ing, *n.* Act of going
 Out-grōw', *v. t.* To surpass in growth.
 Out-Hér'od, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty or absurdity.

Out'-house, *n.* A small building near the main house.
 Out-lánd'ish, *a.* Foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.
 Out-lást', *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.
 Out'law, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law. [lawing.
 Out'law-ry, *n.* Act of out-
 Out'láy, *n.* Expenditure.
 Out'let, *n.* A passage outward.
 Out'linc, *v. t.* To sketch; to delineate. — *n.* The exterior line of a figure; a sketch.
 Out-live', *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.
 Out-lóók', *n.* Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight. [in number.
 Out-núm'ber, *v. t.* To exceed
 Out'pést, *n.* A station without a camp, or at a distance.
 Out'ráge, *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* Violence; gross injury.
 Out-ráge'ous (ll), *a.* Exceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. — *SYN.* Violent; furious; exorbitant.
 Out-réach', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.
 Out'ríd'er, *n.* An attending servant on horseback.
 Out'right (-rit), *adv.* Immediately; completely.
 Out-rún', *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.
 Out-sáil', *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.
 Out-séll', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.
 Out'set, *n.* Beginning; opening; start.
 Out'side, *n.* The outward part. — *a.* Exterior; external. [urb.
 Out'skirt, *n.* Border; sub-
 Out-spread', *v. t.* To spread open; to extend; to diffuse.
 Out-stánd'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid. [far.
 Out-strétch', *v. t.* To extend
 Out-strip', *v. t.* To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.

Out-walk' (-wawk'), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.
 Out'ward, } *a.* External;
 Out'wards, } exterior; outer. — *adv.* Toward the outside.
 Out'ward-ly, *adv.* On the outside; externally.
 Out-wéar', *v. t.* To endure or wear longer than.
 Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.
 Out-wit', *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem.
 Out'work (-wŭrk), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.
 Ō'val, *a.* Of the form of an egg; elliptical.  — *n.* A body shaped like an egg.
 Ō'va-ry (lŭ), *n.* Place where eggs are formed. Oval. [shaped.
 Ō'vale, *a.* Oval, or egg-
 Ō-vá'tion, *n.* An inferior or less formal triumph.
 Ōv'en (ŭv'n), *n.* An arched or other cavity for baking.
 Ō'ver, *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface. — *adv.* From side to side; more than. [to excess.
 Ō'ver-áct', *v. t.* To perform
 Ō'ver-álls, *n.* A kind of long trowsers worn over others.
 Ō'ver-árch', *v. t.* To cover with an arch. [by awe.
 Ō'ver-áwe', *v. t.* To restrain
 Ō'ver-bál'ance, *v.* To weigh down; to preponderate.
 Ō'ver-béar'ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical.
 Ō'ver-bóard, *adv.* Over the side of, or out of, a ship.
 Ō'ver-bŭr'den, *v. t.* To load to excess.
 Ō'ver-cást', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure. — *a.* Overspread with gloom; sewed over.
 Ō'ver-chárgé', *v. t.* To charge to excess.
 Ō'ver-cóat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.
 Ō'ver-cóme', *v. t.* To get the better of; to conquer.
 Ō'ver-dó', *v.* To do too much.
 Ō'ver-dóse, *n.* Too great a dose; excess.

són, ór, dŭ, wŭlf, tŭd, tŭdk; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a₂; exist; ũ as ng; this.

- Ō'ver-draw', *v. t.* To draw orders upon beyond one's credit. [over.
 Ō'ver-flōw', *v.* To spread
 Ō'ver-flōw', *n.* Inundation; deluge; superabundance.
 Ō'ver-grōw', *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.
 Ō'ver-hāng', *v. t.* To jut over.
 Ō'ver-haul', *v. t.* To turn over and examine thoroughly; to overtake.
 Ō'ver-head', *adv.* Above; aloft. [accident.
 Ō'ver-hear', *v. t.* To hear by
 Ō'ver-joy', *v. t.* To transport with joy. [land.
 Ō'ver-lānd', *a.* Carried by
 Ō'ver-lāy', *v. t.* To lay or spread over; to smother.
 Ō'ver-leāp', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.
 Ō'ver-lōad', *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill to excess.
 Ō'ver-lōok', *v. t.* To inspect; to neglect; to excuse. [on.
 Ō'ver-lie', *v. t.* To lie over or
 Ō'ver-māch', *v. t.* To be too powerful for.
 Ō'ver-māch', *n.* One superior in power or skill.
 Ō'ver-mūch', *a.* Too much.
 Ō'ver-pāss', *v. t.* To go over; to cross; to omit.
 Ō'ver-plus', *n.* More than is wanted; surplus.
 Ō'ver-poise', *n.* Preponderant weight.
 Ō'ver-pow'er', *v. t.* To vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.
 Ō'ver-rāte', *v. t.* To rate too high or beyond the truth.
 Ō'ver-rēach', *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat.
 Ō'ver-rūle', *v. t.* To control.

- Ō'ver-rūn', *v.* To spread or run over; to ravage.
 Ō'ver-see', *v. t.* To superintend; to supervise.
 Ō'ver-seer', *n.* A supervisor.
 Ō'ver-sēt', *v. t. or i.* To overturn; to subvert.
 Ō'ver-shād'ōw', *v. t.* To overshadow; to shelter.
 Ō'ver-shōōt', *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond.
 Ō'ver-shōt', *a.* Receiving water over a wheel.
 Ō'ver-sight' (-sīt), *n.* A mistake; omission; superintendence.
 Ō'ver-sleep', *v.* To sleep beyond or too long.
 Ō'ver-sprēad', *v. t.* To spread or cover over.
 Ō'ver-stāte', *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.
 Ō'ver-stēp', *v. t.* To step beyond. [full.
 Ō'ver-stōck', *v. t.* To fill too
 Ō'vert', *a.* Open; public.
 Ō'ver-tāke', *v. t.* [imp. OVERTOOK; *p. p.* OVERTAKEN.] To come up with.
 Ō'ver-tāsk', *v. t.* To impose too much work on.
 Ō'ver-thrōw', *v. t.* To subvert. [feat.
 Ō'ver-thrōw', *n.* Ruin; de-
 Ō'ver-tōp', *n. t.* To rise above; to surpass.
 Ō'ver-trāde', *v. i.* To trade beyond one's means.
 Ō'vert-ūre', *n.* An offer; an introductory piece of music.
 Ō'ver-tūrn', *v. t.* To throw down; to destroy.
 Ō'ver-turn', *n.* Overthrow.
 Ō'ver-ween'ing', *a.* Conceited; arrogant.
 Ō'ver-weight' (-wāt), *n.* Preponderance; greater weight.
 Ō'ver-whēlm', *v. t.* To spread

- over; to immerse and bear down.
 Ō'ver-work' (-wūrk'), *v. t.* [p. *p.* OVERWROUGHT.] To cause to labor too much.
 Ō'vi-fōrm', *a.* Egg-shaped.
 O-vip'a-roūs', *a.* Producing eggs, as a hen.
 Ō'void', *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
 Ōwe (ō, ī), *v. t.* To be indebted.
 Ōw'ing', *p. pr. or a.* Due; ascribable.
 Owl', *n.* A nocturnal bird, with downy feathers and large head.
 Owl'ish', *a.* Resembling an owl.
 Ōwn', *a.* Noting property; peculiar. — *v. t.* To possess; to confess; to avow.
 Ōwn'er', *n.* The rightful proprietor of any thing.
 Ōwn'er-ship', *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
 Ōx', *n.* (*pl.* Ōx'en, 22.) A male of the bovine genus.
 Ōx'idē (30), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.
 Ōx'id-āte, } *v. t.* To convert
 Ōx'id-ize, } into an oxide.
 Ōx'id-ā'tion', *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.
 Ōx'y-gēn', *n.* A kind of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life.
 Ōx'y-gēn-āte, } *v. t.* To cause
 Ōx'y-gēn-ize, } to combine with oxygen.
 Ōyer', *n.* A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.
 Oys'ter', *n.* A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.



Owl.

P.

- PACE', *n.* A step; gait; measure of five feet. — *v.* To measure by paces.

- Pā'çer', *n.* A horse that paces.
 Pā-çhā', or Pā'çhā', *n.* See Pasha.

- Pā-çif'ie', *a.* Conciliatory; peaceable.
 Pā-çif'i-eā'tion', or Pāç'i-fi-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, ill, whät; çre, veil, tērm; piq̄ue, firm;

eā'tion, n. Act of making peace.
Pa-cī'fī-eā'tor, or Pāc'fī-fī-eā'tor, n. A peace-maker.
Pa-cī'fī-ea-to-ry, a. Tending to peace; conciliatory.
Pāc'fī-fy, v. t. To appease; to allay; to calm; to still.
Pāck, n. A bundle; load.
v. t. To make into a bundle; to send off in haste.
Pāck'āge, n. A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale.
Pāck'et, n. A small package; a vessel for dispatches, or for passengers.
Pāck'horse, n. A horse used for carrying packs or other burdens.
Pāck'thrēad, n. A thread for binding parcels. [paet.
Pāct, n. A contract; a compact.
Pād, n. A small cushion; a robber. — *v. t.* To stuff, as a saddle, cushion, &c.
Pād'dle, v. i. To row; to play in water. — *n.* A small oar.
Pād'dock (5), n. A small inclosure. [staple.
Pād'lōck, n. A lock for a *Pād'ūa-soy' (pād'u-), n.* A kind of silk stuff. [or joy.
Pā'an, n. A song of triumph
Pā'gan, n. A heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathenish.
Pā'gan-ism, n. Heathenism.
Pā'gan-ize (31), v. t. To convert to heathenism.
Pāge (18), n. A boy; one side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To mark with pages.
Pāg'eant (pāj'ant or pāj'ant), n. A pompous show.
Pāg'eant-ry (pāj'ant- or pāj-jant-), n. Pompous exhibition. — *SYN.* Spectacle; show; pomp.
Pa-gō'dā (18), n. An Indian idol, temple, or coin.
Pāid (14), imp. & p. p. of Pay.
Pāil, n. A vessel for water, milk, &c.
Pāin, n. Distress; suffering; penalty. — *v. t.* To distress; to afflict. [borious.
Pāin'ful, a. Full of pain; la-
Pāin'less, a. Free from pain.
Pāins, n. Care; trouble.

Pāint, v. t. To cover with colors. — *v. i.* To practice painting. — *n.* A coloring substance; pigment.
Pāint'er, n. One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.
Pāint'ing, n. Art of forming figures in colors; a picture.
Pāir, n. Two things suited or used together; a couple. — *v. i.* To be joined in couples. — *v. t.* To unite in couples.
Pāl'āce, n. A magnificent house of some great personage. [knight.
Pāl'an-dīn, n. An eminent
Pāl'an-quin' (-keen'), n. A covered carriage borne on the shoulders.
Pāl'a-ta-ble, a. Pleasing to the taste.
Pāl'a-tal, a. Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate.
Pāl'ate, n. The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.
Pa-lā'tial, a. Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.
Pāl'a-tine, n. One invested with royal privileges. — *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
Pa-lā'ver, n. Idle talk; flattery. — *v. t. or i.* To flatter; to use idle talk.
Pāle, a. Destitute of color; white of look. — *n.* A pointed stake; a district. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.
Pāle'ness (10), n. State of being pale; defect of colors.
Pā'le-ōg'ra-phy, n. Decipherment of ancient documents.
Pā'le-ōl'o-gy, n. Treatise on antiquities; archaeology.
Pā'le-on-tōl'o-gy, n. The science of fossils.
Pāl'ette, n. A tablet upon which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. Palette.
Pāl'frey, n. A small saddle-horse. [work.
Pāl'ing, n. A kind of fence-
Pāl'i-sāde', n. A fortification



of stakes. — *v. t.* To fortify with pales or posts.
Pāl, n. A covering for the dead. — *v.* To make or become vapid; to cloak; to clove.
Pāl-lā'di-um, n. A statue of Pallas; an effective defense.
Pāl'let, n. A palette; a lever in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.
Pāl'li-āte, v. t. To cover; to excuse or extenuate.
Pāl'li-ā'tion, n. Extenuation.
Pāl'li-a-tive, n. That which extenuates. — *a.* Mitigating.
Pāl'lid, a. Pale; wan.
Pālm (pām), n. A tree; a measure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose upon.
Pāl'mā-ted, a. Like the hand with the fingers spread; web-footed.
Pal-mēt'to (pl. Pal-mēt'tōg, 18), n. A kind of palm-tree.
Pāl'mis-try, n. Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand.
Pālm'y (pām'y), a. Flourishing; prosperous. [ing felt.
Pāl'pa-ble, a. Capable of be-
Pāl'pa-bly, adv. Plainly.
Pāl'pi-tāte, v. i. To throb or beat, as the heart.
Pāl'pi-tā'tion, n. A beating or fluttering, as the heart.
Pāl'sied (pawl'zid), a. Having the palsy; paralytic.
Pāl'sy, n. Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.
Pāl'ter, v. i. To act insincerely; to trifle.
Pāl'try, a. Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [full.
Pām'per, v. t. To feed to the
Pām'phlet, n. Sheets stitched but not bound.
Pām'phlet-er', n. One who writes pamphlets.
Pān, n. A broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth below the soil. [remedy.
Pān'a-cē'ā, n. A universal

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; ç, ġ, hard; aç; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Pän'cäke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.

Pän'ere-as, *n.* A soft gland of the body; the sweetbread. [to the pancreas.]

Pän'ere-ät'ie, *a.* Pertaining
Pän'dect, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of any science.

Pän'de-mö'ni-um, *n.* The council-hall of evil spirits.

Pän'der, *n.* A pimp; a procurer. — *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.

Päne, *n.* A square of glass.
Pän'e-gÿr'ie, *n.* A laudatory speech; encomium.

Pän'e-gÿr'ist, *n.* A eulogist.
Pän'e-gÿ-rize (31), *v. i.* To praise highly.

Pän'el, *n.* A compartment, as of a door; jury roll. — *v. t.* (8) To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.

Päng, *n.* Momentary agony.
Pän'ie (5), *n.* Sudden fright without good cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden and causeless.

Pän'icker (pän'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket to be carried on horses.

Pän'o-ply, *n.* Armor covering the whole body.

Pän'o-rä'mä, or Pän'o-rä'mä, *n.* Complete view; a large or continuous picture.

Pän'sy, *n.* A plant and flower; the garden violet.

Pänt, *v. i.* To breathe rapidly; to gasp. — *n.* A rapid breathing; gasp. [drawers.]

Pän'ta-lëts', *n. pl.* Loose

Pän'ta-löong', *n. pl.* A kind of trousers.

Pän'the-ism, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.

Pän'the-ist, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.

Pän'the-ist'ie, *a.* Relating to pantheism.

Pän'thé'on, or Pän'the-on, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the deities. [animal.]

Pän'ther, *n.* A ferocious feline

Pän'to-gräph, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.

Pän-tög'ra-phy, *n.* General description; entire view.

Pän'to-mime, *n.* A representation in dumb show.

Pän'to-mim'ie, } *a.* Rep-
Pän'to-mim'ie-al, } resenting characters and actions by dumb show.

Pän'try, *n.* A store-room or closet for provisions.

Päp, *n.* A nipple; soft food.
Pa-pä', *n.* Father; — a word used by children.

Pä'pa-cy, *n.* Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom.

Pä'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope; popish.

Pa-päw', *n.* A tree and its sweet edible fruit.

Pä'per, *n.* A substance for writing or printing on. — *v. t.* To cover with paper.

Pa-pil'io-nä'ceöus, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.

Päp'il-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nipples.

Pä'pist, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority.

Pa-pist'ie, } *a.* Pertaining
Pa-pist'ie-al, } to popery; popish. [babe.]

Päp-pööse', *n.* An Indian
Päp'py, *a.* Like pap; succulent.

Pa-pÿ'rus, *n.* An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.

Pär, *n.* State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.

Pär'a-ble, *n.* A moral fable.

Pa-räb'o-lä, *n.*

One of the conic sections.

Pär'a-böl'ie, }
Pär'a-böl'ie-al, } *a.* Expressed by

parable, or similitude. Parabola.

Pär'a-çhute (-shööt), *n.* A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.

Pär'a-elëte, *n.* A comforter.

Pa-räde', *n.* A pompous exhibition; military display.

— *v. i.* To assemble or go

about as troops. — *v. t.* To display; to show off.

Pär'a-digm (-dim), *n.* An example of a word declined or conjugated, &c.

Pär'a-dise, *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.

Pär'a-di-si'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to paradise.

Pär'a-döx (18), *n.* A tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.

Pär'a-döx'ie-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.

Pär'a-gög'ie, } *a.* Length-
Pär'a-gög'ie-al, } ening a word by adding a syllable or letter.

Pär'a-gon, *n.* Pattern of superior excellence.

Pär'a-gräph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; the character ¶; a brief notice.

Pär'al-läx, *n.* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.

Pär'al-lel, *a.* Equally distant in all parts; —

like; similar. — *n.* A line Parallel. equally distant from another at all points. — *v. t.* (8) To compare. [ing parallel.]

Pär'al-lel-ism, *n.* State of be-

Pär'al-lë'l'o-

gräm, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, Parallelo-

whose opposite gram-

sides are equal and parallel.

Pär'al-lë'v'o-pi'ped, *n.* A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelo-

grams.

Pa-räl'y-sis, *n.* Parallelopi-

palsy; loss of ped. voluntary motion.

Pär'a-lÿt'ie, *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy. — *n.* One affected with palsy.

Pär'a-lÿze (31), *v. t.* To strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.

Pär'a-mount, *a.* Chief; superior to all others.

Pär'a-mour (-mör), *n.* A kept mistress; a concubine.



Pär'a-pet, *n.* A wall for defense; a breast-work.

Pär'a-pher-nä'/li-ä, *n. pl.* Apparel and ornaments; trappings.

Pär'a-phråse, *n.* A copious explanation or re-statement. — *v. t.* To explain or interpret amply.

Pär'a-phråst'ie, *a.* Ample in explanation; not literal.

Pär'a-site, *n.* A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. — *SYN.* Sycophant.

Pär'a-sit'ie, } *a.* Having
Pär'a-sit'ie-al, } the qualities
of a parasite.

Pär'a-söl', *n.* A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.

Pär'boil, *v. t.* To boil partly.

Pär'cel (*colloq.* pär'sl), *n.* A small bundle; a portion; a package. — *v. t.* (8) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion.

Pärch, *v.* To burn the surface; to scorch.

Pärch'ment, *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

Pärd, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Pär'don (pärd'n), *n.* Forgiveness, remission of penalty. — *v. t.* To forgive.

Pär'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; excusable.

Päre, *v. t.* To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.

Päre-gör'ie, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.

Pär'ent, *n.* A father or mother. [traction]

Pär'ent-äge, *n.* Birth; ex-Pa-rént'al, *a.* Like a parent; tender; affectionate.

Pa-rén'the-sis, *n.* A sentence or a part of one included in curved lines, thus () ; the curved lines themselves.

Pär'en-thét'ie, } *a.* In-
Pär'en-thét'ie-al, } cluded
in a parenthesis.

Pär'hél'ion (-hél'yun), *n.* (*pl.* Pär'hél'ia.) A mock sun or meteor.

Pä'ri-ah, or Pā'ri-ah, *n.* The lowest caste in Hindostan; an outcast. [off]

Pär'ing, *n.* A thin strip cut

Pär'ish, *n.* A religious society, or the precinct of one.

Pa-rish'ion-er (-rish'un-), *n.* One belonging to a parish.

Pär'i-ty, *n.* Equality of number, likeness, quantity, &c.

Pärk, *n.* A piece of inclosed ground kept for game, or for recreation, &c.; a place for artillery.

Pär'lance, *n.* Talk; form of speech; conversation.

Pär'ley, *n.* Conference; mutual discourse. — *v. i.* To treat by word of mouth.

Pär'li-a-ment (pärl'i-), *n.* The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, &c.

Pär'li-a-mént'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to parliament, or to legislative usages.

Pär'lor (33), *n.* A room for receiving company, &c.

Pa-rö'ehi-al, *a.* Belonging to a parish.

Pär'o-dy, *n.* A ludicrous adaptation of a poem. — *v. t.* To apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation of.

Pa-röl', } *n.* Word of
Pa-röle', } mouth; a verbal
promise. — *a.* Oral; verbal.

Pär'o-ným, } *n.* A parony-
Pär'o-nýme, } mous word.

Pa-rön'y-mous, *a.* Sounding alike, but of different meaning and spelling.

Pär'o-quét (-két), *n.* A small kind of parrot.

Pa-röt'id, *a.* Pertaining to certain glands near the ears.

Pär'ox-ýsm, *n.* A violent fit of pain.

Par'quet' (-käl' or -két'), *n.* Lower floor of a theater.

Pär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Cabinet work of wood inlaid with figures.

Pär'ri-cí'dal, *a.* Relating to, or committing, parricide.

Pär'ri-cíde, *n.* One who murders his parent.

Pär'rot, *n.* A tropical bird.

Pär'ry, *v. t.* To ward off.

Pärse, *v. t.* To analyze and describe grammatically.

Pär'si-mö'ni-cüs, *a.* Frugal; penurious. [biggardiness]

Pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* Frugality;

Pär's'ley, *n.* A plant used in cookery. [root]

Pär's'nip, *n.* A plant and its

Pär's'on (pärs'n), *n.* The clergyman of a parish.

Pär's'on-äge, *n.* House of the minister of a parish.

Pärt, *n.* A portion; share; side. — *v. t.* To divide; to share; to separate. [part of]

Par-täke', *v. t.* To have a

Par-térre' (par-tär'), *n.* An ornamental plot of ground.

Pärt'ial, *a.* Affecting or including a part only; not general; biased.

Pär'ti-äl'i-ty (-sh'äl'i-), *n.* Undue bias or fondness.

Pärt'ial-ly, *adv.* In part only; with undue bias.

Par-tiç'i-pant, *a.* Sharing; partaking. — *n.* A partaker.

Par-tiç'i-päte, *v. t.* To partake; to share.

Par-tiç'i-pät'ion, *n.* A sharing; distribution.

Pär'ti-çip'i-al, *a.* Having the nature of, or formed from, a participle.

Pär'ti-çi-ple, *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.

Pär'ti-ele, *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom.

Par-ti'e-u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; minute; exact; peculiar. — *n.* A single point or circumstance.

Par-ti'e-u-lär'i-ty, *n.* Something peculiar; exactness.

Par-ti'e-u-lar-ize (31), *v. t.* To mention in particulars.

Par-ti'e-u-lar-ly, *adv.* Singly.

Pär'ti-gän', *n.* An adherent to a party or faction. — *SYN.* Follower; disciple.

Par-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* That which separates. — *v. t.* To divide into parts.

Pärt'i-tive, *a.* Distributive.

Pärt'ly, *adv.* In part.

Pärt'ner, *n.* An associate in

business; a sharer; companion, as in a dance.

Part'ner-ship, *n.* Union or joint interest in business.

Par-tóok', *imp.* of *Partake*.

Par'tridge (18), *n.* A name given to different birds.

Par'tu-ri'tion (-rish'un), *n.* Act of giving birth.

Par'ty (19), *n.* A number of persons united by some tie; a select assembly; one of two litigants.

Par'ty-eól'ored, *a.* Variegated; of various colors.

Pás'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover.

Pa-shá', or **Pá'shà**, *n.* A Turkish viceroy or governor.

Pa-shá'lie, *a.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pás'quin-áde' (-kwin-), *n.* A satirical writing.

Pás's (2), *v. t.* To go beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact. — *v. i.* To go; to move; to circulate; to be current. — *n.* A passage; license to pass; a thrust.

Pás's'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.

Pás's'a bly, *adv.* Tolerably.

Pás'ságe, *n.* Act of passing; journey; way; incident; portion of a book.

Pás's-bóok, *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.

Pás'sen-ger, *n.* A traveler by some public conveyance.

Pás'sing, *n.* Act of going by.

Pás'sion (pásh'un), *n.* That which is suffered; any strong emotion. — **SYN.** Feeling; emotion. [ed.]

Pás'sion-ate, *a.* Easily excited.

Pás'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* With passion. [excited.]

Pás'sion-less, *a.* Not easily

Pás'sive, *a.* Receiving impressions; not active; unresisting.

Pás'sive-ly, *adv.* In a passive manner.

Pás's'o-ver, *n.* A feast of the Jews. See *Exod.* xii.

Pás'spórt, *n.* A permission to travel; a safe conduct.

Pás'sword (-wúrd), *n.* A word to be given before one can pass; a watch-word.

Pást, *prep.* Beyond. — *n.* Time that has gone by. — *a.* Elapsed; ended.

Páste, *n.* An adhesive mixture. — *v. t.* To unite with paste. [thick paper.]

Páste'bóard, *n.* A species of

Pás'tern, *n.* Part of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Pas-tille', *n.* A small cone of perfumed paste for burning.

Pás'time (17), *n.* Diversion; amusement; sport.

Pás'tor, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.

Pás'tor-al, *a.* Rural; relating to a pastor. — *n.* A poem describing rural life. [tor.]

Pás'tor-ate, *n.* Office of a pas-

Pás'try, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, &c. [pasture.]

Pást'úr-a-ble, *a.* Fit for

Pást'úr-áge, *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.

Pást'úre, *n.* Land for grazing. — *v. t.* or *i.* To graze.

Pás'ty, *a.* Like paste or dough. — *n.* A pie made of paste.

Pát, *a.* Fit; exactly suitable. — *n.* A light blow.

Pátch (18), *n.* A piece of cloth used in mending; plot. — *v. t.* To put a patch on; to repair clumsily.

Pátch'work (-wúrk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; bungling work. [head.]

Páte, *n.* Head; skin of a calf's

Pá'tent, or **Pát'ent**, *n.* A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To make a public grant of.

Pá'tent, or **Pát'ent**, *a.* Open; public; manifest.

Pá'tent-ee', or **Pát'ent-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a patent is granted. [reditary.]

Pa-tér'nal, *a.* Fatherly; he-

Pá'tér'ni-ty, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood. [prayer.]

Pá'ter-nó's'ter, *n.* The Lord's

Páth, *n.* (*pl.* Páthg.) A way

trod by man or beast; course of action or life. — **SYN.** Road; route; passage; track.

Pa-thét'ic, *a.* Affecting the tender emotions. [path.]

Páth'less, *a.* Having no

Páth'o-lóg'ic, } *a.* Relat-

Páth'o-lóg'ic-al, } ing to pathology.

Pa-thól'o-gíst, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

Pa-thól'o-gy, *n.* The science of diseases.

Pá'thós, *n.* That which awakens tender emotions.

Páth'wáy, *n.* A path conducting to any point.

Pá'tience, *n.* Power of suffering without complaint; perseverance; resignation.

Pá'tient, *a.* Enduring without complaint. — *n.* A sick person.

Pá'tient-ly, *adv.* Without complaint; with resignation.

Pá'tri-árch, *n.* The head of a family or church.

Pá'tri-árch'al, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (-trish'an), *a.* Of noble family. — *n.* A nobleman. [by inheritance.]

Pá'tri-món'ial, *a.* Possessed

Pá'tri-mo-ny, *n.* An estate derived by inheritance.

Pá'tri-ot, *n.* One who loves his country.

Pá'tri-ót'ic, *a.* Having love to one's country.

Pá'tri-ot-ism, *n.* Love of one's country.

Pa-tris'tic, *a.* Relating to the ancient Christian fathers.

Pa-tról', *n.* The guard that goes round a camp at night. — *v. i.* To go round, as a sentry. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

Pá'tron, *n.* One who countenances or protects. — **SYN.** Advocate; benefactor.

Pát'ron-áge, *n.* Special countenance or support; aid.

Pát'ron-al, *a.* Protecting; favoring. [tron.]

Pá'tron-ess, *n.* A female pa-

Pát'ron-ize (31), *v. t.* To act the patron to. — **SYN.** To

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ŷ, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tärn; pique, firm;

- support; favor; aid; defend; uphold.
- Pät'ro-ným'ie**, *n.* A name derived from an ancestor.
- Pät'ten**, *n.* The base of a column; a kind of wooden shoe standing on an iron ring. [drops of rain.]
- Pät'ter**, *v. i.* To strike as **Pät'tern**, *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.
- Pät'ty**, *n.* A little pie.
- Pa'u'ci-ty**, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity. [belly.]
- Paunch**, or **Päunch**, *n.* The **Paup'per**, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.
- Paup'per-ism**, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.
- Pause**, *n.* A stop; cessation; suspense. — *v. i.* To stop; to cease; to wait.
- Päve**, *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick. [stone or brick.]
- Pä'vement**, *n.* A floor of **Päv'er**, } *n.* One who lays **Päv'ier**, } stones for a pavement.
- Pa-vil'ion (-yun)**, *n.* A tent; a kind of building or turret.
- Päw**, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i.* or *t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.
- Päwn**, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.
- Päwn'brö-ker**, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.
- Päy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* **PAID.**] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment; reward.
- Päy'a-ble**, *a.* Justly due.
- Päy'-däy**, *n.* A day of reckoning.
- Päy-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.
- Päy'-mä's'ter**, *n.* An officer who makes payment.
- Päy'ment**, *n.* Act of paying; money paid.
- Päa** (23), *n.* A plant and its fruit, used for food.
- Päe**, *n.* Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance. [to peace; quiet.]
- Päeç'a-ble** (11), *a.* Disposed
- Päeç'ful** (17), *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed.
- Päeç'e'-mäk'er**, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.
- Päeçh** (18), *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [fowl.]
- Päe'edock**, *n.* A beautiful
- Päa'hen**, *n.* Female of the peacock. [a point.]
- Päak**, *n.* The top of a hill;
- Päal**, *n.* A loud sound. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [a pean.]
- Pä'an**, *n.* A triumphal song;
- Päar**, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- Päarl**, *n.* A white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.
- Päarl'ash**, *n.* Refined potash.
- Päarl'y**, *a.* Like pearl.
- Päas'ant**, *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [rustics.]
- Päas'ant-ry**, *n.* Peasants;
- Päeße**, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.
- Päat**, *n.* A species of turf, often used for fuel. [stone.]
- Päb'ble**, *n.* A small roundish
- Päb'bly**, *a.* Full of pebbles.
- Pe-cän'**, *n.* A tree and its nut. [to sin.]
- Päe'ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liability
- Päe'ea-ble**, *a.* Liable to sin.
- Päe'ea-dül'lo** (18), *n.* A slight fault; a petty offense.
- Päeçk**, *n.* Fourth of a bushel. — *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.
- Päe'to-ral**, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A medicine for the breast.
- Päe'u-läte**, *v. i.* To steal public moneys intrusted to one.
- Päe'u-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.
- Päe'u-lä'tor**, *n.* A robber of the public property.
- Pe-eül'iar**, *a.* Appropriate; singular; special.
- Pe-eül'iär'ty** (-yär'i'), *n.* Singularity.
- Pe-eül'iar-ly**, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.
- Pe-eün'ia-ry** (-kün'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to money.
- Päd'a-gög'ie**, } *a.* Suiting,
Päd'a-gög'ie-al, } or pertaining to, a pedagogue.
- Päd'a-gög'-ism**, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.
- Päd'a-gög'ue**, *n.* A school-master.
- Päd'al**, *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.
- Päd'ant**, *n.* One who makes a display of learning.
- Pe-dänt'ie**, *a.* Displaying pedantry.
- Päd'ant-ry**, *n.* Ostentation of learning.
- Päd'dle**, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.
- Päd'dler**, *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.
- Päd'es-tal**, *n.* The base of a column, statue, &c.
- Pe-dés'tri-an**, *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.
- Pe-dés'tri-an-ism**, *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot.
- Päd'i-gree**, *n.* Genealogy; lineage.
- Päd'i-ment**, *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c.
- Päd'o-bäp'tist**, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.
- Pe-dün'ele**, *n.* Stem of a flower and of the fruit of a plant.
- Peel** (8), *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.
- Peep**, *n.* Sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens. — *v. i.* To begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.
- Peer**, *n.* An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight.
- Peer'äge**, *n.* Body of peers.
- Peer'ess**, *n.* Wife of a peer.
- Peer'less**, *a.* Without an equal; unequaled.
- Peev'ish**, *a.* Easily vexed. — **SYN.** Cross; testy; irritable; captious; fretful.
- Päg**, *n.* A small wooden pin.
- Pälf**, *n.* Money; — in an *odious* sense.
- Päd'i-can**, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.

Pe-lisse' (-leess'), *n.* A silk habit for a female.
 Pēl (1), *n.* A skin; a hide.
 Pēl'et, *n.* A little ball.
 Pēl'li-ēle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.
 Pēll-mēll', *adv.* Confusedly.
 Pel-lū'cid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; clear.
 Pēlt, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. t.* To strike with pellets or missiles.
 Pēlt'ry, *n.* Furs.
 Pēl'vis, *n.* Bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which contains the intestines, &c.
 Pēm'mi-can, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.
 Pēn, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.
 Pē'nal, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.
 Pēn'al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.
 Pēn'ance, *n.* Suffering inflicted or self-imposed for sin.
 Pēnce, *n. pl.* of Penny.
 Pēn'cil, *n.* A brush; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (8) To draw or paint.
 Pēnd'ant, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pennant.
 Pēnd'en-cy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.
 Pēnd'ent, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.
 Pēnd'ing, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.
 Pēnd'u-loūs, *a.* Swinging.
 Pēnd'u-lum, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.
 Pēn'e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.
 Pēn'e-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.
 Pēn'e-trāte, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.
 Pēn'e-trā'tion, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.
 Pēn'e-trā'tive, } *a.* Discern-
 Pēn'e-trā'ting, } ing; acute.

Pēn'guin (-gwin),
n. A web-footed marine bird.
 Pen-in'su-la (-sū- or -shy-),
n. Land nearly surrounded by water.
 Pen-in'su-lar Penguin.
 (-sū- or -shy-), *a.* Having the form of a peninsula.
 Pēn'i-tence, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.
 Pēn'i-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.
 Pēn'i-tēn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.
 Pēn'i-tēn'ti-a-ry (-shī-a-rŷ),
a. Relating to penitence. — *n.* A house of correction; prison.
 Pēn'knife (pēn'ff, 20), *n.* A knife for pens.
 Pēn'man (21), *n.* One who writes a good hand; an author.
 Pēn'man-shīp, *n.* Manner of writing; use of the pen.
 Pēn'nant, } *n.* A small flag
 Pēn'non, } or streamer.
 Pēn'nate, *a.* Winged.
 Pēn'ni-less (13), *a.* Having no money.
 Pēn'ny, *n.* (*pl.* Pēn'nies, Pēnce, 25.) The twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.
 Pēn'ny-roy'al, *n.* An aromatic herb.
 Pēn'ny-weight (-wāt), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains.
 Pēn'ny-wise, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger ones.
 Pēn'ny-worth (-wŷrth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bit.
 Pēn'sile, *a.* Hanging.
 Pēn'sion, *n.* A settled yearly allowance by government. — *v. t.* To grant a pension to.
 Pēn'sion-a-ry, *a.* Receiving, or consisting of, a pension.
 Pēn'sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension.
 Pēn'sive, *a.* Thoughtful; sad.



Pēnt, *imp. & p. p.* of Pen.
 Closely confined.
 Pēn'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.
 Pen-tāg'o-nal, *a.* Having five angles.
 Pentagon.
 Pēn'ta-grāph, *n.* An instrument for copying figures.
 Pēn'ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having five equal sides.
 Pēn'ta-hē'dron, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.
 Pen-tām'e-ter, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.
 Pēn-tān'gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.
 Pēn'ta-teūch, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.
 Pēn'te-cōst, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover.
 Pēnt'-house, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.
 Pē'nuit, or Pe-nūlt', *n.* Last syllable but one.
 Pe-nūl'ti-mā, } *n.* The last
 Pe-nūl'ti mate, } syllable
 but one of a word; penult.
 Pe-nūlt'i-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.
 Pe-nūm'brā, *a.* A partial shade in an eclipse.
 Pe-nū'ri-ōūs, *a.* Very parsimonious; niggardly.
 Pēn'u-ry, *n.* Poverty; indigence.
 Pē'on, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.
 Pē'on-āge, *n.* The servitude of a peon.
 Pē'o-ny, *n.* A plant and its flower.
 Pē'o'ple (pē'pl), *n.* A nation; persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.
 Pēp'per, *n.* A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.
 Pēp'per-mint, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant.
 Pēp'per-y, *a.* Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.
 Pēr'ad-vēnt'ūre, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ, long; ä, ö, ŷ, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Per-ám/bu-lá-te, *v. t.* To walk round or over.

Per-ám/bu-lá'tion, *n.* A passing or walking over.

Per-ám/bu-lá'tor, *n.* One who perambulates; instrument to measure distances.

Per-çéiv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-çéive', *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.

Per-çént'áge, *n.* Allowance or duty on a hundred.

Per-çép'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-çép'ti-bly, *adv.* So as to be perceived.

Per-çép'tion, *n.* Act or power of perceiving. — SYN. Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation. [ceive.]

Per-çép'tive, *a.* Able to perceive.

Pérçh, *n.* A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. i.* To light; to roost.

Per-chánc'e, *adv.* Perhaps.

Per-çíp'i-ent, *a.* Having the faculty of perception.

Pér'eo-lá-te, *v. i. or t.* To strain through; to filter.

Pér'eo-lá'tion, *n.* A passing through small interstices; filtration.

Per-eús'sion (-kúsh'un), *n.* Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.

Per-dí'tion (-dísh'un), *n.* Ruin; loss of the soul.

Per-dū', *adv.* Lost; in a state of concealment.

Pér'e-gri-ná'tion, *n.* A traveling; a wandering.

Pér'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.

Pér'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Positiveness. [absolute.]

Pér'emp-to-ry, *a.* Positive;

Per-én'ni-al, *a.* Durable; lasting perpetually.

Pér'feet, *a.* Complete; finished; consummate.

Pér'feet, or Per-féet', *v. t.* To finish; to complete.

Per-féç'tion, *n.* State of being perfect; completeness.

Per-féç'tive, *a.* Conducive to perfection.

Per-fid'i-óus, *a.* False to

trust; faithless; treacherous.

Pér'fi-dy, *n.* Violation of faith. — SYN. Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.

Pér'fo-rá-te, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.

Pér'fo-rá'tion, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole bored.

Per-fórç'e', *adv.* Violently; of necessity.

Per-fórm', *v. t.* To do; to execute thoroughly.

Per-fórm'ánc'e, *n.* That which is done; composition; work.

Per-fórm'er, *n.* One who performs.

Pér'fúme, or Per-fúme', *n.* A sweet scent; fragrance.

Per-fúme', *v. t.* To scent.

Per-fum'er-y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

Per-fúne'to-ry, *a.* Done to get rid of the duty; indifferently; negligent.

Per-háps', *adv.* By chance.

Pér'ri (18), *n.* A kind of fairy.

Pér'i-cár'di-um, *n.* Membrane inclosing the heart.

Pér'i-cárp, *n.* Ripened ovary of a plant.

Pér'i-gée, *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

Pér'i-hél'ion (or -hél'i-un), *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

Pér'il, *n.* Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (8) To hazard.

Pér'il-óus, *a.* Full of danger.

Per-rím'e-ter, *n.* The outer boundary of a figure.

Pér'ri-od, *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; a point [,], used in writing and printing.

Pér'ri-ód'ic-al, *a.* Regularly returning. — *n.* A periodical magazine.

Pér'ri-ód'ic-al-ly, *adv.* At stated periods.

Pe-riph'er-y, *n.* Circumference of a circle.

Pér'i-phráse, } *n.* A round-

Pe-riph'ra-sis, } aboutmode

of expression; circumlocution.

Pér'i-phrás'tic, *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.

Pér'ish, *v. i.* To decay; to die; to go to ruin.

Pér'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.

Pér'i-stált'ic, *a.* Contracting with a worm-like motion.

Pér'i-stýle, *n.* A range of columns round an edifice.

Pér'i-wig, *n.* A small wig.

Pér'i-wink'le, *n.* A small shell-fish. [oath to]

Pér'jure, *v. t.* To make a false oath.

Pér'jú-ry, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false oath.

Pér'k, *a.* Lively; pert.

Pér'ma-nénc'e, } *n.* Contin-

Pér'ma-nen-çy, } uance; duration; fixedness.

Pér'ma-nent, *a.* Durable; lasting; without change.

Pér'me-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed through.

Pér'me-áte, *v. t.* To pass through the interstices of.

Pér'me-á'tion, *n.* The act of passing through pores.

Per-mis'si-ble, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.

Per-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.

Per-mis'sive, *a.* Granting.

Per-mít', *v. t.* To give permission or leave; to license.

Pér'mit, or Per-mít', *n.* A warrant in writing.

Pér'mu-tá'tion, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.

Per-ní'cióus (-nish'us), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — SYN. Hurtful; noxious; destructive.

Pér'o-rá'tion, *n.* The closing part of an oration.

Pér'pen-díe'ular, *a.* Up-

right; meeting at right angles.

— *n.* A line or plane at right angles to another.



ad. Perpendicular.

són, òr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; c, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Pēr'pen-díc'u-lar-ly, *adv.*
At right angles.

Pēr'pe-trāte, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.

Pēr'pe-trā'tion, *n.* Commission of something wrong.

Pēr'pe-trā'tor, *n.* One who perpetrates.

Per-pēt'u-al, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.

Per-pēt'u-āte, *v. t.* To make perpetual.

Per-pēt'u-ā'tion, } *n.* Endless
Pēr'pe-tū'i-ty, } duration.

Per-plēx', *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle. [*ing.*]

Per-plēx'ing, *a.* Embarrassing.

Per-plēx'i-ty, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment.

Pēr'qui-site, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things.

Pēr'se-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.

Pēr'se-cū'tion, *n.* State of being persecuted.

Pēr'se-cū'tor, *n.* One who persecutes.

Pēr'se-vēr'ance, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.

Pēr'se-vēre', *v. i.* To persist.

Per-sim'mon, *n.* An American tree and its fruit.

Per-sist', *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.

Per-sist'en'ce, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.

Pēr'son (per'sn), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.

Pēr'son-a-ble, *a.* Having a well-formed body.

Pēr'son-āge, *n.* A person of distinction.

Pēr'son-al, *n.* Belonging to a person; movable.

Pēr'son-āl'i-ty, *n.* Direct application to a person.

Pēr'son-al-ly, *adv.* In person.

Pēr'son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property or estate.

Pēr'son-āte, *v. t.* To represent. [*representing.*]

Pēr'son-ā'tion, *n.* Act of representing.

Per-sōn'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.

Per-sōn'i-fy, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.

Per-spēc'tive, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plane surface.

Pēr'spi-cā'ciōus, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.

Pēr'spi-cā'ci-ty, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

Pēr'spi-cū'i-ty, *n.* Clearness.

Per-spīe'u-ōus, *a.* Clear, especially in statement; plain.

Pēr'spi-rā'tion, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.

Per-spīre', *v.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.

Per-suāde', *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.

Per-suā'sion, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; reason.

Per-suā'sive, *a.* Tending to persuade.

Pērt, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.

Per-tāin'(8), *v. i.* To belong; to relate.

Pēr'ti-nā'ciōus, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — *SYN.* Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.

Pēr'ti-nāç'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.

Pēr'ti-nen'ce, } *n.* Fitness;
Pēr'ti-nen-çy, } suitableness.

Pēr'ti-nent, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — *SYN.* Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt. [*purpose.*]

Pēr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* To the

Pērt'ly, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impertinently.

Pērt'ness, *n.* Sauciness.

Per-tūrb', *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.

Pēr'tur-bā'tion, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet. [*of hair.*]

Pēr'uke, *n.* An artificial cap

Per-rū'sal, *n.* Act of perusing. [*tion.*]

Per-rūse', *v. t.* To read with attention.

Per-vāde', *v. t.* To pass through. [*vading.*]

Per-vā'sion, *n.* Act of perusing.

Per-vā'sive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

Per-vēse', *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.

Per-vēr'sion, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.

Per-vēr'si-ty (11), *n.* State of being perverse.

Per-vēr'sive, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

Per-vērt', *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt. [*being penetrated.*]

Pēr'vi-ōus, *a.* Capable of pervading.

Pēr'vi-ōus-ness, *n.* Quality of being pervious.

Pēst, *n.* Plague; pestilence.

Pēs'ter, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.

Pēst'-house, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.

Pes-tif'er-ōus, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.

Pēs'ti-len'ce, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.

Pēs'ti-lent, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.

Pēs'ti-lēn'tial, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.

Pēs'tle (pēs'l), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.

Pēt, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle. [*leaf.*]

Pēt'al, or Pēt'al, *n.* A flower.

Pe-tārd', *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

Pēt'i-ōle, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf. [*tle; mean.*]

Pēt'it (pēt'it), *a.* Small; little.

Pe-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.

Pēt'rel, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

Pēt'ri-fac'tion, *n.* Conversion into stone.

Pēt'ri-fac'tive, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.

Pe-trific, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.

Pēt'ri-fy, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.

Pe-trō'le-um, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.

Pēt'ti-cōat, *n.* A woman's under garment. [lawyer.
 Pēt'ti-fōg'ger, *n.* A petty Pēt'ti-fōg'ger-y, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.
 Pēt'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish.
 Pēt'ti-tōes, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.
 Pēt'ty, *a.* Small; trifling.
 Pēt'u-lance, *n.* Peevishness.
 Pēt'u-lant, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable.
 Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.
 Pē'wit, *n.* A bird.
 Pew'ter, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.
 Phā'e-ton, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.
 Phāl'anx, *n.* A compact body of soldiers.
 Phāl'an-stēr'y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.
 Phān'tasm, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.
 Phan-tās'ma-gō'ri-ā, *n.* Illusive images.
 Phān'tom, *n.* An apparition.
 Phār'a-sē'ie, } *a.* Like the Phār'a-sā'ie-al, } Pharisees; formal. [in religion.
 Phār'i-sā-ism, *n.* Hypocrisy
 Phār'i-see, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.
 Phār'ma-çēū'tie, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.
 Phār'ma-çy, *n.* Preparation of medicines.
 Phā'res, *n.* A light-house.
 Phār'yux, *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.
 Phāge (S), *n.* Appearance.
 Phāç'ant, *n.* A gallinaceous bird found wild in Europe.
 Phē'nix, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
 Phe-nōm'e-non, *n. (pl. Phe-nōm'e-nā.)* An appearance; any thing remarkable.
 Phī'al, *n.* A glass vessel.

Phī'an-thrōp'ie, } *a.*
 Phī'an-thrōp'ie-al, } Having good will to mankind.
 Phī-lān'thro-pist, *n.* A person of general benevolence.
 Phī-lān'thro-py, *n.* The love of mankind at large.
 Phī-lip'pie, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.
 Phī'o-lōg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.
 Phī-lō'l'o-ger, } *n.* One versed
 Phī-lō'l'o-gist, } in philology.
 Phī-lō'l'o-gy, *n.* The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner. [gale.
 Phī'o-mel, *n.* The nightingale.
 Phī'o-pro-çēn'i-tive-ness, *n.* The love of offspring.
 Phī-lōs'o-pher, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.
 Phī'o-sōph'ie, } *a.* Per-
 Phī'o-sōph'ie-al, } taining or according to philosophy; rational; cool.
 Phī'o-sōph'ie-al-ly, *adv.* According to philosophy.
 Phī-lōs'o-phize, *r. t.* To reason like a philosopher.
 Phī-lōs'o-phy, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.
 Phīl'ter, *n.* A potion to excite love.
 Phīz, *n.* The face; visage.
 Phle-bōt'o-mist, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.
 Phle-bōt'o-my, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.
 Phlēgm (flēm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; coldness; dullness.
 Phleg-māt'ie, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.
 Phē'nix, *n.* See Phenix.
 Phō-nēt'ie, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.
 Phō-nēt'ies, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.
 Phō-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.
 Phō-nō'l'o-gy, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.

Phōs'pho-rēs'çence, *n.* A faint light without heat.
 Phōs'pho-rēs'çent, *a.* Shining without heat.
 Phōs-phōr'ie, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.
 Phōs'pho-rus, *n.* A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.
 Phō'to-grāph, *n.* A picture obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.
 Phō-tōg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.
 Phrāse, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *r. t.* To name or style.
 Phrā-sc-ō'l'o-gy, *n.* Manner of expression.
 Phre-nō'l'o-gist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.
 Phre-nō'l'o-gy, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.
 Phrēn'sy, *n.* Madness.
 Pthīs'ie (tiz'ik), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.
 Pthīs'ie-al (tiz'ik-), *a.* Breathing hard.
 Pthīz'is (thī'zis), *n.* A consumption of the lungs.
 Phy-lāc'ter-y, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.
 Phy's'ie (S), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *r. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.
 Phy's'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.
 Phy-si'cian (-zīsh'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.
 Phy's'ies, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.
 Phy's'i-ōg'no-mist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.
 Phy's'i-ōg'no-my, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.
 Phy's'i-o-lōg'ie, } *a.* Per-
 Phy's'i-o-lōg'ie-al, } taining to physiology.
 Phy's'i-ō'l'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

són, ór, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏb, tŏok; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Phy's-i-öl'o-gy, *n.* The science of living beings.

Pi-ä/no-för'te, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.

Pi-äz/zä (18), *n.* A covered Picä, *n.* A printing type of

which there are two sizes, called respectively } **pica and small pica.**

Pick, *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.

Pick'äx, { *n.* An ax that has a point.

Pick'äxe, } *n.* Pointed; sharp.

Pick'et, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pick'le (pik'l), *n.* Brine; thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.

Pick'pöck-et, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pie'nie, *n.* A pleasure party in which each one furnishes refreshment.

Pie-tö'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

Piet'üre, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.

Piet'ür-ésque, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.

Pie, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it.

Pie'bal'd, *a.* Of various colors.

Pièce, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.

Pièce'méal, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts.

Pied (pid), *a.* Party-colored.

Piér, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.

Piér-gläss, *n.* A glass between windows.

Piérce, *v. t.* To penetrate.

Piér'cing, *a.* Keen; sharp.

Pi'e-tism, *n.* Strict devotion.

Pi'e-ty, *n.* Veneration with love of God; filial duty.

Pig, *n.* A young swine; mass

of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.

Pig'eon (pij'un), *n.* A bird of several species.

Pig'eon-höle (pij'un-), *n.* A little compartment for papers.

Pig'ment, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.

Pig'my, *n.* See *Pygmy*.

Pike, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.

Pik'ed, *a.* Ending in a point.

Pi-läs'ter, *n.* A square column.

Pil'chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

Pile, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into ground. — *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.

Piles, *n. pl.* A disease.

Pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.

Pil'grim, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.

Pil'grim-age, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.

Pill (l), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.

Pil'lage, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — *SYN.* Plunder; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.

Pil'lar, *n.* A column; a pier; a prop.

Pill'ion, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.

Pil'lo-ry, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands.

Pil'löw, *n.* A cushion for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.

Pil'löw-cäse, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillar.

Pil'lot, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide.

Pil'lot-age, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot. [curer.

Pimp, *n.* A pander; a pimp'per-nel, *n.* A plant.

Pim'ple, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin.

Pim'pled, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pin, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a pin.

Pin'a-före', *n.* A kind of apron; a tire.

Pinch, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.

Pinch'beck, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pin'cers, { *n. pl.* A tool for drawing nails.

Pin'chers, } *n.* A small cushion for pins.

Pine, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. i.* To languish.

Pin'e-äp'ple, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.

Pin'-feath'er, *n.* A small or short feather.

Pin'fold, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.

Pin'ion (-yun), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel; shackles. — *v. t.* To bind the wings or arms of.

Pink, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.

Pin'-mön'ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.

Pin'naçe, *n.* A small vessel;

Pin'na-älc, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point. [gills.

Pint, *n.* Half a quart; four

Pin'tle, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. [pines.

Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with

Pi'o-neer', *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler. [a peony.

Pi'o-ny, *n.* A perennial plant;

Pi'otüs, *a.* Religious; godly.

Pip, *v. t.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pipe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask. — *v.* To play on a pipe.

Pip'kin, *n.* A small earthen boiler. [ple.

Pip'pin, *n.* A species of ap-



Pi'quan-cy (-an-), *n.* Sharpness; severity.
 Pi'quant (pi'kant), *a.* Pricking; pungent; severe; tart.
 Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — SYN. Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettie; to stimulate.
 Pi-quét' (-két'), *n.* A game at cards.
 Pi'ra-cy, *n.* Robbery on the seas; literary theft.
 Pi'rate, *n.* One who robs on the seas. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.
 Pi-rát'i-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.
 Pis'ca-tó'ri-al, } *a.* Relating
 Pis'ca-to-ry, } to fishing
 or fishes. [contempt.
 Pish, *interj.* expressive of
 Pis'mire, *n.* The ant.
 Pis-tá'chió, *n.* Nut of a kind
 of turpentine-tree. [coin.
 Pis'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver
 Pis'til, *n.* An organ in a flower,
 inclosing the seed.
 Pis'tol, *n.* The smallest of
 fire-arms.
 Pis-tóle', *n.* A gold coin of
 Spain, worth about \$3.60.
 Piston, *n.* A short solid
 cylinder fitted to a hollow
 one within which it moves.
 Pit, *n.* A deep hole; the stone
 of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To
 sink in hollows.
 Pitch, *n.* A black, sticky sub-
 stance obtained from tar;
 point; descent; degree of
 elevation of the voice, of an
 instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To
 smear with pitch; to fix
 firmly; to toss; to set the
 tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and
 fall, as a ship on the waves.
 Pitch'er, *n.* A vessel with a
 spout. [throw hay, &c.
 Pitch'fórk, *n.* A fork to
 Pitch'-pipe, *n.* An instru-
 ment to give the key-note.
 Pitch'y, *a.* Like pitch;
 sticky; black; dismal.
 Pit'e-óus, *a.* Capable of ex-
 citing pity; sorrowful.
 Pit'fall, *n.* A pit slightly
 covered, as a trap.

Pith, *n.* The soft substance
 in plants; strength or force.
 Pith'y, *a.* Consisting of pith;
 energetic; forcible. [pity.
 Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving
 Pit'i-ful (13), *a.* Compassion-
 ate; base; mean; paltry.
 Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful
 manner; contemptibly.
 Pit'i-less, *a.* Void of pity.
 Pit'man (21), *n.* One who
 works in a pit.
 Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw to be
 used by two men.
 Pit'tance, *n.* A small allow-
 ance; a mere trifle.
 Pi-tú'i-toús, } *a.* Consisting
 Pi-tú'i-ta-ry, } of mucus.
 Pit'y, *n.* Sympathy for an-
 other's distresses. — SYN.
 Sympathy; compassion. —
v. t. To have sympathy for.
 Piv'ot, *n.* A pin on which
 any thing turns.
 Plá'ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Willing-
 ness to forgive. [give.
 Plá'ca-ble, *a.* Willing to for-
 Pla-cárd', *n.* A printed paper
 posted in a public place. —
v. t. To notify publicly.
 Plá'ce, *n.* A portion of space;
 locality; rank; office;
 room; residence. — *v. t.*
 To fix; to locate; to settle.
 Plá'ge'man (21), *n.* One hold-
 ing an office under govern-
 ment.
 Plá'cid, *a.* Pleased; con-
 tented; calm; quiet; mild.
 Pla-cid'i-ty, } *n.* Calmness;
 Plá'cid-ness, } mildness; un-
 ruffled state. [theft; piracy.
 Plá'gia-rism, *n.* Literary
 Plá'gia-rist, } *n.* One who
 Plá'gia-ry, } purloins the
 writings of another.
 Plá'gia-rize, *v. i.* To be
 guilty of literary theft.
 Plá'gue, *n.* A contagious dis-
 ease; vexation. — *v. t.* To
 trouble; to vex.
 Plá'gu'y (plá'g'y), *a.* Vexa-
 tious. [flounder.
 Plá'ice, *n.* A fish allied to the
 Plá'id, *n.* A variegated stuff.
 Plá'in, *a.* Flat; level; frank;
 clear; evident; homely. —
n. A level ground.

Pláin'ly, *adv.* In a plain
 manner; sincerely; clearly.
 Pláin'ness, *n.* State of being
 plain. [entation.
 Pláint, *n.* A complaint; lam-
 Pláint'iff, *n.* One who com-
 mences a lawsuit.
 Pláint'ive, *a.* Mournful.
 Pláit, *n.* A fold, as of cloth.
 — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.
 Plán, *n.* Any thing devised;
 a scheme; model. — *v. t.*
 (7) To scheme; to contrive
 in thought; to devise.
 Pláne, *n.* A level surface; a
 joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To
 smooth with a plane.
 Plán'et, *n.* A celestial body
 revolving about another.
 Plán'et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining
 to, or consisting of, planets.
 Pláne'-tree, *n.* An oriental
 tree; also, a North Ameri-
 can tree, often called *button-*
wood. [smooth.
 Plán'ish, *v. t.* To make
 Plá'nk, *n.* A piece of sawed
 timber thicker than a board.
 — *v. t.* To cover with planks.
 Plánt, *n.* An organic body
 without sensation or volun-
 tary motion; any vegetable
 production. — *v. t.* To set
 in the earth; to settle.
 Plánt'aín, *n.* A West India
 tree and its fruit; an herb.
 Plan-tá'tion, *n.* A place
 planted with trees; a colony;
 a large cultivated estate.
 Plánt'er, *n.* The owner of a
 plantation.
 Plán'ti-gráde, *n.* An animal
 that walks on the sole of
 the foot, as the bear.
 Plásh, *n.* A puddle of water.
 — *v. t.* To dash, as water;
 to splash.
 Plás'ter, *n.* A composition of
 lime, sand, and water; an
 adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (8)
 To cover with plaster.
 Plás'ter-ing, *n.* A covering
 of plaster; plaster-work.
 Plás'tic, *a.* Giving form; ca-
 pable of being formed, mold-
 ed, or modeled.
 Plás-tic'i-ty, *n.* Quality of be-
 ing plastic.

Plät, *v. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.
Pläte, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.
Plät'ed, *p. a.* Overlaid with another metal, esp. silver.
Pla-teau' (pla-tō', 18), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land. [fill a plate.
Pläte'ful (26), *n.* Enough to
Plät'en, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.
Plät'förm, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.
Plät'i-num, or **Pla-ti'num**, *n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.
Plät'i-tüde, *n.* Inspidity; a weak or empty remark.
Pla-tön'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.
Plä'to-nism, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. [Plato.
Plä'to-nist, *n.* A follower of
Pla-töon', *n.* Half of a company of soldiers. [dish.
Plät'ter, *n.* A broad shallow
Plau'dit, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.
Plau'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.
Plau'si-ble, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — **SYN.** Specious. [show.
Plau'si-bly, *adv.* With fair
Plây, *v. i.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* Sport; recreation; game; a drama.
Plây'-bill, *n.* Advertisement of a play.
Plây'er, *n.* One who plays.
Plây'fêl-lôw, *n.* A companion in play.
Plây'ful, *a.* Given to, or full of, play; sportive.
Plây'-house, *n.* A theater.
Plây'mâte, *n.* A playfellow.
Plây'thing, *n.* A toy.
Plêa (18), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.
Plêad, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.

Plêad'ing, *n.* Allegation.
Plêas'ant, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.
Plêas'ant-ry, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gaiety; merriment.
Plêase, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose; to like.
Plêas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure.
Plêas'ur-a-ble (plêzh'ur-), *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.
Plêas'ure (plêzh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight.
Ple-bê'ian (-bê'yan), *a.* Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.
Plêdge, *n.* A pawn; deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security. [hint.
Plêdž'et, *n.* A small tent of
Plê'ia-dêg (-ya-), { *n. pl.* A
Plê'iađg (-yadz), } cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.
Plê'na-ry, *a.* Full; complete.
Ple-nip'o-tence, *n.* Fullness of power. [power.
Ple-nip'o-tent, *a.* Of full
Plên'i-po-tên'ti-a-ry (-shí-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy.
Plên'i-tüde, *n.* Fullness.
Plên'te-öus, *a.* Abundant.
Plên'ti-ful, *a.* Affording ample supply; copious.
Plên'ty, *n.* Adequate supply; abundance. [of words.
Plê'o-nâsm, *n.* Redundancy.
Plê'o-nâs'tie, *a.* Redundant.
Plêth'o-râ, *n.* Fullness or excess of blood; repletion; over fullness of any kind.
Ple-thôr'ic, or **Plêth'o-ric**, *a.* Having a full habit of body; evincing plethora.
Pleü'râ, *n.* Membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.
Pleü'ri-sy, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.
Pleü'ro-pneü-mô'ni-â (-nü-) *n.* Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.
Plêx'ri-förm, *a.* Like network; complicated.

Plî'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of yielding; flexibility.
Plî'a-ble, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.
Plî'an-çy, *n.* Easiness to be bent; flexibility. [bent.
Plî'ant, *a.* Flexible; easily
Pli'ers, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend small things.
Plight (plit), *v. t.* To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. — *n.* Pledge; security; gage; condition; state.
Plinth, *n.* The square member at the base of a column.
Plöd, *v. i.* To travel steadily and laboriously; to drudge.
Plöt, *n.* A stratagem; a conspiracy; a scheme; a plot. — *v. t.* To plan; to project.
Plöt'ter, *n.* One who plots; a schemer. [aquatic bird.
Plöv'er (plüv'er), *n.* An
Plow, } An instrument
Plough, } to turn and break the soil. — *v. t.* To trench and turn up, as the ground.
Plow'man } (21), *n.* One
Plough'man } who plows, or holds a plow.
Plow'shâre, } *n.* The iron
Plough'shâre, } of a plow.
Plück, *v. t.* To pull with sudden force; to snatch. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.
Plüg, *n.* Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.
Plüm, *n.* A tree and its fruit; £100,000. [of a bird.
Plü'mâge (11), *n.* Feathers
Plümb (plüm), *n.* A leaden weight on a line. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line.
Plum-bâ'go, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbon; black lead. [who works in lead.
Plümb'er (plüm'er), *n.* One
Plümb'-line (plümi'-), *n.* A line perpendicular to the horizon; a plummet.
Plüm'-câke, *n.* Cake containing raisins, &c.
Plüme, *n.* A feather; token of honor; pride. — *v. t.* To

adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value.
Plúm'met, *n.* A piece of lead attached to a line for sounding the depth of water, &c.
Plümp, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round.—*v. t.* To fatten; to swell.—*adv.* At once, or with a sudden fall.
Plümp'ly, *adv.* Fully; without reserve.
Plümp'ness, *n.* Fatness; fullness of skin; distention.
Plüm'pu'd'ing, *n.* A puddling with raisins or currants in it.
Plün'der, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force.—**SYN.** To pillage; sack; rifle.—*n.* Spoil taken by open force.
Plünge, *v. t.* To put suddenly into water; to immerse in a fluid.—*v. i.* To dive.—*n.* Act of plunging.
Plü'ral, *a.* Consisting of, or expressing, more than one.
Plü'ral-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds several benefices.
Plu-räl'i-ty, *n.* A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate.
Plü'ral-ly, *adv.* In a sense that implies more than one.
Plüs, this sign +, noting addition.
Plüsh, *n.* A shaggy cloth.
Plü'vi-al, *a.* Rainy; wet.
Plý, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* **PLIED**.] To work at closely.
Pneu-mät'ic (nu-), *a.* Consisting of air.
Pneu-mät'ies (nu-), *n. sing.* Science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.
Pneu'ma-tól'o-gý (nä'-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.
Pneu-mō'n'i-ā (nu-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Pneu-mōn'ie (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.
Pneu'mo-ni'tis (nä'-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Pöach, *v. t.* To boil slightly; to steal, as game.—*v. i.* To steal or pocket game.

Pöach'er, *n.* One who poaches; a stealer of game.
Pöck (5), *n.* A pustule on the skin in small pox, &c.
Pöck'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch.—*v. t.* To put in the pocket.
Pöck'et-böök, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.
Pöck'y, *a.* Full of pocks or pustules.
Pöd, *n.* Capsule; seed-case.—*v. i.* To grow, as pods.
Pö'em, *n.* A composition in verse.
Pö'e-sy, *n.* Art of writing poetry.
Pö'et, *n.* One who writes poetry; a bard.
Pö'et-äs'ter, *n.* A pitiful versifier; a rhymester.
Pö'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.
Pö-ët'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Pö-ët'ic-al, } to poetry.
Pö'et Lau're-ate. A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasions.
Pö'et-ry, *n.* Imaginative composition, usually in verse.
Pöh, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.
Poign'an-çy (poin'-), *n.* Sharpness; point.
Poign'ant (poin'-), *a.* Sharp; satirical; severe; painful.
Point, *n.* A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim.—*v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops.—*v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to aim.
Point'-blank, *adv.* Directly.
Point'ed, *a.* Keen; satirical.
Point'er, *n.* An index; a variety of dog. [point.
Point'less, *a.* Having no
Poise, *n.* Weight; balance.—*v. t.* To balance for weighing.
Poi'son (poi'zn), *n.* Any thing infectious or malignant.—**SYN.** Venom.—*v. t.* To infect with poison.
Poi'son-öüs, *a.* Having the qualities of poison.
Pöke, *n.* A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check

unruly beasts from leaping fences.—*v. t.* To put a poke on; to thrust against.
Pök'er, *n.* An iron bar for stirring a fire.
Pö'lar, *n.* Pertaining to the poles. [the pole.
Pö-lär'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to **Pö-lär-i-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of polarizing; polarity.
Pö'lar-ize, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.
Pöle, *n.* Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod or perch.—*v. t.* To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.
Pöle'-äx, } *n.* A hatchet
Pöle'-äxe, } fixed on a pole.
Pöle'cat, *n.* An ill-smelling animal allied to the weasel.
Pö-lëm'ic, *n.* A disputant.
Pö-lëm'ic, } *a.* Controver-
Pö-lëm'ic-al, } sial.
Pöle'-stär, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth.
Pö-lice' (-less'), *n.* Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order.
Pöli'cy, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.
Pöli'sh, *v. t.* To make smooth; to refine in manners.—*n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
Pö-lit'e, *a.* Polished; refined.
Pö-lit'e'ness, *n.* Good breeding; courtesy.
Pöli'tie, *a.* Wise; prudent.
Pö-lit'ic-al, *a.* Relating to politics; public.
Pö-lit'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to a state or to politics.
Pöli'ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in politics.
Pöli'ties, *n. sing.* The science of government.
Pöli'ty, *n.* Civil constitution; form of government.
Pölkä, *n.* A kind of dance.
Pöll, *n.* The head; a register of persons; election.—*v. t.* To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.

son, ör, dq, wölf, tso, tsook; ürn, rye, pull; ç, é, soft; ç, é, hard; a₂; exist; u as ng; this

Pöll'ard, n. A tree lopped.
Pöll'en, n. The fecundating dust of plants. [cod kind.
Pöll'lock, n. A fish of the Pöll-täx, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head.
Pol-lüte', v. t. To make foul or unclean. — SYN. To defile; contaminate; corrupt.
Pol-lüt'ion, n. Defilement.
Pol-tröön', n. An arrant coward; a dastard.
Pol-tröön'er-y, n. Cowardice.
Pöll'y-än'thus, n. An ornamental plant.
Po-lyg'a-mist, n. One who advocates polygamy.
Po-lyg'a-my, n. Plurality of wives at the same time.
Pöll'y-glöt, n. A book containing many languages. — *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.
Pöll'y-gón, n. A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Po-lyg'o-nal, a. Having many angles.
Pöll'y-gräph, n. An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.
Pöll'y-hē'dron, n. A body having many sides.
Pöll'y-nō'mi-al, a. Containing many terms.
Pöll'yp, n. An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.
Pöll'y-pus, n. Something that has many feet or roots; a tumor.
Pöll'y-seöpe, n. A glass that makes a single object appear as many.
Pöll'y-syl-läb'ic, } a. Hav-
Pöll'y-syl-läb'ic-al, } ing
 many syllables.
Pöll'y-syl'l'a-ble, n. A word of more syllables than three.
Pöll'y-tēh'nie (-tēk'nik), a. Comprehending many arts.
Pöll'y-thē'ism, n. The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Pöll'y-thē'ist, n. One who believes in a plurality of gods.

Pöll'y-the-ist'ic, a. Pertaining to polytheism.
Pöm'äce, n. Substance of apples crushed. [ment.
Po-mäde', n. Perfumed ointment.
Po-mä'tum, n. An unguent for the hair.
Pöme-grän'ate, n. A tree and its fruit.
Pöm'mel (püm'-), n. A knob or ball; a protuberance. — *v. t.* (S) To beat; to thump.
Pom-mē'l'ion (-meel'yun), n. The knob of a cannon.
Po-möl'o-g'ist, n. One interested in pomology.
Po-möl'o-gy, n. The art of raising fruit. [rade.
Pömp, n. Ostentation; pomp; ostentation; exterior show; parade.
Pömp'öus, a. Showy with grandeur; ostentatious.
Pönd, n. A body of fresh standing water.
Pön'der, v. t. To think upon deliberately. — SYN. To consider; muse; weigh.
Pön'der-a-ble, a. Capable of being weighed. [gravity.
Pön'der-ös'i-ty, n. Weight;
Pön'der-öus, a. Heavy; massy. [of India silk.
Pon-gee', n. An inferior kind
Pön'iard (-yard), n. A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.
Pön'tiff, n. A high priest; the pope.
Pon-tif'ic } (9), a. Belong-
Pon-tif'ic-al } ing to a high-
 priest, or to the pope.
Pon-tif'ic-al, n. A book of rites and forms; (*pl.*) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.
Pon-tif'ic-ate (9), n. Office or reign of a pontiff.
Pon-töön', n. A boat used by armies for making bridges.
Pöny (19), n. A small horse.
Pöö'dle, n. A lap-dog.
Pööl, n. A small pond.
Pööp, n. A deck above the after-part of the spar-deck.
Pöör, a. Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meager; mean; infertile.
Pöör'y, a. Somewhat ill. — *adv.* Without wealth; with

poor success; meanly; with out spirit.
Pöp, n. A small, smart, quick sound. — *v. i.* or *t.* To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly.
Pöpe, n. The head of the Roman Catholic church.
Pöpe'döm, n. The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.
Pöp'er-y, n. The Roman Catholic religion.
Pöp'gün, n. A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.
Pöp'in-jäy, n. A parrot; a fop.
Pöp'lar, n. A genus of trees.
Pöp'lin, n. A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties.
Pöp'ish, a. Relating to the pope; papal.
Pöp'py (19), n. A soporific plant. [people.
Pöp'u-läce, n. The common
Pöp'u-lar, a. Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar. [favor.
Pöp'u-lär'i-ty, n. Public
Pöp'u-läte, v. t. To furnish with inhabitants; to people.
Pöp'u-lä'tion, n. The whole people, as of a country.
Pöp'u-loüs, a. Full of people.
Pöör'ce-läin, n. A fine translucent species of earthen ware.
Pörch, n. An entrance to a building; portico. [swine.
Pöör'cine, a. Pertaining to
Pöör'cu-pine, n. A quadruped armed with prickles.
Pöre, n. An orifice in the skin. — *v. i.* To look steadily.
Pöörk, n. The flesh of swine.
Pöörk'er, n. A young hog.
Po-rös'i-ty, n. The quality of having pores.
Pöör'ous, a. Having pores.
Pöör'phy-ry, n. A hard mottled kind of stone.
Pöör'poise (-pus), n. A fish of the whale kind.
Pöör'ridge, n. A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.
Pöör'rin-ger, n. A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.
Pöört, n. A harbor; a gate; carriage; a wine.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ä, I, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ere, veil, tärn; pique, firm;

Pört'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.

Pört'äge, *n.* Price of carriage; a carrying place.

Pört'al, *n.* An imposing gate or entrance.

Pört-cül'lis, *n.* A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.

Pörte, *n.* The Ottoman court.

Pörte'-mön-naie' (-mun-nä'), *n.* A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

Port-tënd', *v. t.* To foretaken; to foreshow; to pressage.

Por-tënt', *n.* An omen of ill.

Por-tënt'ous, *a.* Foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Pört'er, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong beer, or malt liquor.

Pört-föl'io (-fö'l'yo or -fö'l'i-o), *n.* (*pl.* Pört-föl'io's, -fö'l'yöz or -fö'l'i-oz, 18.) A portable case for papers.

Pört'höle, *n.* An opening in a ship's side for cannon.

Pört'i-co, *n.* (*pl.* Pört'i-cös, 18.) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.

Pört'ion, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow. — *n.* Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.

Pört'li-ness, *n.* Dignity of mien; largeness of person.

Pört'ly, *a.* Large and full; of noble appearance.

Pört-män'teau (-män'to), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in.

Pört'trait, } *n.* A picture
Pört'trait-üre, } from life.

Pör-träy', *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; to describe.

Pör-träy'al, *n.* The act or art of portraying.

Pöse, *v. t.* To puzzle.

Pös'er, *n.* One who poses; that which puzzles.

Pos-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Situation; station; posture; principle laid down.

Pös'i-tive, *a.* Certain; real; absolute; confident.

Pös'i-tive-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; really; confidently.

Pos-sess' (pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'),

v. t. To have or hold as one's own; to own.

Pos-sēs'sion (-sēs'h'un or -zēs'h'un), *n.* The state of owning; the thing owned.

Pos-sēs'sive (-sēs'siv or -zēs'siv), *a.* Denoting possession.

Pos-sēs'sor (-sēs'sor or -zēs'sor), *n.* One who holds or occupies.

Pös'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

Pös'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The power of being or doing; that which is possible.

Pös'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being or of being done.

Pös'si-bly, *adv.* By any power really existing.

Pöst, *n.* A messenger; office; place; a piece of timber. — *v. t.* — To station; to put in the mail. — *v. i.* To carry to a ledger.

Pöst'äge, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.

Pöst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

Pöst'-chäise, *n.* A traveling carriage.

Pöst'-däte, *v. t.* To date after the true time.

Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* Later in time or order; subsequent.

Pos-tē'ri-ors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal.

Pos-tēr'i-ty, *n.* Descendants.

Pöst'ern, *n.* A small back gate, or private entrance.

Pöst'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added.

Pöst-fix', *v. t.* To annex at the end. [possible.]

Pöst'-häste, *adv.* As fast as

Pöst'hu-moüs, *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease.

Pös-til'ion (-yun), *n.* [Written also *postillion*.] One who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.

Pöst'man (21), *n.* A letter-carrier.

Pöst'märk, *n.* Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c.

Pöst'mäs-ter, *n.* One who superintends a post-office.

Pöst'-öf'fiçe, *n.* A place

where mail letters are received and delivered.

Pöst'päid, *a.* Having the postage paid in advance.

Pöst-pone', *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to defer.

Pöst-pöne'ment, *n.* A putting off.

Pöst'script, *n.* Something added to a writing.

Pöst'u-late, *n.* Any thing assumed without proof — *v. t.* To take for granted.

Pöst'u-lät'ion, *n.* An assumption without proof.

Pöst'üre, *n.* Attitude; position; situation.

Pö'sy (19), *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.

Pöt, *n.* A large deep vessel for various uses. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.

Pöt'a-ble, *a.* fit to be drunk.

Pöt'ash, *n.* An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.

Po-tä'tion, *n.* A drinking; an excessive draught.

Po-tä'to (18), *n.* A well-known esculent root.

Pöt'en-cy, *n.* Relative power, strength, or efficacy.

Pöt'ent, *a.* Having great power or authority. — *SYN.* Mighty; puissant; forcible; powe ful; strong; efficient.

Pöt'ent-äte, *n.* A monarch.

Po-tén'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

Po-tén'tial-ly, *adv.* In possibility.

Pöt'ent-ly, *adv.* Powerfully.

Pöt'-häng'er, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over the fire.

Pöth'er, *n.* Confusion; bustle.

Pöt'-house, *n.* An ale-house.

Pöt'tion, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine.

Pöt'sherd, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.

Pöt'täge, *n.* Meat and vegetables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.

Pöt'ter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.

Pöt'ter-y, *n.* Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.

Pöt'tle, *n.* A measure of two

sön, ör, dō, wölf, tōō, tōök; ün, rye, pull; ç, ğ, soft; ç, ğ, hard; a₂; exist; ü as ng; this.

- quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.
- Pouch**, *n.* A small bag; a pocket; a purse. — *v. t.* To pocket; to save.
- Poul'ter-er**, *n.* One who trades in poultry.
- Poul'tice** (18), *n.* A soothing application for sores. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.
- Poul'try**, *n.* Domestic fowls.
- Pounce**, *n.* The claw of a bird; a fine kind of powder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall and seize.
- Pound**, *n.* Weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. — *v. t.* To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.
- Pound'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.
- Pour**, *v. t.* To throw out in a continuous stream. — *v. i.* To issue; to flow.
- Pout**, *n.* A sullen look; a fish. — *v. i.* To push out the lips in sullenness.
- Pov'er-ty**, *n.* Want of riches; indigence; penury.
- Pow'der**, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.
- Pow'der-y**, *a.* Easily crumbling; dusty.
- Pow'er**, *n.* Faculty of doing; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.
- Pow'er-ful**, *a.* Having power; strong. [er; weak.
- Pow'er-less**, *a.* Without power.
- Pow'er-loom**, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power.
- Pox**, *n.* An eruptive disease.
- Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being practicable.
- Prac'ti-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being done. — **SYN.** Possible.
- Prac'ti-cal**, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.
- Prac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* By use.
- Prac'tice**, *n.* Customary use; habit; performance. — *v. t.*
- (27) To do frequently or habitually.
- Prac-ti-tion-er** (-tish/un-), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.
- Prag-mat'ic**, } *a.* Very
Prag-mat'ic-al, } forward in acting; officious.
- Prair'ie**, *n.* An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.
- Präise**, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise. — *v. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.
- Präise-wor'thy** (-wür-), *a.* Commendable; laudable.
- Pränce**, *v. i.* To spring; to leap; to bound.
- Pränk**, *v. t.* To adorn. — *n.* A frolic; a trick.
- Präte**, *v. i.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.
- Prät'tle**, *n.* Childish or idle talk. — *v. i.* To talk much and idly.
- Prät'tler**, *n.* One who prattles. [ceous fish.
- Präwn**, *n.* A small crustacean.
- Präy**, *v. t. or i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.
- Präyer**, *n.* One who prays.
- Präyer** (prär), *n.* A petition; a supplication.
- Präyer'-book** (prär'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.
- Präyer'ful** (prär'-), *a.* Given to prayer.
- Präech**, *v. i. or t.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject.
- Präech'er**, *n.* One who preaches.
- Prä'am-ble**, *n.* An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.
- Präeb'nd**, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.
- Präeb'nd-a-ry**, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.
- Prä-eä'ri-öus**, *a.* Held by a doubtful tenure. — **SYN.** Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.
- Prä-eä'ri-öus-ly**, *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.
- Prä-cau'tion**, *n.* Previous care.
- Prä-cau'tion-al**, } *a.* With
Prä-cau'tion-a-ry, } a view to prevent mischief.
- Prä-cède**, *v. t.* To go before.
- Prä-cède'nce**, } *n.* A going
Prä-céd'en-cy, } before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.
- Prä-céd'ent**, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.
- Präc'e-dent**, *n.* Something done or said that serves as an example.
- Präc'e-dent-ed**, *a.* Authorized by example.
- Prä-céd'ing**, *p. a.* Going before; precedent.
- Prä-cen'tor**, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.
- Präcept**, *n.* A commandment; order; rule; direction; instruction. [cepts.
- Prä-cept'ive**, *a.* Giving precept.
- Prä-cept'or**, *n.* A teacher.
- Prä-cép'tress**, *n.* A female teacher. [going before.
- Prä-cés'sion** (-sësh/un), *n.* A Precinct.
- Prä-cin'et**, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.
- Prä-ciöus** (prësh/us), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.
- Prä-ciöus-ly** (prësh/us-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.
- Präc'i-pice**, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.
- Prä-cip'i-tance**, } *n.* Great
Prä-cip'i-tan-cy, } or rash haste; headlong hurry.
- Prä-cip'i-tant**, *a.* Rushing hastily or headlong.
- Prä-cip'i-täte**, *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hasten; to cast to the bottom.
- Prä-cip'i-täte**, *a.* Very hasty; headlong; rash. — *n.* A substance in solution chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.
- Prä-cip'i-tät'ion**, *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.
- Prä-cip'i-töus**, *a.* Very steep; headlong.
- Prä-cip'i-töus-ly**, *adv.* Descending rapidly.

ä, é, î, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, é, î, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cär, äsk, ðll, what; ère, veil, tērm; piqüe, firm;

Pre-*çise'*, *a.* Exact; over-
nice; strict; stiff. [*ly.*
Pre-*çise'*ly (10), *adv.* Exact-
Pre-*çis'*ian, *n.* One rigidly
exact in observing rules.
Pre-*çis'*'ion (-sîzh'un), *n.* Ex-
actness; accuracy.
Pre-*clûde'*, *v. t.* To prevent.
Pre-*elû'sion*, *n.* Act of pre-
venting or shutting out.
Pre-*eô'*ciouš, *a.* Ripe prema-
turely; too forward.
Pre-*çôç'*i-ty, *n.* Premature
growth and ripeness.
Prê-*e* n-*çêive'*, *v. t.* To con-
ceive beforehand.
Prê-*eon'*çêp'tion, *n.* Pre-
vious conception or opinion.
Prê-*eon'*çêrt', *v. t.* To con-
cert or plan beforehand.
Prê-*eon'*çêrt'ed, *a.* Previous-
ly concerted or planned.
Prê-*çôn'*tract, *n.* A contract
previous to another.
Prê-*çûr'*sor, *n.* One who, or
that which, precedes an
event.—*SYN.* Forerunner;
harbinger; omen; sign.
Prê-*dâ'*çeoûš (-shus), *a.* Liv-
ing by plunder.
Prêd'a-to-ry, *a.* Plundering.
Prêd'e-*çês'*sor, *n.* One who
has gone before.
Prê-dês'ti-nâ-ri-an, *n.* One
who believes in predestina-
tion. — *a.* Pertaining to
predestination.
Prê-dês'ti-nâ-te, } *v. t.* To
Prê-dês'ti-ne, } foreordain.
Prê-dês'ti-nâ'tion, *n.* The
purpose of God from eterni-
ty respecting all events.
Prê-de-têr'mi-nate, *a.* De-
termined beforehand.
Prê-de-têr'min-â'tion, *n.*
Previous determination.
Prê-de-têr'mine, *v. t.* To
determine beforehand.
Prêd'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to
land or farms.
Prêd'i-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* The
quality of being predicable.
Prêd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of
being affirmed of.
Prê-dî'e-a-ment, *n.* Class;
state; particular condition.
Prêd'i-e-ate, *n.* That which
is affirmed or denied.

Prêd'i-e-ate, *v. t.* To affirm;
to assert to belong to some-
thing.
Prêd'i-e-â'tion, *n.* Affirma-
tion concerning any thing.
Prê-dî'et', *v. t.* To foretell.
Prê-dî'e'tion, *n.* A prophecy.
Prê-dî'et'ive, *a.* Foretelling.
Prê'di-lê'e'tion, *n.* A pre-
vious liking; partiality.
Prê'dis-pôse', *v. t.* To in-
cline or adapt previously.
Prê-dîs'po-sî'tion (-zîsh'un),
n. Previous propensity.
Prê-dôm'i-nan-çe, } *n.* As-
Prê-dôm'i-nan-çy, } cend-
ency; superiority.
Prê-dôm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent
over others; predominating.
Prê-dôm'i-nâ-te, *v. i.* To be
superior; to have controlling
influence; to rule; to prevail.
Prê-êm'i-nen-çe, *n.* Superi-
ority to others in place or
rank. [*ing* others.
Prê-êm'i-nent, *a.* Surpass-
Prê-êm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In
a pre-eminent degree.
Prê-êmp'tion, *n.* Act or
right of buying something,
as land, before others.
Prê-en-gâge', *v. t.* To en-
gage beforehand.
Prê-en-gâge'ment, *n.* A
prior engagement or obliga-
tion; previous attachment.
Prê-es-tâb'lish, *v. t.* To
establish beforehand.
Prê-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist
beforehand. [*existence.*
Prê-ex-ist'en-çe, *n.* Previous
Prê-ex-ist'ent, } *a.* Existing
Prê-ex-ist'ing, } in time
previous.
Prêf'âçe, *n.* An introducto-
ry speech or writing. — *v. t.*
To introduce by preliminary
remarks. [*ry.*
Prêf'a-to-ry, *a.* Introducto-
Prêf'ect, *n.* A governor or
chief officer; a commander.
Prêf'ect-ûre, *n.* Office or
jurisdiction of a prefect.
Prê-fêr' (8), *v. t.* To esteem
above others; to choose; to
offer; to exalt.
Prêf'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of
preference.

Prêf'er-en-çe, *n.* Estimation
or choice above another.
Prê-fêr'ment, *n.* Advance-
ment to office.
Prê-fig'u-râ'tion, *n.* Previ-
ous representation.
Prê-fig'u-ra-tive, *a.* Show-
ing by previous types.
Prê-fig'ûre, *v. t.* To show by
a figure beforehand. [*fore.*
Prê-fix', *v. t.* To place be-
Prê'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable,
or word prefixed.
Prêg'nan-çy, *n.* State of
being with young; fertility.
Prêg'nant, *a.* Being with
young; fertile; teeming.
Prê-hên'sile, *a.* Grasping;
adapted to grasp.
Prê-hên'sion, *n.* A seizing,
as with the hand.
Prê-jûdge', *v. t.* To judge
before hearing.
Prê-jûdg'ment, *n.* Act of
prejudging.
Prêj'u-dîçe, *n.* Prejudgment;
unreasonable prepossession;
bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias
unduly.
Prêj'u-dî'cial (-dîsh'al), *a.*
Likely to injure; hurtful.
Prêl'a-çy, *n.* Office of a pre-
late; government by pre-
lates. [*the church.*
Prêl'ate, *n.* A dignitary of
Prê-lât'ie, } *a.* Pertaining
Prê-lât'ie-al, } to prelates or
the prelacy.
Prê-lê'e'tion, *n.* A public
lecture or discourse
Prêli-bâ'tion, *n.* A foretaste.
Prê-lim'i-na-ry, *a.* Preced-
ing. — *SYN.* Introductory;
previous; preparatory. — *n.*
A first step; introduction.
Prê'lûde, or Prê'lûde, *n.*
Previous air in music; an
introductory performance.
Prê-lûde', *v. t.* or *i.* To pre-
face; to serve as an intro-
duction.
Prê-lû'sive, } *a.* Serving to
Prê-lû'so-ry, } introduce.
Prê'ma-tûre', *a.* Ripe too
soon; too hasty.
Prê-mêd'i-tâ-te, *v. t.* or *i.* To
meditate beforehand.
Prê-mêd'i-tâ'ted, *a.* Con-

sôn, ôr, dâ, wôlf, tôô, tôôk; ûrn, rûe, pull; ç, ê, soft; c, g, hard; a₂; exist; u as ng; this.

- ceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.
- Pre-méd'i-tá'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation.
- Prém'i-er (or prém'yer), *n.* First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.
- Pre-mise' (31), *v.* To lay down premises.
- Prém'is-es, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.
- Prém'i-um, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money.
- Pre-món'ish, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.
- Prém'o-ni'tion (-nîsh'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
- Pre-món'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous notice.
- Prê-de'eu-pá'tion, *n.* Prior occupation.
- Prê-de'eu-pý, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.
- Prê-or-dáin', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.
- Prê-ór'di-ná'tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining.
- Prêp'a-rá'tion, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.
- Pre-pár'a-tive, } *a.* Adapt-
Pre-pár'a-to-ry, } ed or
tending to prepare.
- Pre-pár'a-tive, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.
- Pre-páre', *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.
- Prê-páy', *v. t.* To pay in advance.
- Pre-pense', *a.* Premeditated.
- Pre-pón'der-áncé, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
- Pre-pón'der-ant, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.
- Pre-pón'der-áte, *v.* To outweigh. [of outweighing.]
- Pre-pón'der-á'tion, *n.* Act
- Prêp'o-si'tion (-zîsh'un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.
- Prê'pos-sêss' (-pos-sêss' or -poz-zêss'), *v. t.* To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice.
- Pre-pos-sêss'ing (-pôs-sêss' or -poz-zêss'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.
- Prê'pos-sêss'ion (-sêsh'un or -zêsh'un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.
- Pre-pôs'ter-óus, *a.* Absurd.
- Prê-rêq'ui-síte (-rêk'wi-zit), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.
- Prê-róg'a-tive, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
- Prê'ságe, or Prê'ságe, *n.* A prognostic; a token.
- Pre-ságe', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken. [priest.]
- Prê's'by-ter, *n.* An elder; a
- Prê's'by-tê'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.
- Prê's'by-tê'ri-an-ism, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.
- Prê's'by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.
- Prê'sci-ence (prê'shi-), *n.* Foreknowledge.
- Prê'sci-ent (-shi-), *a.* Foreknowing.
- Pre-scribe', *v.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.
- Prê'script, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.
- Pre-scrip'tion, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.
- Pre-scrip'tive, *a.* Arising from prescription.
- Prê's'ence, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; mien.
- Prê's'ent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.
- Pre-sent', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.
- Pre-sent'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being presented.
- Prê's'en-tá'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.
- Pre-sên'ti-ment, *n.* Previous notion or apprehension.
- Prê's'ent-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.
- Pre-sên't-ment, *n.* A present-
- ing; representation; accusation by a grand jury.
- Prê's'er-vá'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.
- Prê-sêrv'a-tive, *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.
- Prê'sêrve', *v. t.* To keep safe; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game, or fish, in.
- Pre-sîde, *v. i.* To exercise superintendence or control.
- Prê's'i-den-cy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.
- Prê's'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic. [to a president.]
- Prê's'i-dên'tial, *a.* Pertaining
- Prê'ss (2), *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach; to urge vehemently. — *n.* A machine for pressing; urgency; crowd; throng.
- Prê'ss'-gánc, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.
- Prê'ssing, *a.* Urgent.
- Prê'ss'ure (prêsh'ur), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.
- Pre-sûm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.
- Pre-sûme', *v. i.* To suppose; to venture without leave.
- Pre-sûmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.
- Pre-sûmp'tive, *a.* Partaking of presumption.
- Pre-sûmpt'u-óus, *a.* Rashly bold; unduly confident.
- Prê'sup-póse', *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.
- Pre-tênce', *n.* See *Pretense*.
- Pre-tênd', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.
- Prê-tênd'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.
- Prê-tênd'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
- Pre-têns'e' (27), *n.* A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.

â, ã, î, ï, ô, ý, long; ä, ö, ý, ö, ü, ý, short; cáre, cár, ásk, gál, whát; ére, veíl, têrm; píque, fírm;

Pre-tén'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.
 Pre-tén'tious, *a.* Making great pretensions.
 Prê'ter-it, or Prê'ter-it, *a.* (*Gram.*) Past or perfectly past. [Written also *preterite*.]
 Prê'ter-î'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Act of going past.
 Prê'ter-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* The act of omitting.
 Prê'ter-mit', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit; to disregard.
 Prê'ter-nât'u-ral, *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural; aside from nature.
 Pre-têxt', or Prê'text, *n.* A pretense; an excuse.
 Prê'tor, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.
 Pre-tô'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge.
 Prêt'ti-ly (prît'ti-or prêt'ti-), *adv.* Neatly; pleasingly.
 Prêt'ty (prît'tý or prêt'tý), *a.* Neat; handsome.—*adv.* In some degree; tolerably.
 Pre-vâil', *v. i.* To be prevalent; to be generally received.
 Prêv'a-lence, *n.* Most general reception; predominance.
 Prêv'a-lent, *a.* Predominant; powerful.
 Pre-vâr'i-ê-ate, *v. i.* To avoid giving a direct answer.—*SYN.* To evade; equivocate.
 Pre-vâr'i-ê-ation, *n.* Act of quibbling. [fore; preceding.
 Pre-vên'i-ent, *a.* Going before.
 Pre-vên't', *v. t.* To hinder.
 Pre-vên'tion, *n.* Hindrance.
 Pre-vên'tive, *a.* Tending to hinder or prevent.—*n.* Something that prevents.
 Prê'vi-ôus, *a.* Going before in time; prior; antecedent.
 Pre-vig'lon (-vîzh'un), *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge.
 Pray (prî), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder.—*v. i.* To take food by violence; to plunder.
 Priçe, *n.* Equivalent paid for any thing; value; reward.
 Priçe-eür'rent, *n.* A published list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, &c.

Priçe'less, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.
 Prîck, *v. t.* To pierce; to spur.—*v. i.* To become acid.
 Prîck'le (prîk'li), *n.* A sharp pointed projection.
 Prîck'ly, *a.* Full of prickles.
 Prîde, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity.—*v. t.* To indulge in self-esteem.
 Prîest, *n.* A clergyman; an ecclesiastic. [fraud.
 Prîest'erâft, *n.* Religious Prîest'ess, *n.* A female priest.
 Prîest'hôod, *n.* Office of a priest; the order of priests.
 Prîest'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.
 Prîg, *n.* A conceited fellow.
 Prîg'gish (7), *a.* Conceited; pert; affected.
 Prîm, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.—*v. t.* To deck with great nicety.
 Prî'ma-çy, *n.* Office or dignity of an archbishop.
 Prî'm-age, *n.* A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally.
 Prî'ma-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.
 Prî'mate, *n.* An archbishop.
 Prîme, *a.* First; original; chief; early.—*n.* The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health.—*v. t.* To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.
 Prî'm'er, *n.* A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called
 Long-primer,
 and the other called
Great-primer.
 Prî-mê'val, *a.* Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.
 Prî'm'ing, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.

Prîm'i-tive, *a.* First; original.—*n.* A primitive word.
 Prîm'ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.
 Prî'mo-gên'i-ture, *n.* Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. [der; original.
 Prî-môr'di-al, *a.* First in order.
 Prîm'rôse, *n.* An early flowering plant.
 Prînce (18), *n.* A king's son; a sovereign. [prince.
 Prînce'dôm, *n.* Dignity of a Prînce'ly, *a.* Of, or relating to, a prince; grand.
 Prîn'cess, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
 Prîn'çi-pal, *a.* Chief; capital.—*n.* A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.
 Prîn'çi-pâl'i-ty, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.
 Prîn'çi-pal-ly, *adv.* Chiefly.
 Prîn'çi-ple, *n.* A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.
 Prînk, *v. t.* To dress for show.
 Prînt, *v. t.* To mark by impression.—*n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.
 Prînt'er, *n.* One who prints.
 Prînt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of a printer.
 Prî or, *a.* Former; antecedent.—*n.* The superior of a monastery.
 Prî'or-ess, *n.* The lady superior of a convent.
 Prî-ôr'i-ty, *n.* State of being first in time, rank, &c.
 Prî'or-y, *n.* A religious house; a convent.
 Prîsm, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
 Prîs-mât'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms. Prîsm.
 Prîs'on (prîz'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine.—*n.* A jail.



sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōō, tōōk; ãrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ê, hard; æ; exist; ñ as ng; this.

Pris'on-er, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.]

Pris'tine, *a.* Ancient; original.

Prith'ee, *adv.* I pray thee.

Pri'va-cy, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.

Pri'vate, *a.* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.

Pri'va-teer', *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.

Pri'vate-ly, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.

Pri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.

Priv'a-tive, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A negative prefix to a word. [shrub.]

Priv'et, *n.* An ornamental shrub.

Priv'i-lège, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights. — *n.* Peculiar advantage. [vately.]

Priv'i-ly, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

Priv'i-ty, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.

Priv'y, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; an outhouse.

Prize, *n.* A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. i.* To value; to esteem.

Prób'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.

Prób'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.]

Prób'a-bly, *adv.* In likelihood.

Prób'ate, *n.* Proof of a will.

Prób-ā'tion, *n.* A proof; trial.

Prób-ā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.

Prób-ā'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.

Próbe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.

Prób'i-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity.

Prób'lem, *n.* A question to be solved.

Prób'lem-āt'ic-al, *a.* Questionable; uncertain.

Pro-bós'cis, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.

Pro-céd'ure, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.

Pro-ceed', *v. i.* To go forward.

Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* A transaction. [rents.]

Pró'ceeds, *n. pl.* Issue; proceeds.

Pró'ceed, *n.* A proceeding; progress. [persons.]

Pro-cēs'sion, *n.* A train of procession.

Pro-clāim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.

Próe'la-mā'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.

Pro-cliv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.

Pro-cōn'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.

Pro-cōn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.

Pro-crās'ti-nāte, *v. t. or i.* To put off from day to day.

Pro-crās'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.

Pró'cre-āte, *v. t.* To generate.

Pró'cre-ā'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.

Pró'cre-ā'tive, *a.* Having the power to beget.

Pró'cre ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.

Próe'tor, *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; an officer of a university.

Pro-eūm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.

Pro-eūr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.

Próe'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.

Próe'u-rā'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.

Pro-eūre', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Pro-eūre'ment (10), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.

Pród'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.

Pród'i-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — SYN. Extravagance; profusion; waste.

Pród'i-gal-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.

Pro-dig'ioūs (-dij'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.

Pro-dig'ioūs-ly, *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously.

Pród'i-gy (19), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.

Pro-dūce', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.

Pród'uce, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.

Pro-dū'cer, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.]

Pród'ū-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of producing; effect; result; sum.

Pro-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.

Pro-dūc'tive, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.

Pro-dūc'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.

Pró'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.

Próe'f-a-nā'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.

Pro-fāne', *a.* Irreverent to God and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [sently.]

Pro-fāne-ly, *adv.* Irreverently.

Pro-fāne'ness, *n.* Impiety; irreverence for sacred things.

Pro-fess', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [avowal.]

Pro-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* By profession.

Pro-fēs'sion (-fesh'un), *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.

Pro-fēs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.

Pro-fēs'sor, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science.

Pro-fēs'sor-ship, *n.* Office of a professor.

Próff'er (8), *v. t.* To propose for acceptance. — *n.* An offer; an attempt.

Pro-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), *n.* Progress made; advance.

Pro-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *n.* One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an adept. [line; side face.]

Pró'file (or pró'feel), *n.* Out-profile, *n.* Gain; advantage. — *v.* (8) To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage.

Próf'it-a-ble, *a.* Yielding advantage; lucrative.
 Próf'it-a-bly, *adv.* With advantage; advantageously.
 Próf'li-ga-cy, *n.* A profligate or very vicious life.
 Próf'li-gate, *a.* Lost to virtue. — *n.* An abandoned or shamefully vicious man.
 Pro-found', *a.* Deep; thorough; low; learned.
 Pro-found'ness, } *n.* Depth
 Pro-fünd'i-ty, } of place, or of knowledge.
 Pro-füse', *a.* Liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish.
 Pro-fü'sion, *n.* Great abundance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality.
 Prög, *v. i.* To go about begging; to steal.
 Pro-gén'i-tor, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.
 Prög'e-ny, *n.* Offspring; race.
 Prog-nó'sis, *n.* The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.
 Prog-nós'tic, *a.* Foreboding. — *n.* A sign; token.
 Prog-nós'tic-ate, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.
 Prog-nós'ti-cá'tion, *n.* The act of foretelling.
 Prö'gram, } *n.* An outline
 Prö'gramme, } of some public performance.
 Prög'ress, *n.* A course onward; advance.
 Pro-gréss', *v. i.* To advance.
 Pro-grés'sion, *n.* Advance.
 Pro-gréss'ive, *a.* Going onward; advancing.
 Pro-híb'it, *v. t.* To forbid.
 Prö'hi-bí'tion (-bish'un), *n.* Act of forbidding.
 Pro-híb'it-ive, } *a.* Contain-
 Pro-híb'it-o-ry, } ing, or implying, prohibition.
 Pro-jéct', *v. i.* To jut out; to be prominent. — *v. t.* To scheme; to plan; to devise; to draw; to delineate.
 Prö'ject, *n.* A plan; scheme.
 Pro-jéct'ile, *a.* Impelling forward. — *n.* A body projected through the air.
 Pro-jéct'ion, *n.* Act of projecting; plan; delineation.

Pro-jéct'or, *n.* One who projects or plans.
 Prö'late, *a.* Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.
 Pröl'i-qüide, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring.
 Pro-li'fíc, *a.* Generative; fruitful; productive.
 Pro-lix', *a.* Long; tedious.
 Pro-lix'i-ty, } *n.* Great
 Pro-lix'ness, } length; tediousness.
 Pröl'o-cü'tor, or Pro-löe'tor, *n.* One who speaks for another; a spokesman.
 Pröl'ogue (pröl'ög), *n.* Introduction to a play.
 Pro-lóng', *v. t.* To lengthen.
 Pröl'on-gá'tion, *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.
 Pröm'e-náde', or Pröm'e-náde', *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise. [being prominent.
 Pröm'i-nence, *n.* State of prominence.
 Pröm'i-nent, *a.* Conspicuous. [nently.
 Pröm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Emi-
 Pro-mis'eu-ous, *a.* Mixed; indiscriminate.
 Pröm'ise, *n.* A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope. — *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to give hopes.
 Pröm'is-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise. [land.
 Pröm'on-to-ry, *n.* A head.
 Pro-môte', *v. t.* To forward; to raise; to elevate. [ment.
 Pro-mó'tion, *n.* Advance.
 Pro-mó'tive, *a.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid.
 Prömpt, *a.* Ready; expeditious; quick. — *v. t.* To incite to action; to dictate.
 Prömpt'er, *n.* One who reminds a speaker. [ness.
 Prömpt'ly, *adv.* With readi-
 Prömpt'ness, } *n.* Readiness; expeditiousness; alacrity.
 Prömpt'i-tüde, }
 Pro-mül'gáte, *v. t.* To make known by open declaration.
 Prö'mul-gá'tion, *n.* A notice; open publication.


Prö'mul-gá'tor, *n.* One who publishes or makes known.
 Pröne, *a.* Flat on the face; bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.
 Pröng, *n.* The branch of a fork. [to a pronoun.
 Pro-nóm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging
 Prö'noun, *n.* A word used for a noun.
 Pro-nounce', *v. t.* To speak; to utter rhetorically.
 Pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.
 Pro-nün'çi-a-mén'to, *n.* A proclamation or manifesto.
 Pro-nün'ci-á'tion (-shí-á-shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance.
 Pröof, *n.* Testimony; full evidence; trial; test; demonstration; a proof-sheet. — *a.* Impenetrable.
 Prööf'-sheet, *n.* An impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., for correction.
 Pröp, *n.* That on which a body rests; support. — *v. t.* To support; to uphold.
 Pröp'a-gánd'ist, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.
 Pröp'a-gáte, *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to promote. [sion; increase.
 Pröp'a-gá'tion, *n.* Extension
 Pröp'a-gá'tor, *n.* One who propagates.
 Pro-pél' (7), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward.
 Pro-pél'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steam-boat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself.
 Pro-pénse', *a.* Inclined.
 Pro-pén'si-ty, *n.* Inclination; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
 Pröp'er, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct.
 Pröp'er-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; an estate; goods.
 Pröph'e-cý, *n.* Prediction.
 Pröph'e-sý, *v.* To foretell, as events; to predict.
 Pröph'et, *n.* One who prophesies. [prophet.
 Pröph'et-ess, *n.* A female

Pro-phét'ie, } *a.* Unfold-
 Pro-phét'ie-al, } ing future
 events; relating to prophecy.
 Pro-pin'qui-ty, *n.* Nearness
 in place, time, or relation.
 Pro-pi'ti-ate (-pish'f-i-át), *v. t.*
 To appease and make fav-
 orable.
 Pro-pi'ti-át'ion (-pish'f-i-á'-
 shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.
 Pro-pi'ti-át'or (-pish'f-i-), *n.*
 One who propitiates.
 Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-pish'f-i-a-),
a. Having the power to
 make propitious; expiatory.
 — *n.* The mercy-seat.
 Pro-pi'tious (-pish'f-us), *a.*
 Highly favorable to success.
 — *SYN.* Auspicious.
 Pró'po-sis, *n.* A substance
 used by bees to stop crevices
 in their hives, &c.
 Pro-portion, *n.* Compar-
 ative relation; equal share;
 and distributive ratios. — *v. t.* To
 divide into a suitable propor-
 tion; to share part to another.
 Pro-portion-a-ble, *a.* Capa-
 ble of being proportioned.
 Pro-portion-a-bly, *adv.* Ac-
 cording to proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-al, } *a.* Hav-
 Pro-por'tion-ate, } ing a due
 proportion, or comparative
 relation.
 Pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In
 due proportion.
 Pro-por'tion-ate, *v. t.* To
 make proportional.
 Pro-pós'al, *n.* Offer; proffer;
 proposition.
 Pro-póse', *v. t.* To offer for
 consideration; to propose.
 Pró'p-o-sít'ion (-zish'un), *n.*
 A thing proposed; offer of
 terms. [to offer.]
 Pro-pound', *v. t.* To propose;
 Pro-prí'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner.
 — *a.* Belonging to an owner.
 Pró-prí'e-tor, *n.* A possessor
 in his own right; an owner.
 Pro-prí'e-ty, *n.* Fitness;
 justness; decorum.
 Pro-púl'sion, *n.* Act of prop-
 elling, or driving forward.
 Pró-gá'tion, *n.* Continu-
 ance of Parliament from one
 session to another.

Pro-rógue', *v. t.* To continue
 from session to session.
 Pro-gá'ie, *a.* Consisting in,
 or like, prose; common-
 place; prosy.
 Pro-scé'ni-um, *n.* Front part
 of the stage of a theater;
 part before the drop-scene.
 Pro-seríbe', *v. t.* To de-
 nounce and condemn; to
 outlaw; to interdict.
 Pró-ser'i-ti'ion, *n.* A dooming
 to death, exile, or outlawry.
 Pro-seríp'tive, *a.* Pertaining
 to proscription.
 Próse, *n.* Language not in
 verse. — *v. i.* To talk in a
 dull, tedious manner.
 Próse-cú'te, *v. t.* To pursue
 as a claim or an investiga-
 tion.
 Próse-cú'ti'ion, *n.* Act of
 Próse-cú'tor, *n.* One who
 prosecutes.
 Próse-ve', *v. t.* To pro-
 ve.
 Próse-ver-á'tion, *n.* The
 making of a promise.
 Próse-ver-á'tor, *n.* One who
 keeps in
 Pro-só'dy, *n.* The part of
 grammar which treats of
 accent and versification.
 Próspe'et, *n.* A view; object
 of view; reason to hope.
 Pro-spéct'ive, *a.* Looking
 forward; regarding the fu-
 ture; coming.
 Pro-spéct'us, *n.* Plan of a
 proposed literary work.
 Pró'sper, *v. i.* To be success-
 ful. — *SYN.* To succeed;
 thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To
 render successful; to favor.
 Pros-pér'i-ty, *n.* Good for-
 tune; success.
 Pró'sper-oús, *a.* Successful.
 Pró'sti-tú'te, *v. t.* To offer to
 a lewd or bad use. — *a.* De-
 voted to base or lewd pur-
 poses. — *n.* A woman given
 to lewdness.
 Pró'sti-tú'tion, *n.* The act of
 prostituting. [length.]
 Pró'strate, *a.* Lying at
 Pró'strate, *v. t.* To throw
 down; to fall flat.
 Pros-trá'tion, *n.* Act of pros-
 trating; dejection.

Pro'style, *n.* A range of col-
 umns in front.
 Pró'sy, *a.* Dull and tedious.
 Pro-téct', *v. t.* To shield from
 danger; to save harmless.
 Pro-téct'ion, *n.* Defense from
 injury or danger.
 Pro-téct'ive, *a.* Defensive.
 Pro-téct'or, *n.* One who de-
 fends from injury.
 Pro-téct'or-ate, *n.* Govern-
 ment by a protector.
 Protégé (pró'tá'zhá'), *n.* One
 under the care and protec-
 tion of another.
 Pro-tést', *v. i.* To affirm sol-
 emnly. — *v. t.* To declare
 against; to disown.
 Pró'test, *n.* A formal dec-
 laration of dissent.
 Pró'test-ant, *n.* One who
 protests against the doc-
 trines and practices of the
 Church of Rome.
 Pró'test-ant-ism, *n.* The re-
 ligion of protestants.
 Pró'tes-tá'tion, *n.* Solemn
 declaration.
 Pro-thón'o-ta-ry, *n.* The
 chief clerk of a court.
 Pró'to-cól, *n.* An original
 copy or rough draught of
 a treaty, &c.
 Pró'to-már'tyr, *n.* The first
 martyr, Stephen.
 Pró'to-týpe, *n.* An original
 model.
 Pro-tráct', *v. t.* To lengthen
 in time; to prolong.
 Pro-tráct'ion, *n.* Act of pro-
 tracting; a lengthening out.
 Pro-trú'de', *v. t.* To thrust
 out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
 Pro-trú'sion (-trú'zhun), *n.*
 Act of thrusting out.
 Pro-trú'sive, *a.* Thrusting or
 impelling outward.
 Pro-tú'ber-ance, *n.* A promi-
 nence; a swelling. [out.]
 Pro-tú'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling
 Pro-tú'ber-á'te, *v. i.* To swell
 out.
 Proud, *a.* Having inordinato
 self-esteem; conceited; arrogant;
 haughty.
 Prove, *v. t.* or *i.* To try; to
 test; to ascertain by experi-
 ment; to verify; to demon-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ö, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tärn; piqüe, firm;


Pug-nác'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to fight.
 Púis'ne (pú'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.
 Púis-sance, *n.* Power; strength; might.
 Púis-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty. [vomit.]
 Púke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A Púle, *v. i.* To cry and whine like a child.
 Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.
 Pul'let, *n.* A young hen.
 Pul'ley (19), *n.* A small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord.  Pulleys.
 Púl'mo-na-ry, } *a.* Pertain-
 Pul-món'ic, } ing to, or af-
 fecting, the lungs.
 Púlp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.
 Pul'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.
 Púlp'ous, } *a.* Of, or like,
 Púlp'y, } pulp; soft.
 Púls'ate, *v. i.* To throb, as an artery.
 Pul-sá'tion, *n.* A throb.
 Púlse, *n.* A beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.
 Púl'ver-i-zá'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.
 Púl'ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.
 Pul-vér'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.
 Púm'íce, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.
 Púmp, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.
 Púmp'kin, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.
 Pún, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. i.* (7) To play upon words.
 Púnc'h, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a

buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
 Púnc'h/eon (-un), *n.* A tool; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.
 Pún'chi-néi'lo, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show. [point.]
 Púne-tíl'io (18), *n.* A nice Púne-tíl'ioús, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.
 Púne'to, *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio; the point in fencing.
 Púnet'u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact; strict; nice.
 Púnet'u-ál'i-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.
 Púnet'u-áte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.
 Púnet'u-á'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.
 Púnet'úre, *n.* A small point or hole. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument.
 Pún'dit, *n.* A learned Brahmin.
 Pún'gen-cy } *a.* Sharpness.
 Pún'gent, } *a.* Sharp; acrid.
 Púnie, *n.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.
 Pún'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — *SYN.* To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.
 Pún'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime.
 Púni-tive, *a.* Inflicting punishment.
 Púnk, *n.* Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.
 Pún'ster, *n.* One who puns.
 Púnt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.
 Púny, *a.* Little and weak.
 Púp, *n.* A young dog; a whelp. — *v. i.* To bring forth puppies. [chrysalis.]
 Púp'á, *n.* (*pl.* Púp'æ.) A Púp'il, *n.* A scholar; apple of the eye.
 Púp'il-áge (8), *n.* The state of a pupil or scholar.
 Púp'pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.
 Púp'py (19), *n.* A young dog.

Púp'py-ism, *n.* Cringing meanness; coxcombray.
 Púr (3), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.
 Púr'blind, *a.* Near-sighted.
 Púr'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.
 Púr'chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever. [buys.]
 Púr'cha-ser, *n.* One who Púre, *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine.
 Púre'y (10), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely.
 Pur-gá'tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or clearing from a crime.
 Púr'ga-tive, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine.
 Púr'ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some persons suppose the souls of the dead are purified by punishment.
 Púr'ge, *n.* A cathartic medicine. — *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt.
 Púr'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.
 Púr'i-fy, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.
 Púr'ism, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.
 Púr'ist, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.
 Púr'i-tan, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.
 Púr'i-tán'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
 Púr'i-tán'ic-al, } ing to the
 Puritans and their doc-
 trines; rigid.
 Púr'i-tan-ism, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.
 Púr'i-ty (11), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; chastity.
 Púrl, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.
 Púr'leü, *n.* Environs.
 Púr'lin, *n.* A timber to support rafters. [pilfer.]
 Pur-loin', *v. t.* To steal; to


Pûr'ple, a. Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe. — *v. t.* To color with purple.
Pûr'pôrt, n. That which is meant; meaning; tendency. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.
Pûr'pose, n. Object to be accomplished. — *SYN.* Intention; aim; view; end. — *v. t.* To intend; to design.
Pûr'pose-ly, adv. Intentionally; with design.
Pûrr. See *Pur*.
Pûrse, n. A small money-bag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse.
Pûrse'-proud, a. Proud of wealth.
Pûrs'er, n. Paymaster of a Pur-sû'ance, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.
Pur-sû'ant, a. Done in consequence.
Pur-sûe', v. t. To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.
Pur-sû'er, n. One who pursues, chases, or follows.
Pur-sûit', n. Act of following; chase; course of business.
Pûr'sui-vant (-swl-), n. A state messenger.
Pûrs'y, a. Fat and short-breathed. [*pus*].
Pû'ru-lence, n. Generation of Pû'ru-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, *pus*.
Pur-vey' (-vâ'), v. t. To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.
Pur-vey'or, n. One who provides; a caterer.
Pûr'view, n. The body of


a statute; limit; scope; sphere; extent.
Pûs, n. Matter; yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore.
Push, v. t. To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.
Pû'sil-la-nim'i-ty, n. Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.
Pû'sil-lân'i-moûs, a. Destitute of courage. — *SYN.* Cowardly; dastardly.
Puss, n. A cat; a hare.
Pûst'ule, n. A small pimple containing pus.
Put, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.
Pû'ta-tive, a. Supposed.
Pû't'log, n. A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.
Pû't'-ôff, n. A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.
Pû'tre-fâc'tion, n. Process of decaying or rotting.
Pû'tre-fâc'tive, a. Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.
Pû'tre-fy, v. t. or i. To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [*rotting*].
Pu-três'çence, n. State of Pu-três'cent, *a.* Becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.
Pû'trid, a. Decomposed; rotten.
Pu-trid'i-ty, } n. State of
Pû'trid-ness, } being putrid.

Pû't'ry, n. A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.
Pûz'zle, n. Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nouplous.
Pÿg-mé'an, a. Dwarfish.
Pÿg'my (19), n. A dwarf — *a.* Small.
Pÿr'a-mid, n. A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having Pyramids.  a common vertex.
Pÿ-râm'id'al, } a. Having
Pÿr'a-mid'ie-al, } the form of a pyramid.
Pÿre, n. A funeral pile.
Pÿr'i-fôrm, a. Having the form of a pear.
Pÿ-ri'têg, n. A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.
Pÿr'o-lig'ne-ôus, } a. Pro-
Pÿr'o-lig'nie, } duced by the distillation of wood.
Pÿ-rôm'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.
Pÿr'o-têch'nies, } n. Art of
Pÿr'o-têch'ny, } making fire-works, as rockets, &c.
Pÿr'o-têch'nist, n. One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fire-works.
Pÿx (18), n. Among *Roman Catholics*, the box in which the host is kept; a box at the English mint for certain sample coins.


Q.

QUACK (5), v. i. To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* A pretender to medical skill. [*quack*].
Quack'er-y, n. Practice of a Quâd'râ-gês'i-mâ, *n.* Lent.

Quad'ran-gle, n.  A plane figure of four angles and four sides. *Quadrangle*.
Quad-rân'gu-lar, a. Having four angles.

Quad'rânt (kwôd'-), n. Quarter of a circle; arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes.  *a, a. Quad-rants*.
Quad'rât (kwôd'-),

sôn, ôr, dâ, wôlf, tôo, tôôk; ðrn, rjpe, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; a; exist; u a ng; thia.

n. A low piece of metal to make a blank space in printing.
Quad'rate, *a.* Square; suited. — *n.* A square.
Quad'râte, *v. t.* To square; to fit; to suit. [a square.
Quad-rât'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
Quad'ra-tûre, *n.* A square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.
Quad-rên'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in four years.
Quad'ri-lât'er-al, *a.* Having four sides and hence four angles. — *n.*  A plane figure Quadrilat-
 eral.
Qua-drille' (kwa-drîl' or ka-drîl'), *n.* A kind of dance.
Quad-rill'ion, *n.* A million involved to the fourth power; in America, a thousand trillions.
Quad-rip'ar-tite, *a.* Consisting of four parts.
Quad'ri-sÿl'la-ble, *n.* A word of four syllables.
Quad'ri-vâlve, *n.* One of a set of four leaves serving for a door.
Quad-ru'ma-noûs, *a.* Having four feet that take the place of hands.
Quad'ru-ped, *n.* An animal having four feet.
Quad'ru-ple, *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To increase fourfold.
Quad-ru'pli-eate, *a.* Fourfold. [make fourfold.
Quad-ru'pli-eâte, *v. t.* To
Quad-ru'pli-eât'ion, *n.* A making fourfold.
Quâff (l), *v. t.* To drink largely or copiously of.
Quâg'mire, *n.* Soft, wet land that shakes under the feet.
Quâg'gy, *a.* Soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.
Quâll, *n.* A gallinaceous bird; in the U. S., the ruffed grouse — *v. t. or i.* To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.
Quâint, *a.* Artificially elegant; odd and antique. —

SYN. Strange; whimsical; fanciful; singular; queer.
Quâint'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously; fancifully; oddly.
Quâint'ness, *n.* State of being quaint; oddness.
Quâke, *v. i.* To shake. — *n.* A shake; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.
Quâk'er, *n.* One of the society of Friends.
Quâk'er-ism, *n.* System of the Quakers.
Qual'i-fi'a-ble (l3), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable.
Qual'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* That which qualifies; legal requisite; endowment; modification.
Qual'i-fÿ, *v. t.* To fit; to prepare; to modify; to limit; to abate; to restrict.
Qual'i-ty, *n.* Nature; character; distinguishing property; attribute; high rank.
Quâlm (kwâm), *n.* Sudden illness; nausea; a throe; scruple of conscience.
Quâlm'ish (kwâm'is), *a.* Affected with sickness at the stomach.
Quan'dâ-ry, or **Quan-dâ'ry**, *n.* State of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty.
Quan'ti-ty, *n.* Quality of being measurable; a certain extent, sum, or portion; bulk; measure, amount.
Quar'an-tine (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.
Quar'el (kwôr'el, 8), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. t.* To dispute; to find fault.
Quar'el-sôme, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.
Quar'ry (kwôr'ry), *n.* A mine; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.
Quart, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.
Quar'tan, *a.* Designating a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.
Quar'ter, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3

months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.
Quar'ter-dây, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months.
Quar'ter-dëck, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.
Quar'ter-ly, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year. — *n.* A work published four times a year.
Quar'ter-mâs'ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.
Quar'tern, *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a loaf weighing about four pounds.
Quar'ter-stâff, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.
Quar'tette, } *n.* A musical
Quar'tët', } composition
 in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.
Quar'to, *n.* (*pl.* Quar'tôs, l3.) A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. [silex.
Quartz (kwôr'ts), *n.* Pure
Quash (kwôsh), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.
Quas-sâ'tion, *n.* A shaking.
Quas'si-â (kwôsh'i-â or kwâsh'i-â), *n.* A bitter medicinal wood.
Qua-tër'ni-on, *n.* The number four; a set of four persons or things.
Quâ'ver (7), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice; an eighth note.
Quay (k3), *n.* A mole or bank by the water; a wharf.
Quëan, *n.* A low woman; a slut.
Quëa'sy, *a.* Squeamish; sick.
Quëen, *n.* The consort of a king; a female sovereign.
Quëen'-dow'a-gër, *n.* The widow of a king.
Queer, *a.* Odd; strange; singular; quaint.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, é, î, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, cür, âsk, ãll, whät; çre, vcil, tÛrm; pique, firm;

Queer'ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; quaintness.

Quell (1), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.

Quench, *v. t.* To extinguish; to repress; to allay.

Quench'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

Quercit-ron, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark.

Quērist, *n.* One who inquires.

Quern, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Quēru-lous, *a.* Habitually complaining.

Quēru-lous-ness, *n.* Disposition to complain.

Quēry (19), *n.* A question.

— *v. t.* To ask questions about. [search; request.

Quēst, *n.* Act of seeking;

Quēs'tion (kwēs't/yun), *n.* Act of asking; inquiry; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate; to doubt.

Quēs'tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.

Quēs'tion-er, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

Quib'ble, *n.* An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade; to pun.

Quib'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

Quick, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity; living. —

SYN. Swift; speedy. — *adv.* Soon; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.

Quick'en (kwik'n), *v. t.* To make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid.

Quick'lime, *n.* Lime unslacked. [time.

Quick'ly, *adv.* In a short

Quick'ness, *n.* Speed; haste.

Quick'-sand, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.

Quick'set, *n.* A living shrub set to grow, as for a hedge.

Quick'sil-ver, *n.* Mercury.

Quid, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. [ty.

Quid'di-ty, *n.* A trifling nice-

Quid'dle, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling employments.

Quid'nuncē, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip.

Qui-ēs'cence, *n.* Rest; repose; silence.

Qui-ēs'cent, *a.* At rest; silent.

Qui'et, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — SYN.

Still; calm; unmolested; tranquil. — *n.* Rest; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; to calm.

Qui'et-ism, *n.* Peace of mind.

Qui'et-ly, *adv.* Calmly.

Qui'et-ness, *n.* State of being quiet. [lity.

Qui'e-tūde, *n.* Rest; tranquillity.

Qui-ē'tus, *n.* Final discharge; repose; death.

Quill, *n.* A large strong feather; a piece of reed. —

v. t. To plait or form with ridges, like quills.

Quilt, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.

Qui'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.

Quince, *n.* A small tree and its fruit.

Qui'nine, or Qui-nine', *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

Quin'qua-gēs'i-mā, *n.* A Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles.

Quin-quān'gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.

Quin-quēn'i-al, *a.* Occurring once in five years.

Quin'sy, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

Quint'al, *n.* A weight of 100 or 112 pounds.

Quin'tan, *n.* A fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

Quin-tēs'sence, *n.* Fifth or highest essence; best or essential part.

Quin'tu-ple, *a.* Fivefold. — *v. t.* To make fivefold.

Quip, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. — *v. t.* or *i.* (7) To taunt.

Quire, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.

Quirk, *n.* A sudden turn; an artful evasion; a retort.

Quit, *v. t.* To leave; to forsake. — *a.* Clear; released; free; absolved.

Quit'elāim, *n.* Relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release. — *v. t.* To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

Quite, *adv.* Entirely; wholly; considerably.

Quit'rent, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is discharged from all other service.

Quit'tance, *n.* Discharge from a debt; repayment.

Quiv'er, *n.* A case for arrows. — *v. i.* To shake; to tremble. [extravagance.

Quix-ōt'ie, *a.* Romantic to Quix'ct-ism, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

Quiz (3, 7), *n.* A riddle; a puzzle; an odd fellow. —

v. t. To puzzle; to make sport of by deceiving; to peer at.

Quoin (kwoin or koin), *n.* A corner; a wedge.

Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe flat stone, or the like, for pitching at a fixed object. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.

Quōn'dam, *a.* Former.

Quōrum, *n.* A bench of justices; a sufficient number for transacting business.

Quō'tā, *n.* A share; proportional part.

Quō'ta-llē, *a.* Capable of being quoted.

Quo-tā'tion, *n.* A passage cited.

Quōte, *v. t.* To cite, as the words of another.

Quōth (kwōth or kwūth), *v. i.* To say; to speak; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tense.

Quo-tid'i-an, *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* A fever recurring daily.

Quō'tient (-shent), *n.* Number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

RABBIT, *v. t.* To cut or pare down, as the edge of a board, for lapping. — *n.* A groove in the side of a board.

Rāb'bi (*or-bi*, 18), *n.* A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

Rab-bin'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to
Rab-bin'ie-al, } ing to rabbins. [ing animal.]

Rāb'bit, *n.* A small burrow.
Rāb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob. [mad.]

Rāb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;
Rae-cōon', *n.* A wild animal of North America, allied to the bear.

Rāce (18), *n.* A running in a competition; course; a breed; a family; a peculiar flavor. — *v. i.* To run or contend in running.

Rāce'hōrse, } *n.* A horse
Rāc'er, } kept for running in contest.

Ra-cēme', *n.* A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem. [being racy.]

Rā'ci-ness, *n.* Quality of
Rāck (5), *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain; a framework on which things are laid; thin, flying clouds. — *v. t.* To torture; to strain; to draw off from the lees. — *v. i.* To move or travel with a quick amble. [noise.]

Rāck'et, *n.* A clattering
Rāck'rēnt, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Rā'cy, *a.* Tasting of the soil; fresh; distinctive; peculiar and piquant.

Rā'di-ance, *n.* Sparkling brightness; brilliancy.

Rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays.
Rā'di-āte, *v. i. or t.* To emit rays. [rays.]

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of
Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* A body from

which rays of light or heat emanate.

Rād'i-cal, *a.* Original; implanted by nature. — *n.* Root of a word; a thoroughgoing reformer.

Rād'i-cal-ly, *adv.* Originally; fundamentally.

Rād'i-cle (-kl), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Rād'ish, *n.* A plant and its pungent, edible root.

Rā'di-us, *n.* (*pl.* Rā'di-i.) Half of the diameter of a circle.

Rā'dix, *n.* (*pl.* Rā'di-i-cēs.) A root.

Rāff (1), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.
Rāf'fle, *v. i.* To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. — *n.* A kind of lottery.

Rāft, *n.* A float of timber.

Rāft'er, *n.* One of the roof-timbers of a building.

Rāg, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; (*pl.*) worn-out garments.

Rāg'a-mūf'fin, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rāge, *n.* Violent anger; fury; wrath. — *v. i.* To be in a fury; to fume.

Rāg'ged, *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.

Rāg'ing (11), *a.* Furious.

Ra-gout' (*ra-gōō'*), *n.* A highly seasoned dish.

Rāil, *n.* A bar of wood or iron; a bird. — *v. t.* (8) To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scoff.

Rāil'ing, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.

Rāil'er-y (*rāil'er-ry*), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.

Rāil'rōad, } *n.* A road laid
Rāil'rōad, } with iron rails.

Rāil'mēt, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

Rāin, *n.* Moisture falling in

drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Rāin'bōw, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris.

Rāin'y, *a.* Attended or abounding with rain.

Rāise *v. t.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy. [grape.]

Rāi'sān (*rā'zān*), *n.* A dried

Rāke, *n.* A garden or farming tool; a libertine. — *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.

Rāk'ish, *a.* Lewd; debauched.

Rāl'y, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. — *v. t.* (13) To attack with raillery; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.

Rām, *n.* A male sheep; a mechanical contrivance. — *v. t.* To drive or thrust with violence.

Rām'ble, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — SYN. To roam; range; wander.

Rām'bling, *a.* Wandering.

Rām'fi-ē-ā'tion, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.

Rām'fi-fy, *v. t. or i.* To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.

Rām'mer, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.

Ra-mōse', } *a.* Consisting or
Rā'mōus, } full of branches; branching.

Rāmp'an-cy, *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.

Rāmp'ant, *a.* Exuberant; wanton; unrestrained.

Rāmp'art, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense. [loading a gun.]

Rām'rōd, *n.* A rod used in

Rān, *imp.* of *Run*.

Rān'cho, } *n.* A large farm-
Rānch, } ing establish-

ū, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭ, tĕrn; piāque, fĭrm;

- ment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.
- Ran-chē'ro (-chā'ro), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.
- Rān'cid, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.
- Rān'cid'i-ty, } *n.* A strong, }
Rān'cid-ness, } sour smell.
- Rān'cor (33), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.
- Rān'cor-ōūs, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.
- Rān'dōm, *n.* Course without definite direction. — *v. t.* Left to chance; done at hazard.
- Rāng, *old imp. of Ring.*
- Rāngē, *n.* A row; rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. t.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.
- Rānk, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row; class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. t.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade.
- Rānk'le, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.
- Rān'säck (5), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.
- Rān'sōm, *n.* Price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem, by a price.
- Rānt, *n.* Extravagant language. — *v. i.* To rave.
- Rānt'er, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.
- Rāp, *n.* A quick, smart blow. — *v. i.* or *t.* (7) To strike with a quick, sharp blow.
- Rā-pā'ciōūs, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.
- Rā-pāg'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to plunder; exorbitant covetousness.
- Rāpe, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a kind of cabbage.
- Rāp'id, *a.* Swift; quick.
- Rā-pid'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste.
- Rāp'id-ly, *adv.* Swiftly.
- Rāp'idz, *n. pl.* Sudden de-
- scent of a stream without actual water fall.
- Rā'pi-er, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.
- Rāp'ine, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.
- Rāp-pee', *n.* A kind of snuff.
- Rāp'per, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.
- Rāpt, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.
- Rāpt'ure, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstasy; bliss.
- Rāpt'ūr-ous, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.
- Rāre, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.
- Rār'e-fāc'tion, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies.
- Rār'e-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thin or rare.
- Rār'ely, *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.
- Rār'ness, } *n.* State of being }
Rār'i-ty, } rare; uncommonness; thinness.
- Rār'e-ripe, *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early fruit.
- Rās'eal, *n.* A dishonest man; a rogue. — *a.* Mean; low; dishonest.
- Ras-cāl'liōn (-yun), *n.* A low, mean wretch.
- Ras-cāl'i-ty, *n.* Mean dishonesty; base fraud.
- Rās'eal-ly, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish.
- Rāse, *v. t.* To erase.
- Rāsh, *a.* Excessively hasty or incautious; foolhardy.
- Rāsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon. [thought; hastily.
- Rāsh'ly, *adv.* Without fore-
- Rāsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness.
- Rāsp, *n.* A kind of coarse file; a grater. — *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.
- Rāsp'ber-ry (rāz'-), *n.* A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it. [ure.
- Rās'ūre (rāzh'yūr), *n.* Eraser.
- Rāt, *n.* A well-known animal that infests houses.
- Rāt'a-fi'ā, *n.* A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit.
- Rātch'et, *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.
- Rātch'et-wheel, *n.* A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.
- Rāte, *n.* A price; degree; value; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to tax; to scold.
- Rāth'er, *adv.* More willingly.
- Rāt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of ratifying, or sanctioning.
- Rāt'i-fy (13), *v. t.* To sanction; to settle; to confirm.
- Rā'ti-o (rā'sh-o or rā'sho), *n.* Proportion; rate.
- Rā'ti-ōg'i-nā'tion (rāsh'i-ōs-Y-), *n.* Act of reasoning.
- Rā'tion (or rāsh'un), *n.* Allowance of provisions.
- Rā'tion-al (rāsh'un-al), *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.
- Rā'tion-ā'le (rāsh'un-), *n.* Detail of reasons.
- Rā'tion-al-ist (rāsh'un-), *n.* One who is guided solely by reason.
- Rā'tion-āl'i-ty (rāsh'un-) *n.* Quality of being reasonable.
- Rāts'bāne, *n.* Poison for rats.
- Rāt-tān', *n.* Stem of a cane or plant growing in India.
- Rāt'ting, *n.* Act of deserting a party.
- Rāt'tle, *v.* To make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to clatter. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; a toy; (*pl.*) the croup.
- Rāt'tle-snāke, *n.* A poisonous serpent.
- Rāu'ci-ty, *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.
- Rāv'age, *v. t.* To lay waste. — *SYN.* To devastate; waste; sack; spoil; ruin. — *n.* Waste; plunder.
- Rāve, *v. i.* To be delirious; to talk wildly.
- Rāv'el (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To disentangle; to take apart; to entangle; to involve.
- Rāv'lin (rāv'lin), *n.* A detached work in fortification.
- Rāv'en (-vn), *n.* A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.
- Rāv'en (rāv'n), *v. i.* To de-

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; a; exist; ū as ng; this.

- your greedily. — *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine.
- Rāv'en-ous, *a.* Voracious.
- Ra-vine' (-veen'), *n.* A long hollow between hills.
- Rāv'ing, *a.* Furious.
- Rāv'ish, *v. t.* To carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force. [ishing; ecstasy.
- Rāv'ish-ment, *n.* Act of rav-
- Raw, *a.* Not cooked; crude; unripe; unmanufactured; cold and damp; chilly; bare of skin; sore.
- Raw'bōned, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.
- Rāy (18), *n.* A line or beam of light; a fish. — *v. t.* To shoot forth. [dark.
- Rāy'less, *a.* Without a ray;
- Rāze, *v. t.* To lay level with the ground; to demolish.
- Ra-zee', *n.* A ship of war cut down to an inferior rate. — *v. t.* (15) To reduce in size, as a vessel. [for shaving.
- Rāzor, *n.* An instrument
- Rēach, *v. t.* To extend to; to arrive at. — *n.* Extent; stretch; expanse; limit; power. [over again.
- Rē-āct', *v. i.* To act or do
- Rē-āc'tion, *n.* Counteraction.
- Rē-āc'tive, } *a.* Having
- Rē-āc'tion-ary, } power to react; tending to reaction.
- Rēad, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* READ (rēd).] To peruse; to know fully; to learn.
- Rēad'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be read; worth reading; legible.
- Rēad'er, *n.* One who reads.
- Rēad'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; with facility; promptly.
- Rēad'i-ness, *n.* Willingness; promptitude; alacrity.
- Rēad'ing, *n.* Perusal; interpretation of a passage.
- Rē-ad-mis'sion (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of readmitting.
- Rē-ad-mīt' (7), *v. t.* To admit a second time or again.
- Rēad'y, *a.* Prepared; willing; prompt; near; easy; on the point or brink.
- Rē'al, *a.* Having positive existence; relating to things

- fixed or permanent. — *SYN.* Actual; true; genuine.
- Re-āl'i-ty, *n.* Certainty; that which is real.
- Rē'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of realizing, or making real.
- Rē'al-ize, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to cause to seem real; to make real; to understand by experience.
- Rē'al-ly, *adv.* In fact; truly.
- Rēalm, *n.* A royal jurisdiction; province; domain.
- Rēam, *n.* A bundle of 20 quires of paper.
- Rē-ān'i-māte, *v. t.* To restore to life.
- Rēap (8), *v. t. or i.* To cut grain with a sickle; to obtain; to get; to receive.
- Rēap'er, *n.* One who reaps.
- Rē'ap-pēar', *v. i.* To appear a second time or again.
- Rē'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint again.
- Rēar, *n.* The part behind. — *a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* To raise; to bring up. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs.
- Rēar-ād'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank after a vice-admiral.
- Rēar-guārd, *n.* The body that marches in the rear.
- Rēar'ward, *n.* The rear-guard; latter part; end.
- Rēa'son (-zn), *n.* Faculty of judging, or its due exercise; motive; argument; ground; end; cause. — *v.* To argue rationally; to debate.
- Rēa'son-a-ble, *a.* Governed by reason; rational; just.
- Rēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably to reason; moderately.
- Rēa'son-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues.
- Rēa'son-ing, *n.* Act of using the faculty of reason.
- Rē'as-sūme', *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.
- Rē'as-sūre' (-shpr'), *v. t.* To assure again; to free from fear. [duction.
- Rē-bāte', *n.* Abatement; de-
- Rē'bee, *n.* A musical instrument formerly in use.
- Rēb'el, *n.* One who opposes

- lawful authority. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.
- Re-bēl' (7), *v. i.* To rise in opposition to lawful authority; to revolt.
- Re-bēll'ion (-yun), *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority.
- Re-bēll'ioūs, *a.* Engaged in rebellion.
- Re-bound', *v. i.* To spring or start back. — *n.* Act of springing back.
- Re-būff', *n.* A sudden check. — *v. t.* To check suddenly.
- Re-būke', *v. t.* To chide; to reprove. — *n.* Reproof.
- Rē'bus (18), *n.* A kind of pictorial riddle.
- Re-būt', *v. t.* To repel.
- Re-bū'ter, *n.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.
- Re-call', *v. t.* To call or take back. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.
- Re-cānt', *v. t.* To retract an opinion or declaration.
- Rē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.
- Rē'ca-pit'u-lāte, *v. t.* To repeat in a summary way. — *SYN.* To reiterate; rehearse.
- Rē'ca-pit'u-lā'tion, *n.* A summary; a recapitulating
- Rē'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Repeating again.
- Rē-cāp'ture, *n.* A reprisal.
- Rē-cāpt'ure, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake.
- Rē-cāst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST.] To cast or mold a second time.
- Re-çēde', *v. i. or t.* To draw back; to retreat; to desist.
- Re-cēpt' (-sect'), *n.* Reception; a writing to show that something has been received. — *v. t.* To give a written acknowledgment for something received.
- Re-cēiv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being received.
- Re-cēive', *v. t.* To take, as something that is offered.
- Re-cēiv'er, *n.* One who receives; a chemical vessel.

Rē'cen-cy, *n.* State of being recent; newness; freshness.
 Re-cén'sion, *n.* Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.
 Rē'cent, *a.* New; late; fresh.
 Rē'cent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately.
 Re-cēp'ta-ele, *n.* A place to receive things in.
 Re-cēp'tion, *n.* Act of receiving; admission.
 Re-cēp'tive, *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
 Re-cēss', *n.* A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermission or suspension; a niche or alcove.
 Re-cēs'sion (-sēsh'un), *n.* Act of ceding back.
 Rē-chārgē', *v. t.* To charge or attack anew.
 Recherché (rū-shār'shā'), *a.* Sought out with care; nice.
 Rēc'i-pe, *n.* A prescription; esp., a medical prescription.
 Re-cip'i-ent, *n.* One who receives; a receiver.
 Re-cip'ro-eal, *a.* Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.
 Re-cip'ro-eal-ly, *adv.* So that each affects and is affected by the other.
 Re-cip'ro-eāte, *v. t. or i.* To act by turns; to alternate.
 Re-cip'ro-eā'tion, *n.* A giving and receiving in return.
 Rēc'i-prōc'i-ty, *n.* Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights.
 Re-cit'al (11), *n.* Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. — SYN. Rehearsal; recitation; account.
 Rēc'i-tā'tion, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading.
 Rēc'i-ta-tive', *n.* A kind of musical recitation.
 Re-cite', *v. t. or i.* To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse.
 Rēck'less, *a.* Careless of consequences; heedless.
 Rēck'on (rēk'n), *v.* To number; to compute; to esteem.
 Rēck'on-ing, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
 Re-clāim', *v. t.* To recover;

to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.
 Re-clāim'ant, *n.* One who reclaims.
 Rēe'la-mā'tion, *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored. [reclining].
 Rēe'li-nā'tion, *n.* Act of Re-cline', *v. t. or i.* To lean back; to rest; to repose.
 Re-elūse', *a.* Living in retirement; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in retirement from society. [tirement].
 Re-elū'sion, *n.* State of re-
 Rēe'og-nī'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.
 Rēe'og-niz-a-ble, or Re-cōg'ni-za-ble, *a.* Capable of being recognized.
 Re-eōg'ni-zānce, *n.* Bond of record; an obligation.
 Rēe'og-nize, *v. t.* To know again; to acknowledge.
 Re-eoil', *v. i.* To start or fall back. — *n.* A movement backward; resilience.
 Rēe'ol-lēet', *v. t.* To recall or bring to mind.
 Rē'eol-lēet', *v. t.* To collect again.
 Rēe'ol-lēe'tion, *n.* A recalling; remembrance.
 Rēe'om-mēnce', *v. t.* To commence or begin anew.
 Rēe'om-mēnd', *v. t.* To commend to the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advise.
 Rēe'om-mēnd-ā'tion, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; commendation; act of advising.
 Rēe'om-mēnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to recommend.
 Rēe'om-mit', *v. t.* To commit anew.
 Rēe'om-mit'ment, } *n.* A
 Rēe'om-mit'tal, } second
 or renewed commitment.
 Rēe'om-pēnse, *n.* Reward; compensation; pay. — *v. t.* To repay; to reward.
 Rēe'om-pōse', *v. t.* To compose anew; to settle anew.
 Rēe'on-čil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reconciled.

Rēe'on-čil'e', *v. t.* To conciliate anew; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.
 Rēe'on-čil'i-ā'tion, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
 Rēe'on-dite, *a.* Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.
 Re-eōn'nais-sānce, } *n.* Ex-
 Re-eōn'nois-sānce, } amina-
 tion of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes.
 Rēe'on-noi'ter, *v. t.* To survey; to view; to examine.
 Re-eōn'quer (-kōŋk'er), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.
 Rēe'on-sid'er, *v. t.* To consider again; to review.
 Rēe'on-sid'er-ā'tion, *n.* Renewed consideration.
 Re-eōrd', *v. t.* To register; to enroll.
 Rēe'ord, *n.* Register; authentic memorial.
 Re-eōrd'er, *n.* One who records or keeps records.
 Re-eōunt', *v. t.* To relate in detail; to rehearse.
 Re-eōurse', *n.* Application, as for help.
 Re-eōv'er (-kūv'er), *v. t.* To regain; to win back. — *v. i.* To regain health.
 Re-eōv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being recovered.
 Re-eōv'er-y, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.
 Rēe're-ant, *a.* Apostate; false; cowardly. — *n.* An apostate; a coward.
 Rēe're-āte, *v. t.* To refresh after labor; to amuse.
 Rēe're-āte', *v. t.* To create or form anew.
 Rēe're-ā'tion, *n.* Amusement; relief from toil.
 Rēe're-ment, *n.* Refuse; dross; scoria.
 Rēe're-mēnt'al }
 Rēe're-men-ti'tious }
 (-tīsh'us), *a.* Drossy; superfluous.
 Re-erim'i-nāte, *v. t.* To accuse in return.
 Re-erim'i-nā'tion, *n.* Return of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation.

són, ôr, dq, wôlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŷe, pull; ç, è, soft; c, è, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Re-crím'i-nā'to-ry, *a.* Retorting accusation.
Re-eruit', *v. i.* To gain new supplies of anything wasted. — *v. t.* To supply deficiency in, as of troops. — *n.* A newly-enlisted soldier.
Rêc't-ân-gle, *n.* A right angled parallelogram. Rectangle.
Rêc't-ân-gu-lar, *a.* Having right angles. [correcting.]
Rêc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
Rêc'ti-fy (13), *v. t.* To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.
Rêc'ti-lin'e-al, } *a.* Consist-
Rêc'ti-lin'e-ar, } ing of
right lines.
Rêc'ti-tûde, *n.* Uprightness.
Rêc'tor, *n.* A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.
Rêc'tor-ship, *n.* The rank or office of a rector.
Rêc'tor-y, *n.* The mansion of a rector; a parish church.
Rêc'tum, *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.
Re-cûm'ben-cy, *n.* A lying down; repose.
Re-cûm'ent, *a.* Reclining; leaning.
Re-cû'per-âte, *v.* To recover health.
Re-cû'per-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.
Re-cûr' (7), *v. i.* To resort; to return again or repeatedly; to come back.
Re-cûr'renge, *n.* A recurring; return; resort. [back.]
Re-cûr'rent, *a.* Running
Re-cû'gant, *a.* Refusing to conform. — *n.* One who refuses to conform to the established church.
Rêd, *a.* Of a bright color; like blood. — *n.* Color of blood, or a tint resembling it.
Re-dân', *n.* A kind of rampart or fortification.
Rêd'den, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow red; to blush.
Rêd'dish, *a.* Somewhat red.
Re-deem', *v. t.* To purchase back; to ransom; to rescue.

Re-deem'er, *n.* One who ransoms; specifically the Savior.
Re-dêmp'tion, *n.* Act of redeeming; repurchase; ransom; rescue; deliverance.
Rêd'-gûm, *n.* An eruption of red pimples in children.
Rêd'-hôt, *a.* Heated to redness. [new.]
Re-din'te-grâte, *v. t.* To re-
Rêd'ness, *n.* The quality of being red; red color.
Rêd'o-lence, *n.* Sweet scent.
Rêd'o-lent, *a.* Diffusing a sweet scent; odorous.
Rê-dôub'le (-dûb'l), *v. t.* To increase by doubling.
Re-doubt' (-dowt'), *n.* An outwork within another outwork in fortifications.
Re-doubt'a-ble (-dowt'-), *a.* Formidable; valiant.
Re-dound', *v. i.* To conduce.
Re-dress', *v. t.* To set right; to deliver from wrongs, &c. — *n.* Deliverance from wrong or injury.
Rêd'tôp, *n.* A kind of grass.
Re-dûce', *v. t.* To convert; to lower; to subdue; to change without alteration of value.
Re-dû'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being reduced.
Re-dûc'tion, *n.* Act of reducing; the changing of numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value.
Re-dûc'tive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to reduce,
Re-dûn'dance, *n.* Superfluous quantity; excess.
Re-dûn'dant, *a.* Superabundant; exuberant.
Re-dû'pli-câte, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of. [redoubling.]
Re-dû'pli-câ'tion, *n.* Act of
Rêd'-êh'o, *v. t. or i.* To echo back again.
Reed, *n.* A hollow jointed stalk; a musical pipe.
Reed'y, *a.* Full of reeds.
Reef, *v. t.* To draw in and fold up, as sails. — *n.* Folded portion of a sail; a chain of

rocks lying at or near the surface of water.
Reek, *n.* Steam; vapor; smoke. — *v. i.* To send forth steam or vapor.
Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; dark.
Reel, *n.* A frame to wind yarn or thread on; a dance. — *v.* To wind on a reel; to stagger. [again.]
Rê-e-lêct', *v. t.* To elect
Rê-e-lêc'tion, *n.* A second or repeated election.
Rê-em-bârk', *v. t. or i.* To embark again. [anew.]
Rê-e-nâct', *v. t.* To enact
Rê-en-âct'ment, *n.* The renewal of a law.
Rê-en-fôrce', *v. t.* To strengthen with new force.
Rê-en-fôrce'ment, *n.* Additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.
Rê-en-gâge', *v. t.* To engage a second time. [again.]
Rê-en-list', *v. t.* To enlist
Rê-ên'ter, *v. t.* To enter again.
Rê-ên'trance, *n.* Act of entering again.
Rê-es-tâb'lish, *v. t.* To establish again.
Reeve, *v. t.* To pass the end of, as of a rope, through a block, thimble, &c.
Rê-ex-âm'ine, *v. t.* To examine again or anew.
Re-fêc'tion, *n.* Refreshment; a simple repast.
Re-fêc'to-ry, *n.* A hall or room for refreshment.
Re-fêr' (7), *v. t. or i.* To send back; to direct attention; to have recourse.
Rêf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable.
Rêf'er-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom something is referred.
Rêf'er-enge, *n.* Act of referring; respect; relation.
Rêf'er-ên'tial, *a.* Containing a reference.
Re-fêr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; referable.
Re-fine', *v. t. or i.* To clear from impurities; to polish; to purify; to grow pure.
Re-fined', *a.* Freed from ex-

traneous matter.—*SYN.* Purified; polished; polite.
Re-fine'ment, n. Act of refining; polish of manners.
Re-fin'er, n. One who, or that which, refines.
Re-fin'er-y, n. A place and apparatus for refining.
Rē-fit', v. t. or i. To repair.
Re-flēt', v. To bend or throw back; to consider attentively; to cast reproach.
Re-flēc'tion (27), n. Act of reflecting; attentive consideration; censure; that which is produced by reflecting.
Re-flēt'ive, a. Throwing back images; musing.
Re-flēt'or, n. That which reflects; a polished surface.
Rē'flex, a. Directed backward; retroactive. [*back.*]
Rē'flu-ence, n. A flowing
Rē'flux, n. A flowing back of water; ebb.
Re-form', v. t. To correct; to amend.—*n.* Amendment; reformation.
Rē-form', v. t. To form anew.
Rē'for-mā'tion, n. Act of reforming; amendment.
Rē'for-mā'tion, n. Act of forming anew.
Re-form'a-to-ry, a. Tending to produce reformation.
Re-form'er, n. One who promotes reform.
Re-fract', v. t. To break the direct course of.
Re-frāc'tion, n. Deviation from a direct course.
Re-frāc'tive, a. Having power to refract. [*naey.*]
Re-frāc'to-ri-ness, n. Obstinate; contumacious.
Rē'fra-ga-ble, a. Capable of being refuted; refutable.
Re-frāin', v. t. or i. To abstain; to forbear.—*n.* Burden of a song.
Re-frān'gi-bil'i-ty, n. Capability of being refracted.
Re-frān'gi-ble, a. Capable of being refracted.
Re-fresh', v. t. To revive; to cool; to relieve. [*cooling.*]
Re-frēsh'ing, a. Reviving;

Re-fresh'ment, n. Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.
Re-frig'er-āte, v. t. To cool.
Re-frig'er-ā'tion, n. A cooling; abatement of heat.
Re-frig'er-ā'tor, n. A tight box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, a. Cooling; mitigating heat.
Rē'fuge, n. A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.
Rēf'u-gēe' (18), n. One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.
Re-fūl'gence, } n. A flood
Re-fūl'gen-cy, } of light.
Re-fūl'gent, a. Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant. [*to repay.*]
Re-fūnd', v. t. To pay back;
Re-fūsal, n. Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.
Re-fūse', v. t. To deny; to reject.—*v. i.* To decline to accept some thing offered.
Rē'fuse, n. Worthless remains.—*a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value. [*fluting.*]
Rēf'u-tā'tion, n. Act of re-
Re-fūte', v. t. To prove false.
Rē-gāin', v. t. To obtain again; to recover.
Rē'gal, a. Royal; kingly.
Re-gāle', v. t. To refresh; to entertain delightfully.
Re-gāl'i-ā, n. pl. Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.
Re-gāl'i-ty, n. Royalty.
Rē'gal-ly, adv. As befits a sovereign; royally.
Re-gārd', v. t. To observe; to heed; to esteem.—*n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.
Re-gārd'less, a. Headless; careless; indifferent.
Re-gāt'tā, n. A rowing match; a boat-race.
Rē'gēn-cy, n. Government by a regent.
Re-fēn'er-āte, v. t. To produce anew; to renew as to the spiritual nature.

Re-gēn'er-ate, a. Born anew; renewed.
Re-gēn'er-ā'tion, n. The new birth; reproduction.
Re-gēn'er-a-tive, a. Pertaining to regeneration.
Rē'gent, n. One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler.—*a.* Ruling.
Rēg'i-cide, n. The killer or the killing of a king.
Régime (rā-zhe'm'), n. Mode of rule or management; administration.
Rēg'i-men, n. A rule of diet; (*Gram.*) government.
Rēg'i-ment, n. A body of troops under a colonel.
Rēg'i-mēnt'al, a. Belonging to a regiment.
Rēg'i-mēnt'als, n. pl. The uniform of a regiment.
Rēg'icōn (rē'jun), n. A tract of land; a country.
Rēg'is-ter, n. A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; a sliding plate in a stove, &c.—*v. t.* To record; to enroll.
Rēg'is-trar, n. An officer who keeps public records.
Rēg'is-trā'tion, n. Act of registering; enrollment.
Rēg'is-try, n. A registering; record. [*ing.*]
Rēg'nant, a. Reigning; ruling.
Rē'gress, n. Return; power of returning.
Re-grēs'sicōn (-grēsh'un), n. Act of passing back; return.
Re-grēt', n. Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past.—*SYN.* Remorse; repentance.—*v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament the loss of.
Rēg'u-lar, a. Agreeable to rule; stated; orderly; normal.—*n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.
Rēg'u-lār'i-ty, n. Certain order; method; uniformity.
Rēg'u-lar-ly, adv. Statedly.
Rēg'u-lāte, v. t. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.
Rēg'u-lā'tion, n. Act of regulating; prescribed rule.

Rēg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.

Re-gūr'gī-tāte, *v. t.* To throw or pour back.

Rē'ha-bīl'i-tāte, *v. t.* To restore to a forfeited right or rank; to reinstate.

Rē'ha-bīl'i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration to former rights.

Re-hēars'al, *n.* Recital; preparatory repetition.


Re-hēarse', *v. t.* To narrate; to recite before exhibition.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence. — *v. i.* To rule.

Rē'im-būse', *v. t.* To repay.

Rē'im-būse'ment, *n.* A refunding; repayment.

Rein (rān), *n.* Strap of a bridle; restraint. — *v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.

Rein'deer (rān'-).  *n.* An animal of the deer kind.

Reins, *n. pl.* The kidneys.

Rē'in-stāte', *v. t.* Reindeer. To replace in possession.

Rē'in-sūre' (-shūr'), *v. t.* To insure by other underwriters.

Rē-it'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again. [tion.]

Rē-it'er-ā'tion, *n.* Repetition.

Re-jēct', *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to refuse. [ing.]

Re-jēct'ion, *n.* Act of rejection.

Re-joice', *v. i. or t.* To be or make very glad; to gladden.

Re-joic'ing, *n.* Expression of joy; exultation. [again.]

Re-join', *v. t. or i.* To join.

Re-join'der, *n.* An answer; esp. an answer to a reply.

Rē-jū've-nāte, *v. t.* To render young again.

Rē-jū've-nēs'cence, *n.* A being young again.

Rē-kīn'dle, *v. t.* To kindle again; to rouse anew.

Re-lāpse', *v. i.* To fall back; to return to a former state. — *n.* A falling back.

Re-lāte', *v. t.* To tell; to recite. — *v. i.* To pertain.

Re-lā'tion, *n.* Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred. [being related.]

Re-lā'tion-ship, *n.* State of relation.

Rē'l'a-tive, *a.* Having relation; respecting. — *n.* One connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something else.

Rē'l'a-tive-ly (10), *adv.* With relation to something else.

Re-lāx', *v. t. or i.* To slacken; to remit in severity.

Rē'lax-ā'tion, *n.* A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.

Re-lāy', *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others. — *v. t.* To lay again.

Re-lēase', *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* Liberation from restraint of any kind; a claim.

Rē'l'e-gāte, *v. t.* To consign; to remand. [exile.]

Rē'l'e-gā'tion, *n.* Removal.

Rē'lēnt', *v. i.* To become more mild or tender.

Re-lōnt'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to distress.

Rē'l'e-vānce, } *n.* State of

Rē'l'e-van-cy, } being relevant; pertinence.

Rē'l'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent; applicable.

Re-lī'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.

Re-lī'ānce, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.

Rē'l'ie (5), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.

Rē'l'iet, *n.* A widow.

Re-liēf', *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture.

Re-liēve', *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid.

Re-liē'vo, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.

Re-līg'ion (-lij'un), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.

Re-līg'ion-ist (-lij'un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.

Re-līg'ioūs (-lij'us), *a.* Pious;

godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.

Re-līg'ioūs-ly (-lij'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.

Re-līn'quish (-lij'kwish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit. [of relinquishing.]

Rē-līn'quish-ment, *n.* Act

Rē'l'i-quar-y, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.

Rē'l'ish, *n.* A pleasing taste; flavor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor.

Re-lū'e'tānce, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.

Re-lū'e'tant, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.

Re-lū'e'tant-ly, *adv.* With unwillingness. [side.]

Rē-l'īy', *v. i.* To rest or con-

Rē-māde', *imp. & p. p.* of *Remake.*

Re-māin', *v. i.* To continue; to be left. [left.]

Re-māin'der, *n.* Any thing

Re-māins', *n. pl.* What is left; relics.

Re-mānd', *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommit.

Re-mārk', *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. — *v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.

Re-mārk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.

Re-mārk'a-bly, *adv.* In an unusual manner.

Re-mē'd'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.

Re-mē'd'i-al, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.

Re-mēd'i-less, or Rēm'i-dil-less, *a.* Admitting no cure.

Rēm'e-dy (19), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.

Re-mēm'ber, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect.

Re-mēm'brance, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ů, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, äll, whät; ère, veil, tūrm; pique, firm;

Re-mém'bran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.

Re-mind', *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.

Rém'i-nis'çenge, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.

Re-miss', *a.* Slack; negligent. [being remitted.]
Re-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.

Re-miss'ly, *adv.* Negligently.

Re-miss'ness, *n.* Negligence.

Re-mit', *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign. — *v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.

Re-mit'tal, *n.* A giving back.

Re-mit'tance, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.

Re-mit'tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.

Rém'nant, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder.

Re-môd'el, *v. t.* To model anew.

Re-môn'strance, *n.* Exposition; earnest advice.

Re-môn'strate, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-môn'strâte, *v. i.* To urge reasons against. — *SYN.* To expostulate.

Re-môrse', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.

Re-môrse'ful, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt. [cruel.]

Re-môrse'less, *a.* Pitiless;

Re-môte', *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.

Re-môte'ly, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.

Re-môte'ness (10), *n.* State of being remote; distance.

Rê-mount', *v. t. or i.* To mount again; to reascend.

Re-mov'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed.

Re-mov'al, *n.* Act of removing from a place.

Re-mov'e', *v.* To change place, to move. — *n.* Change of place; interval; distance.

Re-mû'ner-âte, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay.

Re-mû'ner-â'tion, *n.* Reward; recompense.

Re-mû'ner-â'tive, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.]

Rê'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the

Rên'ard, *n.* A fox.

Re-nâs'çent, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.

Ren-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash. — *v. t. or i.* To meet; to clash.

Rênd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture.

Rên'der, *v. t.* To return; to give up.

Rên'der-ing, *n.* Act of returning; a version.

Rên'dez-vous (rên'de-voo), *n.* A place of meeting; a meeting appointed. — *v. i. or t.* To assemble, as troops.

Ren-dî'tion (-dîsh'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.

Rên'e-gâde, } *n.* One faith-

Rên'e-gâ'do, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.

Re-new', *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.

Re-new'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed.

Re-new'al, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.

Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Anew.

Rên'net, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.

Re-nounce', *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.

Re-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

Rên'o-vâte, *v. t.* To renew.

Rên'o-vâ'tion, *n.* Renewal.

Re-nown', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.

Re-nowned', *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.

Rênt, *imp. of Rend.* Torn asunder. — *n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property. — *v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c. [rents.]

Rên'tal, *n.* An account of

Re-nûn'ci-â'tion (-shî-â'

shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement.

Rê-ôr'gan-i-zâ'tion, *n.* Organization anew.

Rê-ôr'gan-ize, *v. t.* To organize anew.

Re-pâid' (14), *imp. of Repay.*

Re-pâir', *v. t.* To mend; to reft. — *v. i.* To go; to resort. — *n.* Reparation; supply of loss.

Rêp'a-râ'tion, *n.* Restitution; amends. [reply.]

Rêp'ar-tee' (18), *n.* A smart

Re-pâss', *v.* To pass again.

Re-pâst', *n.* A meal; food.

Rê-pây', *v. t.* To pay back.

Rê-pây'ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.

Re-péal', *v. t.* To make void. — *SYN.* To revoke; annul; abrogate. — *n.* Abrogation.

Re-péal'er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.

Re-péat', *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate. — *n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.

Re-péat'ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.

Re-péat'er, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [resist.]

Re-pél', *v. t.* To drive back; to

Re-pél'len-çy, *n.* Quality that repels. [repel.]

Re-pél'lent, *a.* Tending to repel.

Rê-pênt', *v. i.* To feel sorrow for something done.

Re-pênt'ance, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.

Re-pênt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.

Rê-pêo'ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.

Rê-per-eûs'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; reversion.

Rêp'er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.

Rêp'e-tênd', *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rêp'e-tî'tion (-tîsh'un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.

Rêp'e-tî'tious (-tîsh'us), *a.* Containing repetition.

Re-pine', *v. i.* To indulge in

- envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.
- Re-plāce', *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.
- Re-plēn'ish, *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.
- Re-plēte', *a.* Full to excess.
- Re-plē'tion, *n.* Superabundant fullness.
- Re-plēv'i-a-ble, } *a.* Capable of
Re-plēv'i-ga-ble, } being replevied.
- Re-plēv'in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.
- Re-plēv'y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.
- Rēp'di-cant, *n.* One who replies.
- Rēp'li-cā'tion, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
- Re-pl'y', *v. i.* To answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Return in words.
- Re-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring back as an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. [ports.]
- Re-pōrt'er, *n.* One who reports.
- Re-pōse', *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.
- Re-pōs'it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.
- Re-pōs'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.
- Rē'pos-sēs's' (or -poz-zēs's'), *v. t.* To possess again.
- Rē'pos-sēs's'ion (-pos-sēs'h-un or -poz-zēs'h-un), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.
- Rēp're-hēnd', *v. t.* To blame.
- Rēp're-hēn'si-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.
- Rēp're-hēn'sion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.
- Rēp're-hēn'sive, *a.* Containing reproof or censure.
- Rēp're-sēnt', *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to personate.
- Rēp're-sen-tā'tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing represented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.
- Rēp're-sēnt'a-tive, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.
- Re-prēss', *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.
- Re-prēs'sion (-prēs'h-un), *n.* Act of repressing. [repress.]
- Re-prēs'sive, *a.* Tending to repress.
- Re-priēve', *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.
- Rēp'ri-mānd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.
- Rē-print', *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. [sion.]
- Rē'print, *n.* A new impression.
- Re-pri'sal, *n.* Seizure by way of retaliation.
- Re-prōach', *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective. [brious.]
- Re-prōach'ful (17), *a.* Opprobrious.
- Rēp'ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.
- Rēp'ro-bāte, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn. [nation.]
- Rēp'ro-bā'tion, *n.* Condemnation.
- Rē'pro-duce', *v. t.* To produce anew.
- Rē'pro-duc'tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.
- Rē'pro-duc'tive, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
- Re-proōf', *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.
- Re-prov'al (11), *n.* Reproof.
- Re-prove', *v. t.* To censure to the face. — *SYN.* To rebuke; reprimand; blame.
- Rēp'tile, *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.
- Re-pūb'lic (5), *n.* A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.
- Re-pūb'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.
- Re-pūb'lic-an-ism, *n.* System of republican government.
- Rē-pūb'li-cā'tion, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.
- Rē-pūb'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.
- Re-pū'di-ate, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.
- Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.
- Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
- Re-pūg'nance, } *n.* Unwill-
Re-pūg'nan-cy, } ingness.
- Re-pūg'nant, *a.* Unwilling; inconsistent; averse.
- Re-pūlse', *n.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.
- Re-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.
- Re-pūl'sive, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved.
- Rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.
- Rēp'u-tā'tion, *n.* General estimation; credit; honor derived from public esteem.
- Re-pūte', *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to account. — *n.* Reputation.
- Re-pūte'd, *a.* Reckoned.
- Re-quest', *n.* Expression of desire; petition; state of being desired. — *v. t.* To ask.
- Rē'qui-em, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
- Re-quire', *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.
- Re-quire'ment (10), *n.* Demand; thing required.
- Rēq'ui-site (rēk'wi-zit), *a.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.
- Rēq'ui-si'tion (rēk'wi-zish'un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.
- Re-quit'al, *n.* Recompense.
- Re-quite', *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate.
- Re-scind', *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.
- Re-scis'sion (-sish'un), *n.*

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, short; câre, cür, âsk, all, whät; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Act of rescinding; abrogation.
Rē'script, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.
Rēs'eūe, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.
Re-sēarch', *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.
Re-gēm'blancē, *n.* Likeness.
Re-gēm'ble, *v. t.* To be like.
Re-gēnt', *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.
Re-gēnt'ful (17), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.
Re-gēnt'ment, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.
Rēs'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of reserving; a proviso.
Re-gērve', *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.
Re-gērved', *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.
Re-gērved-ly, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.
Rēs'er-vōir' (rēs'er-vwōr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.
Rē-sēt', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.
Rē-sēt'tle, *v. t.* To settle or install again.
Rē-sēt'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling again.
Rē-ship', *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.
Rē-ship'ment, *n.* Act of reshipping; re-exportation.
Re-side', *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.
Rēs'i-dence, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.
Rēs'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.
Rēs'i-dēt'tā-ry (-shī-), *a.* Having residence; residing.
Re-sid'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.
Re-sid'u-a-ry, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue.
Rēs'i-dūe, *n.* Remainder, or what is left; rest.
Re-sid'u-um, *n.* That which remains; residue.
Re-sīgn' (-zīn'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.

Rēs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.
Re-sīgned' (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.
Re-sil'i-ence, *n.* A recoil.
Re-sil'i-ent, *a.* Leaping back.
Rēs'in, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c. [or like, resin.
Rēs'in-ōūs, *a.* Containing, **Re-sist'**, *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to withstand.
Re-sist'ance, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.
Re-sist'less, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.
Rēs'o-lu-ble, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.
Rēs'o-lūte, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.
Rēs'o-lūte-ly, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.
Rēs'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
Re-sōlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.
Re-sōlve', *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Fixed purpose.
Re-sōlv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.
Rēs'o-nance, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.
Rēs'o-nant, *a.* Resounding.
Re-sōrt', *v. i.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concourse of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.
Re-sound', *v. t. or i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.
Re-sōurce', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.
Re-spēct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reference.
Re-spēct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.
Re-spēct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.
Re-spēct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.
Re-spēct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.

Re-spēct'ful, *a.* Full of respect. [due respect.
Re-spēct'ful-ly, *adv.* With respect.
Re-spēct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.
Re-spēct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.
Re-spir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.
Rēs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of breathing. [for respiration.
Res-pir'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to breathe.
Re-spīre', *v.* To breathe.
Rēs'pīte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment; reprimand. — *v. t.* To suspend execution of; to delay.
Re-splēn'dence, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.
Re-splēn'dent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.
Re-spōnd', *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin.
Re-spōnd'ent, *n.* One who responds; an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [ply.
Re-spōnse', *n.* Answer; reply.
Re-spōn'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability to answer or pay.
Re-spōn'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — *SYN.* Accountable; answerable.
Re-spōn'sive, *a.* Answering.
Rēst, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.* To place.
Rēs'tau-rant (-to-), *n.* An eating-house.
Res-tau'ra-teur' (-to-), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.
Rēst'iff, } *a.* Unwilling to go,
Rēst'ive, } or only running back; stubborn.
Rēs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.
Rēst'ive-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.
Rēst'less, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet.
Re-stōr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored.
Rēs'to-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal; recovery.
Re-stōr'a-tive, *a.* Tending to

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this




restore. — *n.* That which restores. [to heal.
Re-stōre', *v. t.* To give back;
Re-strain', *v. t.* To check;
 to repress; to hold back.
Re-straint', *n.* That which restrains; a hindering;
 check; restriction.
Re-strict', *v. t.* To limit; to
 restrain; to confine.
Re-strict'ion, *n.* Limitation.
Re-strict'ive, *a.* Restraining.
Re-sult', *v. i.* To proceed or
 spring as a consequence. —
n. Conclusion to which any
 course leads; effect.
Re-sūme', *v. t.* To take back;
 to begin again after inter-
 ruption.
Résumé (rā-zhī-mā'), *n.* A
 summing up; summary.
Re-sūmp'tion, *n.* Act of re-
 suming, or taking again.
Rēs'ur-rēc'tion, *n.* A rising
 again; revival from the
 grave; the future state.
Re-sūs'ci-tāte, *v. t.* To re-
 vive; to bring to life again.
Re-sūs'ci-tā'tion, *n.* Act of
 resuscitating.
Re-tāil', *v. t.* To sell in small
 quantities. [quantities.
Rē'tāil, *n.* Sale in small
 Re-tāil'er, or Rē'tāil-er, *n.*
 One who sells at retail.
Re-tāin', *v. t.* To keep in pos-
 session or in pay.
Re-tāin'er, *n.* One who re-
 tains; a dependent; a fee to
 engage counsel.
Rē-tāke', *v. t.* To take again.
Re-tāl'i-āte, *v. i.* To return
 like for like.
Re-tāl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Return of
 like for like; reprisal.
Re-tāl'i-a-tive, *a.* Giving
 Re-tāl'i-a-to-ry, } like for
 like; involving retaliation.
Re-tārd', *v. t.* To diminish
 the speed of; to delay; to
 hinder; to impede.
Rētch, *v. i.* To make an effort
 to vomit. [ing.
Re-tēn'tion, *n.* Act of retain-
 Re-tēn'tive, *a.* Having power
 to retain.
Re-tēn'tive-ness, *n.* Power of
 retaining.

Re-tie'u-lar, *a.* Having the
 form of a net.
Re-tie'u-late, } *a.* Made of,
 Re-tie'u-lāt'ed, } or resen-
 bling, net-work. [work.
Re-tie'u-lā'tion, *n.* Net-
 Rēt'i-e-ūle, *n.* A little bag
 of net-work.
Rēt'i-nā, *n.* Internal ner-
 vous tissue of the eye, which
 receives the impression re-
 sulting in the sense of vision.
Rēt'i-nūc, *n.* A suite or train
 of attendants. [withdraw.
Re-tire', *v.* To retreat; to
 Re-tired', *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-tire'ment (10), *n.* Act of
 living in seclusion; privacy.
Re-tōrt', *n.* Censure returned;
 repartee; a chemical vessel.
 — *v. t.* To throw back; to
 return. [by new touches.
Rē-toūch', *v. t.* To improve
Re-trāce', *v. t.* To trace back.
Re-trāct', *v. t.* To take back;
 to recall. — *v. i.* To take
 back what has been said.
Re-trāct'ile, *a.* Capable of
 being retracted, or drawn
 back.
Re-trāc'tion, *n.* Act of re-
 tracting; recantation.
Re-trēat', *n.* A retiring; a
 place of privacy. — *v. i.* To
 withdraw; to go back.
Re-trēnch', *v. t.* To lessen;
 to curtail, as expenses.
Re-trēnch'ment, *n.* Act of
 retrenching.
Rēt'ri-bū'tion, *n.* Reward;
 repayment; requital.
Re-trīb'u-tive, } *a.* Reward-
 Re-trib'u-to-ry, } ing or
 punishing.
Re-triēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being retrieved.
Re-triēve', *v. t.* To recover;
 to regain; to repair.
Rē'tro-āc'tion (or rēt'ro-), *n.*
 Action in return.
Rē'tro-cēde (or rēt'ro-), *v. t.*
 To cede or grant back.
Rē'tro-cēs'sion (or rēt'ro-
 sēs'h'un), *n.* Act of going
 back or of ceding back.
Rēt'ro-grāde (or rē'tro-), *a.*
 Going backward. — *v. i.* To
 go backward.

Rē'tro-grēs'sion (or rēt'ro-
 grēs'h'un), *n.* Act of going
 backward.
Rēt'ro-spēct, or Rēt'ro-
 spēct, *n.* A looking back
 on things past.
Rēt'ro-spēc'tion (or rēt'ro-),
n. A looking back; review.
Rēt'ro-spēc'tive (or rēt'ro-),
a. Looking back.
Re-tūrn' (8), *v. i.* To come or
 go back. — *v. t.* To send or
 give back; to repay. — *n.* A
 going or giving back; re-
 lapse; profit of business;
 restitution.
Re-tūrn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being returned.
Rē-ūn'ion (yūn'yun), *n.* Act
 of reuniting; a second un-
 ion; a meeting of associates.
Rē'u-nite', *v. t. or i.* To unite
 again, as things disjoined.
Re-veal', *v. t.* To make
 known; to divulge.
Re-veil'le (re-vāl'ye), *n.* The
 morning beat of drum.
Rēv'el (8), *v. i.* To feast riot-
 ously; to carouse. — *n.* A
 riotous feast; a carousal.
Rēv'el-lā'tion, *n.* Act of re-
 vealing, or disclosing; di-
 vine communication.
Rēv'el-ry, *n.* Act of revel-
 ing; riotous feast; a carouse.
Re-vēnge', *n.* Malicious re-
 turn of injury; disposition
 to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict
 pain or injury upon for in-
 jury received.
Re-vēnge'ful, *a.* Disposed to
 revenge; vindictive.
Rēv'e-nūc (18), *n.* Income of
 a state or prince. [ing.
Re-vēr'ber-ant, *a.* Resound-
 Re-vēr'ber-āte, *v. t. or i.* To
 resound; to echo.
Re-vēr'ber-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
 reverberating.
Re-vēr'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beat-
 ing or driving back.
Re-vēre', *v. t.* To regard with
 fear and respect.
Rēv'er-ēnce, *n.* Veneration;
 very great respect. — *v. t.*
 To regard with reverence.
Rēv'er-end, *a.* Deserving re-
 verence; a title of clergymen.

Rêv'er-ent, } *a.* Express-
 Rêv'er-ên'tial, } ing revere-
 } nce;
 } submissive.
 Rêv'er-iê', } *n.* Loose; irreg-
 Rêv'er-y, } ular train of
 } thought.
 } [opposite].
 Re-vêr'sal, *n.* Change to the
 Re-vêrse', *v. t.* To change
 from one position to the op-
 posite; to make void. —
n. Opposite side; change;
 adversity; vicissitude. — *a.*
 Turned backward.
 Re-vêr'si-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being reversed.
 Re-vêr'sion, *n.* The return
 of an estate to the grantor
 or his heirs; succession.
 Re-vêr'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to, or involving, a rever-
 sion. [fall back].
 Re-vêrt', *v. i.* To return; to
 Re-vêrse' (-vû'), *v. t.* To con-
 sider again; to inspect; to
 examine; to survey. — *n.*
 Careful examination; re-
 vision; criticism; inspection
 of troops; a periodical pub-
 lication containing criti-
 cisms on books, &c.
 Re-view'er, *n.* One who re-
 views; an inspector.
 Re-vîle', *v. t.* To treat with
 abusive language; to vilify.
 Re-vî'sal (11), } *n.*
 Re-vî'sion (-vîzh'un), } Act
 of revising or reviewing.
 Re-vîse' (31), *v. t.* To ex-
 amine with care for correction;
 to review. — *n.* A second
 proof-sheet.
 Rê-vîs'it, *v. t.* To visit again.
 Re-vî'so-ry, *a.* Having power
 to revise.
 Re-vî'val (11), *n.* Act of re-
 vivifying; return to life; a re-
 ligious awakening.
 Re-vî'val-ist, *n.* One who
 promotes revivals.
 Re-vîve', *v. t.* To restore or
 bring to life; to renew; to re-
 animate. — *v. i.* To re-
 cover life and vigor.
 Re-vîv'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act
 of returning to life; resuscit-
 ation.
 Re-vîv'i-fy', *v. t.* To recall to
 life.

Rêv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of
 being recalled.
 Rêv'o-câ'tion, *n.* Act of re-
 voking or recalling; repeal.
 Re-vôke', *v. t.* To recall or
 repeal; to reverse.
 Re-vôlt', or Re-vôlt', *v. i.* To
 renounce allegiance; to be
 shocked. — *n.* Renunciation
 of allegiance; desertion; re-
 bellion.
 Rêv'o-lû'tion, *n.* Motion
 round a center; rotation; a
 great change in the govern-
 ment of a country.
 Rêv'o-lû'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to, or producing,
 great change.
 Rêv'o-lû'tion-ist, *n.* One who
 favors a revolution.
 Rêv'o-lû'tion-ize, *v. t.* To ef-
 fect a complete change in, as
 to government or principles.
 Re-volve', *v. i.* To move
 round. — *v. t.* To turn in
 the mind; to consider.
 Re-vûl'sion, *n.* A turning
 back; marked repugnance
 or hostility.
 Re-vûl'sive, *a.* Having the
 power of revulsion.
 Re-ward', *v. t.* To recom-
 pense; to repay. — *n.* Recom-
 pense; requital; pay.
 Rê-write' (-rît'), *v. t.* To
 write a second time or again.
 Rhap-sôd'ie-al (rap'), *a.*
 Consisting in rhapsody;
 wild; unconnected.
 Rhâp'so-dist (râp'-), *n.* One
 who sings, recites, or com-
 poses rhapsodies.
 Rhâp'so-dy (râp'-, 19), *n.*
 A wild, rambling writing or
 discourse.
 Rhên'ish (rên'-), *a.* Pertain-
 ing to the river Rhine.
 Rhêt'o-ri-e (rêt'-), *n.* The art
 of speaking or writing with
 elegance and propriety.
 Rhe-tô'ri-e-al (re-), *a.* Pertain-
 ing to, or involving,
 rhetoric; oratorical.
 Rhêt'o-ri'-cian (rêt'o-rîsh'-
 an), *n.* One who teaches or
 is versed in the rules and
 principles of rhetoric; an
 orator.

Rheum (rhm), *n.* A thin
 watery fluid secreted by the
 glands.
 Rheu-mât'ic (rh-), *a.* Pertain-
 ing to, or affected with,
 rheumatism.
 Rheu'ma-tism (rh'-), *n.* A
 painful inflammatory dis-
 ease of the joints and mus-
 cles of the human body.
 Rheum'y (rhm'-), *a.* Full of
 rheum.
 Rhî-nôç'er-os, } 
 (rî-), *n.* An }
 African quad- }
 ruped hav- }
 ing one or two }
 strong horns on }
 the nose.
 Rhômb (rômb), } 
 Rhôm'bus, }
 } *n.* A figure of
 four equal sides,
 but unequal an- }
 gles.
 Rhôm'bie (rôm'-), *a.* Hav-
 ing the figure of a rhomb.
 Rhôm'boïd } 
 (rôm'-), *a.* An }
 oblique-angled }
 parallelogram }
 Rhomboid. }
 like a rhomb, but having }
 only the opposite sides equal.
 Rhu'bârb (rh'-), *n.* A plant,
 and a cathartic medicine,
 obtained from it.
 Rhyme (rim), *n.* Corre-
 spondence of sounds; verses.
 — *v. t.* To accord in sounds.
 — *v. t.* To turn into rhyme.
 Rhym'er (rim'-), *n.* One who
 makes rhymes; a versifier.
 Rhyth'm (rithm or rithm), *n.*
 Regular succession of mo-
 tions, sounds, &c., as in
 music and dancing.
 Rib, *n.* One of the curved
 bones of the chest; a curved
 strengthening piece of tim-
 ber in a ship. — *v. t.* To
 furnish with ribs.
 Rib'ald, *a.* Low; base; mean.
 Rib'ald-ry, *n.* Low, vulgar
 language. [ribs].
 Ribbed, *a.* Furnished with
 Rib'bon, *n.* A fillet of silk.
 Rice, *n.* A plant and its es-
 sential seed or grain.
 Rich, *a.* Opulent; wealthy;

son, ôr, dq, wôlf, tso, töök; ûrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.
 15

affluent; valuable; fertile; fruitful.
 Rich'eg, *n. pl.* Wealth; opulence; affluence.
 Rich'ly, *adv.* Abundantly.
 Rich'ness, *n.* Wealth; opulence; affluence; fertility.
 Rick, *n.* A long, covered pile of hay or grain in the field.
 Rick'ets, *n. pl.* A disease of children. [rickets].
 Rick'et-y, *a.* Affected with Ric'o-chet (-shā' or -shēt'), *n.* The firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.
 Rid, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* RID.] To set free; to clear; to deliver. [away].
 Rid'dance, *n.* A clearing
 Rid'dle, *n.* A coarse sieve or sifter; an enigma. — *v. t.* or *i.* To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with many balls; to solve.
 Ride, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE; *p. p.* RID, RIDDEN.] To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle. — *n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle.
 Rid'er, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.
 Ridge, *n.* Top of the back; a long elevation, as of land. — *v. t.* To form into ridges.
 Rid'ic-ule, *n.* Derisive merriment. — *v. t.* To laugh at, or expose to laughter.
 Ri-dic'u-loüs, *a.* Deserving ridicule; absurd.
 Rife, *a.* Prevalent; abundant. [use].
 Riff'räff, *n.* Sweepings; refuse.
 Rif'le, *n.* A gun with grooved barrel. — *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage.
 Rif'le-man (21), *n.* One armed with a rifle.
 Rift, *n.* A cleft; a fissure.
 Rig, *v. t.* To fit with rigging; to dress; to clothe.
 Rig'ger, *n.* One who fits a ship with rigging.
 Rig'ging, *n.* The ropes of a ship; dress; tackle.
 Right (rit), *a.* Straight; just; true; correct; proper; opposite to left. — *n.* That

which is right or correct; justice; just claim; property; privilege; side opposed to left. — *adv.* In a straight line; according to rule; properly; justly; very. — *v. t.* To set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To take a proper position.
 Right'-än'gled (rit'-), *n.* Having an angle of ninety degrees.
 Right'eous (ri'chus), *a.* According with, or performing, that which is right; just; upright; religious; virtuous.
 Right'eous-ly (ri'chus-), *adv.* Justly; uprightly.
 Right'eous-ness (ri'chus-), *n.* Justice; uprightness; virtue; holiness.
 Right'ful (rit'-), *a.* Having a right; just.
 Right'-händ'ed (rit'-), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.
 Rig'id, *a.* Difficult to bend; stiff; strict; exact; severe.
 Ri-gid'i-ty, } *n.* Stiffness;
 Rig'id-ness, } strictness.
 Rig'id-ly, *adv.* Inflexibly; exactly; severely.
 Rig'or (83), *n.* Strictness; severity; a shivering.
 Rig'or-ous, *a.* Strict; severe.
 Rill (1), *n.* A small brook.
 Rim, *n.* A border; edge; margin. — *v. t.* To put a rim on.
 Rime, *n.* Hoar frost; a chink.
 Rind, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer coat; husk.
 Ring, *n.* A circular line or thing; a hoop; a metallic sound; a chime. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUNG.] To cause to sound; to put a ring on. — *v. i.* To sound.
 Ring'-bölt, *n.* A bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye. [pigeon].
 Ring'döve, *n.* A kind of
 Ring'lead-er, *n.* Leader of a lawless association or band.
 Ring'let, *n.* A curl of hair.
 Ring'worm (-würm), *n.* An eruption of the skin forming rings.
 Rinse, *v. t.* To cleanse by

agitating in water after washing; to wash lightly.
 Ri'ot, *n.* Uproar; tumult. — *v. i.* To make an uproar; to revel. [in a riot].
 Ri'ot-er, *n.* One who joins
 Ri'ot-ous, *a.* Disposed to riot.
 Rip, *v. t.* To cut or tear asunder, especially at a seam. — *n.* A rent made by ripping.
 Ripe, *a.* Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.
 Ripe'ly, *adv.* Maturely.
 Rip'en (rip'n), *v. t.* To mature; to prepare. — *v. i.* To grow ripe. [section].
 Ripe'ness, *n.* Maturity; perfection. — *v. i.* or *t.* To fret on the surface. — *n.* Agitation of the surface of water.
 Rise, *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.
 Rise, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin.
 Ris'en (riz'n), *p. p.* Ascended.
 Ris'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inclination to laughter. [ing laughter].
 Ris'i-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting.
 Ris'ing, *n.* Act of getting up; insurrection.
 Risk, *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard.
 Rite, *n.* A ceremonial observance; religious usage.
 Rit'u-al, *n.* A book of rites. — *a.* According to rites.
 Rit'u-al-ism, *n.* System of rites. [to a ritual].
 Rit'u-al-ist, *n.* One devoted
 Rit'val, *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another. — SYN. Competitor. — *a.* Standing in competition. — *v. t.* (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.
 Rit'val-ry, *n.* Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulation.
 Rive, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVEN.] To split.
 Riv'en (riv'n), *p. p.* of Rive.
 Riv'er, *n.* A large stream.
 Riv'et, *n.* A pin clinched. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, è, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, vgil, cürm; pique, firm;

- Riv'u-let, *n.* A small stream.
- Rix'-döl'lar, *n.* A European silver coin varying in value from 60c. to \$1.08.
- Röach, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
- Röad, *n.* A public way for traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.
- Röad'städ, *n.* A place where ships can anchor. [ble.
- Röam, *v. i.* To rove; to ram-
- Röan, *a.* Of a dark color with white or gray spots.
- Röar, *v. i.* To make a loud, continued noise.—*n.* A loud, continuous noise; clamor.
- Röast, *v. t.* To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire.—*n.* That which is roasted.
- Röb, *v. t.* To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent.—*SYN.* To plunder; steal.
- Röb'ber (7), *n.* One who robs.
- Röb'ber-y, *n.* A taking of property without consent.
- Röbe, *n.* A long gown.—*v. t.* To invest with a robe.
- Röb'in, *n.* A European song-bird; also, an American song-bird.
- Ro-büst', *a.* Strong; healthy.
- Ro-büst'ness, *n.* Great and hearty strength.
- Röeh'et, *n.* A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.
- Röck (5), *n.* A large mass of stone.—*v. t. or i.* To move from side to side; to still.
- Röck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks.
- Röck'et, *n.* A projectile fire-work. [of rocks.
- Röck'i-ness, *n.* Abundance
- Röck'-salt, *n.* Salt in rock-like masses or large crystals.
- Röck'y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.
- Röd, *n.* A twig; a pole or perch; 16½ feet.
- Röde, *imp. & p. p.* of *Ride*.
- Röd'ent, *a.* Gnawing.—*n.* An animal that gnaws.
- Röd'o-mont-äde', *n.* Empty bluster; vain boasting.
- Röe (18), *n.* Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.
- Röe'buck, *n.* Male of the roe.
- Ro-gät'ion, *n.* Supplication; litany.
- Rögue (18), *n.* A dishonest person; a knave.
- Rögu'er-y, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks; mischievousness. [waggish.
- Rögu'ish (11), *a.* Knavish;
- Röll, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring; to excite.
- Röll (1), *v. t. or i.* To turn in a circle; to revolve; to wrap up.—*n.* A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of names.
- Röll'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rolls. [of wood.
- Röll'ing-pin, *n.* A cylinder
- Rö'man, *a.* Pertaining to Rome.—*n.* A native of Rome.
- Ro-månçe', *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel.—*v. i.* To tell marvelous tales. [mances.
- Ro-mån'ger, *n.* One who ro-
- Rö'man-ism, *n.* Tenets of the Roman Catholic church.
- Rö'man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic. [ful.
- Ro-mån'tic, *a.* Wild; fanciful
- Ro-mån'ti-cism, *n.* State of being romantic. [Rome.
- Röm'ish, *a.* Belonging to
- Römp, *n.* A rude girl.—*v. i.* To play rudely.
- Röod, *n.* The fourth of an acre; a crucifix; a representation of the Trinity.
- Röof (4), *n.* Cover of a building, or something similar.—*v. t.* To cover with a roof.
- Röök, *v. t. or i.* To cheat; to rob.—*n.* A bird like a crow; a cheat.
- Röök'er-y, *n.* A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.
- Röom, *n.* Space; extent; an apartment; stead.—*v. i.* To lodge. [ness.
- Rööm'i-ness, *n.* Spacious-
- Rööm'y, *a.* Having ample room.—*SYN.* Spacious; capacious; large.
- Rööst, *n.* A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch.—*v. i.* To rest as a bird.
- Rööst'er, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; a cock.
- Rööt, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first cause.—*v. i.* To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root.—*v. t.* To plant deeply; to dig up; to destroy.
- Röpe, *n.* A large, stout cord.—*v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.
- Röpe'-dån'ger, *n.* One who dances on a rope extended in the air.
- Röpe'-walk (-wawk), *n.* A long building where ropes are made.
- Röpe'-yärn, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.
- Röp'i-ness (13), *n.* Stringiness; viscosity.
- Röp'y, *a.* Stringy; viscous.
- Röq'ue-laur (rök'e-lör), *n.* A kind of surtout.
- Rö'sa-ry, *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.
- Röse, *n.* A plant and flower of many species.—*v. imp.* of *Rise*.
- Rö'se-ate, *a.* Full of roses; resembling a rose; blooming.
- Röse'-büg, *n.* A kind of beetle that feeds on roses, &c. [and aronatic plant.
- Röse-ma-ry, *n.* A fragrant
- Ro-sétte', *n.* An ornament made of ribbons.
- Röse-wä'ter, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.
- Röse'-wöod, *n.* A kind of wood much used in cabinet-work. It is obtained from several different kinds of trees. [tilling turpentine.
- Rög'in, *n.* Resin left after dis-
- Rös'ter, *n.* A list of officers.
- Rös'tral, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak.
- Rös'trum, *n.* Beak of a ship; a platform for speakers.
- Rö'sy, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming.
- Röt, *v.* To putrefy; to decay.—*n.* Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

són, ör, dq, wölf, töö, töök; ürn, rje, püll; ç, é, soft; e, é, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.

Rō'ta-ry, } a. Turning like
Rō'ta-to-ry, } a wheel on its
axis.

Rō'tāte, v. i. To revolve
round an axis, as a wheel.

Ro-tā'tion, n. A turning
round on an axis, as a
wheel; regular succession.

Rōte, n. Repetition of words
by memory.

Rōt'ten (rōt'tn), a. Putrid;
decayed; unsound.

Rōt'ten-ness, n. A putrid
state; putrefaction.

Ro-tūnd', a. Round; circular;
spherical; complete.

Ro-tūn'dā (18), n. A build-
Ro-tūn'do } ing circular
within and without.

Ro-tūnd'i-ty, n. Roundness;
sphericity.

Rouge (rōozh), n. A red cos-
metic. — v. t. To paint or
tinge with rouge.

Rouġh (rūf), a. Having an
uneven surface; coarse;
harsh; rude; uncivil; loud
and hoarse; tempestuous.

Rouġh'-eāst (rūf'kāst), v. t.
To cover or plaster with a
mixture of lime and shells or
pebbles. — n. A rude model;
plaster mixed with shells or
pebbles.

Rouġh'en (rūf'n), v. To make
or become rough.

Rouġh'-hew (rūf'hū), v. t.
To hew roughly or coarsely.

Rouġh'ly (rūf'-), adv. Rug-
gedly; coarsely; harshly.

Rouġh'ness (rūf'-), n. Rug-
gedness.

Rouġh'-shōd (rūf'-), a. Hav-
ing shoes armed with points.

Rou-lētte' (rōo-lēt'), n. A
game of chance. [ing press.

Round, n. Handle of a print-
Round, a. Spherical; circular;
full; approximate. — n.
A circle; a regular course.

— v. To make or become
round. — prep. About; on
all sides of. — adv. On every
side; circularly.

Round'a-bout', a. Indirect.

Round'e-lāy, n. A kind of
song or poem of very arti-
ficial structure.

Round'-hēad, n. A Puritan.

Round'ing, } a. Somewhat
Round'ish, } round.

Round'ly, adv. In a round
form; openly; boldly.

Round'ness, n. Quality of
being round; sphericity.

Round'-rōb'in, n. A petition
or other writing with the
names of the signers written
in a circle.

Rouge, v. t. To wake from
rest; to start; to excite.

Rout, n. Defeat, or confusion
from defeat; a multitude;
fashionable assembly. — v.
t. To put to flight.

Route (rōot or rowt), n. A
course or way.

Rou-tine' (rōo-teen'), n.
Round or course.

Rōve, v. i. To ramble; to
wander; to roam; to stroll.

Rōv'er, n. One who roves; a
wanderer; a pirate.

Row (rou), n. A riot.

Rōw (rō), n. A line of things.
— v. t. To impel with oars.

Row'el (rou'el), n. The little
wheel of a spur; a seton. —
v. t. (8) To insert a rowel in.

Row'en (rou'en), n. Second
growth of grass.

Roy'al, a. Regal; kingly.

Roy'al-ist, n. An adherent
to kingly government.

Roy'al-ly, adv. In a kingly
manner.

Roy'al-ty, n. Office, state, or
character of a king.

Rūb (7), v. t. To wipe; to
scour. — v. i. To move
along with pressure. — n.
Friction; difficulty.

Rūb'ber, n. One who, or that
which, rubs; a decisive
game or games.

Rūb'bish, n. Waste matter;
ruins; fragments. [redness.

Rū'bi-eūnd, a. Inclining to
Rū'ble, n. A silver and a gold
coin of Russia.

Rū'brie, } a. Red; placed
Rū'brie-al, } in rubrics.

Rū'brie, n. Directions in a
prayer-book as to the order
of services.

Rū'brie-āte, v. t. To dis-

tinguish with red; to ar-
range as in a rubric.

Rū'by (19), n. A gem of a red
color. — a. Of a red color.

Rūd'der, n. The instrument
by which a ship is steered.

Rūd'di-ness, n. Redness.

Rūd'dy, a. Of a red color;
red; florid.

Rūde, a. Uncivilized; rough;
coarse; harsh.

Rūde'ly, adv. Roughly;
harshly.

Rūde'ness, n. Condition of
being rude; unevenness; in-
civility; coarseness.

Rū'di-ment, n. First prin-
ciple; element.

Rū'di-mēnt'al, a. Pertaining
to elements; elementary.

Rūe, n. A very bitter plant.
— v. t. To lament; to re-
gret; to be sorry for.

Rūe'ful (17), a. Sorrowful.

Rūff (1), n. A plaited cloth
round the neck; ruffie.

Rūff'ian (rūf'yan or rūff'i-
an), n. A boisterous, brutal
fellow; a cut-throat. — a.
Brutal; savage; vile.

Rūff'ian-ism (rūf'yan- or
rūff'i-an-), n. Act or con-
duct of a ruffian.

Rūff'le, v. t. To wrinkle; to
plait; to discompose; to
vex; to disturb. — n. A
plaited article of dress; dis-
turbance; roll of a drum.

Rū'foūs, a. Brownish red.

Rūg, n. A coarse, nappy,
woolen cloth; a mat.

Rūg'ged, a. Rough; harsh;
crabbed; shaggy; robust.

Rūg'ged-ness, n. Rough-
ness; harshness.

Rū'in, n. Overthrow; de-
struction; remains of build-
ings, &c. — v. t. To destroy
utterly; to demolish.

Rū'in-oūs, a. Destructive;
fatal; composed of ruins.

Rū'la-ble, a. Conformable to
rule.


Rule, n. That by which any
thing is regulated; govern-
ment; authority; an instru-
ment for drawing lines. — v.
t. To govern; to mark with

lines. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to decide.
Rul'er, n. One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.
Rüm, n. A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
Rüm'ble, v. i. To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.
Rüm'bling, n. A low, heavy, continuous sound.
Ru'mi-nant, a. Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
Ru'mi-näte, v. i. To chew the cud; to meditate.
Ru'mi-nä'tion, n. Act of ruminating; meditation.
Rüm'mage, n. A close search. — *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly.
Ru'mor (33), n. A flying or popular report or story. — *v. t.* To report.
Rümp, n. End of the backbone and parts adjacent.
Rüm'ple, v. t. To wrinkle; to make uneven. — *n.* A wrinkle; an irregular fold.
Rün, v. i. or t. [*imp.* RAN or RUN; *p. p.* RUN.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold. — *n.* Flow; course; way;

small stream; result; unusual demands on a bank.
Rün'a-gäte, } n. A fugitive;
Rün'a-wäy, } deserter; renegade. [der.]
Rün'dle, n. Round of a lad-
Rüng, imp. & p. p. of Ring.
Rün'let, n. A small stream.
Rün'ner, n. One who runs; a messenger; a part on which a sled slides.
Rün'net, n. See *Renet*.
Rünt, n. A stunted animal.
Ru-pee', n. An East Indian coin; the silver rupee is 46 cents, and the gold 7 dollars.
Rüpt'üre, n. A breach; a burst; hernia. — *v. t.* To break; to burst.
Ru'ral, a. Belonging to the country; rustic.
Ruse, n. Artifice; stratagem.
Rüsh (18), n. A violent motion or course; a plant. — *v. i.* To pass or move with vehemence.
Rüsh'-light (-lit), n. A candle with a wick made of a rush.
Rüsh'y, a. Abounding with rushes.
Rüsk, n. A species of cake.
Rüss, or Ryss, a. Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* The language of the Russians.

Rüs'set, a. Of a reddish brown color.
Rüs'set, } n. An apple of
**Rüs'set-ing, } a russet color.
Rüs'sian (rüş'an or ry'-shan), a. Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A native, or the language, of Russia.
Rüst, n. A crust which forms on metals. — *v.* To make or become rusty.
Rüs'tie (5), a. Rural; rude; inelegant; simple. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country.
Rüs'tie-äte, v. To reside in, or banish to, the country.
Rüs'ti-eä'tion, n. Residence in, or banishment to, the country.
Rus-tic'i-ty, n. Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.
Rüst'i-ness, n. State or quality of being rusty.
Rüs'tle (rüs'l), v. i. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.
Rüst'y, a. Covered with rust.
Rüt, n. Track worn by a wheel.
Ru'tä-bä'gä, n. A variety of turnip.
Rüth, n. Pity; tenderness.
Rüth'less, a. Cruel; pitiless.
Rÿe (ri), n. A kind of grain.**

S.

SÄB'A-ÖTH, or Sa-bä'-oth, n. Armies; hosts.
Säb'ba-tä'ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Sabbath. — *n.* A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.
Säb' bath, n. The day of religious rest; Sunday.
**Sab-bät'ie, } a. Relating to
**Sab-bät'ie-al, } the Sabbath.
**Sä'ber } (29),
**Sä'bre } n. A

 sword with a broad blade.
Saber.********

Sä'ble, n. An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. — *n.* Dark; black.
Säe (5), n. A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid.
Säe'cha-rine, a. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, sugar.
Säc'er-dö'tal, a. Priestly.
Sä'chem, n. An Indian chief.
Säck (5), n. A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — *v. t.* To pillage; to plunder.

Säck'but, n. A brass wind instrument of music. [sacks.]
Säck'elöth, n. Cloth for Säe'ra-ment, *n.* A solemn religious ordinance, especially the Lord's Supper.
Säe'ra-mént'al, a. Pertaining to a sacrament.
Sä'ered, a. Pertaining to God or religion. — *SYN.* Holy; divine; consecrated.
Sä'ered-ly, adv. Religiously.
Sä'ered-ness, n. State or quality of being sacred.
Säe'ri-fice (-fiz), v. t. To offer

sön, ör, dö, wölf, töö, töök; ün, rje, pül; ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.

to God in worship; to destroy; to give up with loss. — *n.* An offering to God; any loss incurred.

Sæ'ri-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.

Sæ'ri-le'ge, *n.* A violation of sacred things.

Sæ'ri-lē'giōūs, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Sæ'ri-lē'giōūs-ly, *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Sæ'ris-tan, *n.* A sexton.

Sæ'ris-ty, *n.* A vestry room.

Sād, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; cheerless; grave.

Sād'den (sād'dn), *v.* To make or become sad.

Sād'dle, *n.* A seat for the back of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a saddle on. [dles.]

Sād'dler, *n.* A maker of saddles and harnesses.

Sād'dler-y, *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses.

Sād'dle-tree, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sād'du-gee, *n.* One of a Jewish sect which denied the resurrection. [iron.]

Sād'd-īron (-ī'urn), *n.* A flat-sad'dly, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully. [sad.]

Sād'ness, *n.* State of being sad.

Sād'e, *a.* Free from danger; secure. — *n.* A place to secure provisions, money, &c.

Sād'e-cōn'duet, *n.* A convoy or guard; a pass or warrant of security.

Sād'e'guārd, *n.* A thing that protects; a defense; a passport; a safe-conduct.

Sād'e'ly, *adv.* Securely.

Sād'e'ty (10), *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; security.

Sād'e'ty-vālvē, *n.* A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.

Sād'fron, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower. — *a.* Like saffron.

Sāg, *v. i.* To swag; to incline.

Sa-gā'ciōūs, *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; sage; wise.

Sa-gā'ciōūs-ly, *adv.* With sagacity.

Sa-gāç'i-ty, *n.* Quick discernment; penetration.

Sāg'a-mōre, *n.* An Indian chief; a sachem.

Sāge, *a.* Wise; sagacious; discreet. — *n.* A wise man; a plant or herb.

Sāge'ly, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously; acutely.

Sāg'it-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

Sā'go, *n.* Granulated starch from a species of palm.

Said (sēd, lā), *imp. & p. p.* of *Say*.

Sāil, *n.* A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; excursion on the water. — *v.* To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manage, as a vessel.

Sāil'-elōth, *n.* Canvas used for making sails.

Sāil'-lōft, *n.* A loft or room where sails are made.

Sāil'or, *n.* A seaman.

Sāil'-yārd, *n.* Yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Sāint, *n.* One eminent for piety. — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.

Sāint'ed, *a.* Holy; sacred.

Sāint'ly, *a.* Resembling a saint; holy.

Sāke, *n.* Final cause; purpose; end; reason.

Sāl'a-ble (11), *a.* Fit for sale.

Sa-lā'ciōūs, *a.* Lustful; lewd.

Sāl'ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs.

Sāl'a-mān'der, *n.* A small reptile, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.

Sāl'a-ried, *a.* Having a salary.

Sāl'a-ry (19), *n.* A stated allowance for services.

Sāle, *n.* Act of selling; market; demand.

Sāl'e-rā'tus, *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.

Sāles'man (21), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Sāl'ie, *a.* Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.

Sāl'i-ent, *a.* Shooting out or up; hence, prominent.

Sāl'i-fi'a-ble (13), *a.* Capable of becoming a saint.

Sāl'i-fy, *v. t.* To form into a saint, as a base.

Sa-line', or **Sā'line**, *a.* Salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li'vā, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.

Sāl'i-va-ry, *a.* Secreting saliva, as the glands.

Sāl'i-vāte, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

Sāl'i-vā'tion, *n.* A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

Sāl'lōw, *a.* Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. — *n.* A tree or shrub of the willow kind.

Sāl'lōw-ness, *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Sāl'ly, *n.* A sudden eruption; wild gayety. — *v. i.* To leap or rush out.

Sāl'ty-pōrt, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.

Sāl'ma-gūn'di, *n.* Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, vinegar, &c.

Sāl'mon (sām'un), *n.* A large fish, of a yellowish red color.

Sa-lōon', *n.* A spacious and elegant apartment.

Sāl'si-fy, *n.* A garden plant.

Salt, *n.* A substance used for seasoning food; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.

Sal-tā'tion, *n.* Act of leaping.

Sāl'ta-to-ry, *a.* Leaping or dancing, or used therein.

Sāl't-cē'lar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.

Salt'ness, *n.* Taste of salt.

Sāl't-pē'ter, } *n.* A mineral
Sāl't-pē'tre, } salt composed
of nitric acid and potash.

Sāl't-rheum (-rjūm), *n.* An affection of the skin.

Sa-lū'bri-ōūs, *a.* Healthful.

Sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

Sāl'u-ta-ry, *a.* Promoting health or safety.

Sāl'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of greeting another. — **SYN.** Greeting; salute; address.

Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, n. A student who pronounces a salutatory oration.

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, a. Containing salutations or a welcome.

Sa-lū'te', v. t. To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor.—*n.* Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

Sāl'va-ble, a. Capable of being saved.

Sāl'vage, n. Reward for saving a ship or its cargo.

Sāl-vā'tion, n. Act of saving; or preservation, especially preservation from eternal misery.

Sälve (säv), n. A substance for covering wounds or sores.

Säl'ver, n. A plate or waiter to present something on.

Säl'vo, n. (pl. Säl'vög, 18.) An exception; military or naval salute; a volley.

Sälme, n. Identical; not different or other; similar.

Sälme'ness, n. Identity; resemblance; similarity.

Säl'mi-el, n. A destructive wind from the desert, in Arabia; the simoom.

Sälmp, n. Maize broken coarse, and boiled with milk.

Säl'mphire (or säm'fur), n. A plant growing by the seashore, and used as a pickle.

Säl'mple, n. A specimen.

Säl'mpler, n. A collection of needle-work; patterns.

Säl'n'a-tive, { a. Adapted to

Säl'n'a-to-ry, } cure; healing.

Sälne'ti-fi-cä'tion, n. Act of sanctifying.

Sälne'ti-fy (13), v. t. To make sacred or holy.

Sälne'ti-mō'ni-ōus, a. Appearing holy; saintly.

Sälne'ti-mo-ny, n. Hypocritical devoutness.

Sälne'tion, n. That which confirms; solemn ratification.—*v. t.* To ratify; to give sanction or authority to.

Sälne'ti-ty, n. Holiness; purity; religious binding force.

Sälnet'u-a-ry, n. A sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge.

Sälne'tum, n. A place of retreat for privacy.

Sälnd, n. Fine particles of stony matter.

Sälnd'al, n. A kind of shoe or slipper.



Sandals.

Sälnd'al-wood, n. A yellow, fragrant Eastern wood, and the tree producing it.

Sälnd'i-ver, n. A whitish scum on melted glass.

Sälnd'stöne, n. A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sälnd'wich, n. Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat between them.—*v. t.* To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.

Sälnd'y, a. Full of sand; of the color of sand.

Sälne, a. Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.

Säng, imp. of Sing.

Säng'ga-ree', n. Sweetened and spiced wine and water.

Säng-froid (säng-frwä'), n. Cool blood; indifference.

Säng'guif'er-ōus, a. Conveying blood.

Säng'gui-na-ry, a. Bloody; eager to shed blood; cruel.

Säng'guine (säng'gwin), a. Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of hope. [ing with blood.]

Säng'guin'e-ōus, a. Abounding.

Säng'he-drim, n. The supreme council of the Jews.

Säng'ni-ōus, a. Pertaining to, or emitting, a thin watery fluid.

Säng'ni-ta-ry, a. Pertaining to health. [mind.]

Säng'ni-ty, n. Soundness of

Sängk, imp. of Sink.

Säng'scrit, } n. The ancient

Säng'skrit, } language of

Hindustan.

Säng, n. Vital juice of plants.—*v. t.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.

Säng'id, a. Well tasted; having a relish; savory. [ness.]

Säng'pid'i-ty, n. Taste; savori-

Säng'pi-ençe, n. Wisdom.

Säng'pi-ent, a. Wise; sagacious

Säng'p'less, a. Having no sap; dry; withered.

Säng'pling, n. A young tree.

Säng'o-nä'ceōus, a. Having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Säng-pōn'i-fy, v. t. To convert into soap. [relish.]

Säng'por, n. Taste; savor;

Säng'p'phie (säf'ik), a. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.

Säng'p'phire (säf'ir or säf'ur), n. A precious stone.

Säng'p'phir-ine (säf'ur-in), a. Made of, or like, sapphire.

Säng'py, a. Full of sap; juicy.

Säng'r'a-bänd, n. A grave Spanish dance.

Säng'reasm, n. Bitter reproach.

Säng-räs'tie, } a. Bitterly

Säng-räs'tie-al, } satirical;

scornfully severe.

Säng'rçnet, n. A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.

Säng-rōph'a-gus, n. A stone coffin.

Säng'r'di-us, n. A precious stone; a carnelian.

Säng-r'dōn'ie, a. Forced, heartless, or bitter;—said of a laugh or smile.

Säng'r'do-nyx, n. A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.

Säng'sa-pa-ril'lä, n. A species of medicinal plant.

Säng'sh, n. Ornamental belt or band; a window-frame.

Säng'sa-fräs, n. A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.

Sät, imp. of Sit.

Sät'an, n. The great adversary of man; the devil.

Sät-tän'ie, } a. Having the

Sät-tän'ie-al, } qualities of

Satan; very wicked.

Sätch'el, n. A little sack or bag for books and papers.

Säte, v. t. To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.

Sät'el-lite, n. A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.

Sät'ti-äte (sä'shi-ät), v. t. To fill or gratify to the utmost; to satisfy; to sate.

Sā'ti-ate, *a.* Filled to satiety.

Sa-ti'e-ty, *n.* Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.

Sāt'in, *n.* A glossy silk.

Sāt'in-ēt, *n.* A woolen cloth.

Sāt'ire (*in Eng.* sāt'ur), *n.* A discourse or poem containing severe censure; trenchant wit.

Sa-tir'ie, } *a.* Censorious;
Sa-tir'ie-al, } sarcastic; severe in language.

Sa-tir'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With satire. [satire.]

Sāt'ir-ist, *n.* One who writes

Sāt'ir-ize, *v. t.* To make the object of satire.

Sāt'is-fāc'tion, *n.* Content; gratification of desire; that which satisfies.

Sāt'is-fāc'to-ri-ly, *adv.* So as to give content.

Sāt'is-fāc'to-ry, *a.* Giving content; making amends.

Sāt'is-fy, *v. t.* To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.

Sā'trap, or Sāt'rap, *n.* Governor of a province in ancient Persia.

Sāt'u-rāte, *v. t.* To cause to become completely soaked.

Sāt'u-rā'tion, *n.* State of being saturated.

Sāt'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.

Sāt'urn, *n.* A remote planet.

Sāt'ur-nā'l-i-ā, *n. pl.* Festival of Saturn; unrestrained license and merriment.

Sāt'ur-nā'l-l-an, *a.* Riotously merry; dissolute.

Sāt'ur-nine, *a.* Grave; heavy; dull; phlegmatic.

Sā'tyr, *n.* A fabulous sylvan deity, half man, half goat.

Sauce, *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish. — *v. t.* To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauce'bōx, *n.* A saucy fellow.

Sau'cer, *n.* A vessel for a teacup.

Sau'ci-ly, *adv.* Impudently.

Sau'cy, *a.* Pert; impudent.

Sāun'ter (sān'ter), *v. t.* To wander about idly.

Sau'ri-an, *n.* A reptile of the lizard kind.

Sau'sage, *n.* A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.

Sāv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sāv'age, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; cruel. — *n.* An uncivilized person; one who delights in cruelty. [ly.]

Sāv'age-ly, *adv.* Barbarous.

Sāv'age-ness, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

Sāv'age-ry, *n.* Barbarity.

Sa-vān'nā (18), *n.* An open meadow or plain.

Savant (sāv'vōng'), *n.* A man of learning.

Sāve, *v. t.* To preserve; to rescue; to spare; to except. — *v. i.* To avoid expense.

Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; economical. — *n.* That which is saved. — *prep.* With the exception of.

Sāv'ior } (33), *n.* One who
Sāv'iour } preserves; our Lord Jesus Christ.

Sāv'vor (33), *n.* Taste; relish; odor; smell; scent. — *v. t.* To have a taste or smell.

Sāv'vor-y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell. [bage.]

Sa-vo'y', *n.* A kind of cabinet.

Sāw, *n.* An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, SAWN.] To cut or divide with a saw.

Sāw-pit, *n.* A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.

Sāw'yer, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.

Sāx'i-frage, *n.* A hardy plant growing on rocks.

Sāx'on (or sāks'n), *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons. — *n.* The language of the Saxons.

Sāy (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID.] To speak; to utter; to tell; to affirm; to recite; to report. — *n.* A speech; something said.

Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim.

Seāb, *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound. [sword.]

Seāb'bard, *n.* Sheath of a scabbard, *a.* Covered with scabs, poultry, vile.

Seāb'by, *a.* Full of scabs.

Seā'brou's, *a.* Having short, hard points; rough; rugged.

Seā'fold, *n.* A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.

Seā'fold-ing, *n.* Frame or structure for temporary support.

Seagl-iō'lā (skal-yō'-), *n.* A species of stucco made to imitate marble.

Sea-lāde', *n.* Assault with ladders on a besieged place.

Seald, *v. t.* To burn by a hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head.

Seāld, *n.* An old Norse bard.

Seald'hēad, *n.* An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.

Seāle, *n.* Dish of a balance; one of the membranous or bony pieces forming the covering of a fish; gradation; gamut. — *v. t.* To strip of scales; to mount by or as if by a ladder. — *v. i.* To clear of scales; to take off in thin layers.

Sea-lēne', *a.* Having three unequal sides and angles.

Seā'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scaly.

Seāll'ion, *a.* A plant allied to the onion.

Seal'lop, *n.* A marine shellfish; a curved indentation on the edge of any thing. — *v. t.* To cut the edge of into segments of circles.

Seālp, *n.* Skin of the top of the head. — *v. t.* To take off the scalp of. [knife.]

Seālp'el, *n.* A surgeon's

Seāl'y, *a.* Abounding with scales; rough.


Seām'mo-ny, *n.* A plant and an inspissated sap obtained from it.

Seāmp, *n.* A knavish fellow.

Seāmp'er, *v. i.* To run with speed or hurry.

Seán (7), *v. t.* To examine closely; to measure by counting the poetic feet.
 Seán'dal, *n.* Imputed disgrace; defamatory speech or report; calumny.
 Seán'dal-ize, *v. t.* To offend; to defame; to reproach.
 Seán'dal-óis, *a.* Disgraceful to reputation; defamatory.
 Seán'ning, *n.* Act of resolving a verse into its component feet.
 Seán'sion, *n.* Act of scanning verse. [climbing].
 Sean-só'rí-al, *a.* Adapted to Seán't, *v. t.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty.—*a.* Scarcely sufficient.—*adv.* Not quite.
 Seánt'i-ly, } *adv.* Not fully
 Seánt'ly, } or sufficiently.
 Seánt'i-ness, } *n.* Want of
 Seánt'ness, } sufficiency.
 Seánt'ling, *n.* A narrow piece of timber.
 Seánt'y, *n.* Hardly sufficient; sparing; niggardly; scant.
 Seápe, *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.
 Seápe-góat (17), *n.* One who suffers for the misdeeds of others.
 Seápe-gráce, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow.
 Seáp'u-lá, *n.* (*pl.* Seáp'u-láe.) The shoulder-blade.
 Seáp'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder or scapula.
 Seáp'u-la-ry, *n.* Part of an ecclesiastical habit.
 Seár, *n.* Mark of a wound.—*v. t.* To mark with a scar.
 Seárce, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not abundant.
 Seárce'ly, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.
 Seár'ci-ty, *n.* Deficiency; want; lack; dearth.
 Seáre, *v. t.* To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to fright.
 Seáre'rów, *n.* A thing set up to frighten birds.
 Seárf (18), *n.* A loose covering of cloth; part cut away

from a timber to make it form a joint with another.—*v. t.* To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf on, as for a joint on timber.
 Seárf'-skin, *n.* Outer thin skin; cuticle.
 Seárf-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A slight incision of the skin.
 Seárf'i-fy, *v. t.* To scratch and cut, as the skin. [*ver.* Seárf-la-tí'ná, *n.* Scarlet fever. Seárf-lát'i-ncús, *a.* Pertaining to the scarlet fever.
 Seárf'let, *n.* An orange-red color.—*a.* Of an orange-red color.
 Seárf'let Fē'ver. A contagious disorder, characterized by a scarlet rash.
 Seárp, *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.
 Seáth, } *v. t.* To do harm
 Seáthe, } to; to injure; to damage; to destroy.
 Seáth'less, *a.* Without harm.
 Seát'ter, *v. t.* To spread thinly; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about.
 Seáv'en-ger, *n.* One employed to clean streets.
 Scēne, *n.* A stage; subordinate part of a play; exhibition; place of exhibition.
 Scēn'er-y, *n.* Painted representation of the scenes in a play; landscape.
 Scēn'ie, or Scē'nie, } *a.* Dra-
 Scēn'ie-al (sēn'-), } matic; theatrical.
 Sce-nóg'ra-phy, *n.* Representation in perspective.
 Scēnt, *n.* Odor; smell; sense of smell.—*v. t.* To smell; to perfume.
 Scēnt'less, *a.* Having no smell.
 Scēp'ter, } *n.* Ensign of roy-
 Scēp-tre, } alty.
 Scēp'tie, *n.* See *Skeptic*.
 Schēd'ule (skēd'yul), *n.* An inventory of property, debts, &c.; list; catalogue.
 Schēme (skēm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance.—*v. t.* To plan; to contrive.
 Schēm'er, *n.* A contriver.
 Schi'sm (sizm), *n.* Division

or separation, especially in a church.
 Schi's-mát'ie (siz-mát'ik), *n.* One guilty of schism.
 Schi's-mát'ie } (*siz-*), *a.*
 Schi's-mát'ie-al } Pertaining to, or partaking of, schism.
 Sehól'ar (skól'ar), *n.* A learner; a learned person; a pupil; a disciple.
 Sehól'ar-like, } *a.* Like, or
 Sehól'ar-ly, } becoming, a scholar. [*erudition*].
 Sehól'ar-shíp, *n.* Learning.
 Scho-lás'tie, *a.* Pertaining to a school, or to the schoolmen of the middle ages.
 Scho-lás'ti-ci'sm, *n.* The method or the subtleties of the schools. [*tor*].
 Schō'li-ást, *n.* A commentator.
 Schō'li-um, *n.* (*Lat. pl.* Schō'li-á; *Eng. pl.* Schō'li-um). An explanatory observation.
 Schōol (skool), *n.* A place of discipline and instruction; a sect.—*v. t.* To instruct; to tutor; to discipline.
 Schōol'-fēl'lōw, *n.* One bred at the same school and time with another.
 Schōol'-house, *n.* A house for a school.
 Schōol'ing, *n.* Instruction.
 Schōol'man (21), *n.* One versed in scholastic divinity.
 Schōol'-má's'ter, *n.* A male teacher of a school.
 Sehōon'er, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel, usually with two masts. 
 Scī-át'ie, *a.* Affecting the hip. Schooner.
 Scī-át'ie-á, *n.* Rheumatism in the hip.
 Scī'ence, *n.* Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.
 Scī'en-tif'ie, } *a.* Accord-
 Scī'en-tif'ie-al, } ing to, or versed in, science.
 Scīn'til-lā'tion, *n.* Act of sparkling or twinkling.
 Scīn'til-lāte, *v. t.* To emit sparks; to sparkle; to twinkle.

seán, ór, dq, wqf, tso, tooú; úrn, rje, pùll; ç, é, soft; e, é, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this

Sc'io-lism, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Sc'io-list, *n.* A superficial scholar; a smatterer.

Sc'ion, *n.* Shoot of a plant cut for ingrafting.

Scir-rhós'i-ty (skir-rüs'-), *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland.

Scir'rhoüs (skir'rus), *a.* Indurated.

Scir'rhus (skir'rus), *n.* A hard tumor in the flesh.

Scis'sion (síz'h/un), *n.* A dividing by means of a sharp instrument.

Scis'sors (síz'zurz), *n. pl.* A small cutting instrument.

Scler-rót'ie, *a.* Hard or firm, as the outer coat of the eye.

Scöff (1), *v. i. or t.* To treat with scorn; to mock; to jeer. — *n.* Expression of scorn; mockery; derision.

Scöld, *v. i. or t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew.

Scöld'ing, *n.* Act of chiding.

Scönce, *n.* A fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; the skull; sense.

Scöop, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep. — *v. t.* To lade out; to cut into a hollow.

Scöpe, *n.* Sweep or range of the eye or mind; that at which one aims; free course. — *SYN.* Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.

Scör-bü'tie, *a.* Diseased with scurvy.

Scörch, *v. t.* To burn on the surface.

Scöre, *n.* A notch; a tally-mark; twenty; a reckoning; account. — *v. t.* To notch; to cut; to mark; to charge.

Scö'ri-á, *n.* Dross; recreation; slag.

Scörn, *n.* Extreme and passionate contempt. — *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to contemn; to disdain.

Scörn'er, *n.* One who scorns.

Scörn'ful (17), *a.* Full of scorn; expressive of scorn; disdainful; haughty; contemptuous.

Scö'r-pi-on, *n.* A reptile.

Scö't, *n.* A native of Scotland; a tax or fine.

Scö'tch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland. — *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, from rolling back; to cut slightly.

Scö'tch'-eöl'lops, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.

Scö't'-free, *a.* Excused from payment.

Scö't'ti-çism, *n.* Anidism of the Scots.

Scö't'tish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scots.

Scoun'drel, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.

Scoun'drel-ism, *n.* Conduct of a scoundrel.

Scour, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing hard.

Scöúrge (skürj), *n.* A whip; a lash; punishment. — *v. t.* To whip severely.

Scout, *n.* One sent to discover the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy. — *v. i.* To act as a scout. — *v. t.* To sneer at.

Scow, *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, *v. i.* To wrinkle the brows in displeasure. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning.

Seráb'ble, *v.* To scrape rudely; to scramble; to scrawl.

Serág, *n.* Something lean and thin; a neck-piece of meat.

Serág'ged, } *a.* Broken; lean
Serág'gy, } and rough.

Serág'gi-ness, *n.* Ruggedness of surface; leanness.

Serám'ble, *v. i.* To clamber with hands and knees. — *n.* A scrambling or climbing.

Seráp, *n.* A little piece; a fragment; a crumb; a bit.

Seráp'-bóok, *n.* A blank book for extracts.

Serápe, *v. t.* To rub with a rough tool. — *v. i.* To make an awkward bow. — *n.* A disagreeable predicament.



Scorpion.

Seráp'er, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning.

Será'tch, *v. t. or i.* To rub and tear the surface of. — *n.* A slight wound; a sort of wig; (*pl.*) dry scabs between a horse's heel and pastern joint.

Seráwl, *v. t. or i.* To write or mark awkwardly. — *n.* Hasty, bad writing. [ed.]

Seráw'ny, *a.* Meagre; wast-

Seréák, *v. n.* To creak, as a door. — *n.* A creaking.

Seréám, *v. i.* To utter a sudden, shrill cry. — *n.* A shrill outcry; a screech.

Sereech, *v. i.* To shriek; to scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry; a scream.

Seréed, *n.* A wooden rule for running moldings.

Sereen, *v. t.* To conceal; to shelter; to defend; to pass through a screen. — *n.* Something that shelters, or shuts off view, &c.; a partition; a long, coarse sieve.

Screw (skrj), *n.*

A cylinder or a cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, used for various purposes. — *v. t.* To fasten with a screw.



Screw.

Serib'ble, *v. i. or t.* To write without care. — *n.* Careless writing.

Serib'bler, *n.* A petty writer.

Seribe, *n.* A writer; a clerk; a Jewish teacher of the law.

Serimp, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to scant. [of stock.]

Serip, *n.* A bag; a certificate

Script, *n.* Type in the form of written letters.

Script Type.

Script'ür-al, *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.

Script'üre, *n.* The Old and New Testaments.

Serive'ner, *n.* One who draws contracts, &c.

Seröf'u-lá, *n.* A disease affect-

ing the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck.

Seróf'u-lous, a. Diseased with scrofula. [up.]

Seröll (1), n. A writing rolled

Serüb, n. A worn brush; a mean drudge. — *v. t.* To rub hard with something coarse.

Serüb'by, a. Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Seru'ple, n. A doubt; hesitation; a weight of 20 grains. — *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate.

Seru'pu-lös'i-ty, n. Quality of being scrupulous.

Seru'pu-lous, a. Hesitating or doubtful; careful; cautious; conscientious.

Seru'ti-nize, v. t. To examine or search closely.

Seru'ti-ny, n. Close search.

Seru'toire' (skrj-twör'), n. A case of drawers for papers.

Seüd, v. i. t. To be driven with haste. — *n.* A low thin cloud driven by the wind.

Seüff'le, n. A confused quarrel or contest. — *v. i. t.* To strive with close grapple.

Seüll, n. A short oar; a boat. — *v. t.* To impel, as a boat, by turning an oar at the stern.

Seüll'er-y, n. A place for keeping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

Seüll'ion, n. A menial servant in the kitchen. [ures.]

Seülp't'or, n. One who sculpt-

Seülp't'üre, n. Art of carving stone or wood into images; carved work. — *v. t.* To carve; to cut; to engrave.

Seüm, n. Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim.

Seüpp'er, n. A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from the deck.

Seüri, n. A dry scab; mealy crust. [being scurfy.]

Seüri'-ness (13), n. State of

Seüri'y, a. Having scurf.

Seü'r'ile, } a. Grossly op-
Seü'r'il-ous, } probruous;
low; mean.

Seur-ril'i-ty, n. Vulgar, abusive language.

Seür'vy, n. A disease. — *a.* Scurfy; low; mean; vile.

Seüch'eon, n. An ornamental bit of brass plate, perforated with a key-hole.

Seü'ti-fórm, a. Having the form of a shield

Seüt'tle, n. A metal pail for coals; a hatchway; opening in the roof of a house furnished with a lid. — *v. i. t.* To sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

Seým'e-tar, n. See *Cimeter*.

Seýthe (sith), n. An instrument for mowing grass.

Sëa (17), n. A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high wave.

Sëa'-bôard, n. The sea-shore.

Sëa'-breeze, n. A current of air from the sea. [sea.]

Sëa'-côast, n. Shore of the

Sëa'-él'e-phant, n. A kind of seal.

Sëa'-fâr'er, n. A mariner; a seaman; a sailor.

Sëa'-fâr'ing, a. Following the business of a seaman.

Sëa'-fight (-fit), n. A naval engagement.

Sëa'-green, a. Having the color of sea-water.

Sëa'-hórse, n. The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

Sëal, n. A marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal. — *v. t.* (8) To Seal. fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.

Sëal'ing-wâx, n. A substance for sealing letters.

Sëam, n. The joining of two edges of cloth; any line of junction. — *v. t.* To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam.

Sëa'man (21), n. A sailor.

Sëa'man-ship, n. Skill in navigating. [seam.]

Sëam'less, a. Having no

Sëa'-mew, n. A gull.

Sëam'stress, n. A woman whose occupation is sewing.

Sëa'-pôrt, n. A port or harbor on the sea-coast.

Sëar, v. t. To burn the surface of; to cauterize. — *a.* Dry; withered.

Sëarch, v. t. To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. — *v. i.* To seek; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking; quest.

Sëarch'er, n. One who searches; a seeker.

Sëarch'ing, a. Trying; close.

Sëa'-rôom, n. Ample distance from land.

Sëa'-shëll, n. A marine shell.

Sëa'-shôre, n. The coast of the sea or ocean.

Sëa'-sick, a. Affected with nausea at sea. [sea.]

Sëa'-side, n. Land near the

Sëa'son (së'zn), n. A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — *v. t.* To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

Sëa'son-a-ble, a. Occurring in due season or in good time; opportune; timely.

Sëa'son-a-bly, adv. In due time; sufficiently early.

Sëa'son-ing, n. That which seasons; act of drying.

Sëa'-weed, n. One of a class of marine plants.

Sëa'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'th-ty'), n. Quality of being sea-worthy; fitness for a voyage.


Sëa'-wor'thy (wûr'thy), a. Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

Sëat, n. A chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion; abode. — *v. t.* To place on a seat. [sea.]

Sëa'ward, adv. Toward the

Se-bâ'ceous, a. Fat; like fat; yielding fatty secretions.

Së'eant, n. A line that cuts another. — *a.* Cutting.

Se-çède', v. i.  To withdraw. c d, Secant.

Se-çéd'er, n. One who secedes.

sôn, ôr, dç, wolf, tçôk, tçôk; ùrn, rñe, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ç, hard; aç; exist; u as ug; this.

Se-çes'sion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of seceding or withdrawing.

Sëck'el (sëk'l), *n.* A small, delicious variety of pear.

Se-clüde', *v. t.* To shut up in retirement.

Se-clü'sion, *n.* Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.

Sëe'ond, *a.* Next to the first; inferior. — *n.* The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel. — *v. t.* To support; to aid.

Sëe'ond-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree. [note.]

Sëe'ond-a-ry, *a.* Subordinate. Sëe'ond-händ, *a.* Not new; previously owned by another. [ond place.]

Sëe'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second. Sëe'onds, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour. [cealment.]

Së'ere-cy, *n.* Privacy; concealment. Së'eret, *a.* Concealed; secluded; hidden; unseen; private. — *n.* Something unknown or hidden.

Sëe're-ta-ry, *n.* One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.

Sëe're-ta-ry-ship (13), *n.* Office of a secretary.

Se-erëte', *v. t.* To remove from observation. — *SYN.* To hide; conceal.

Se-erë'tion, *n.* A separation of juices; fluid secreted.

Së'eret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner. [secretion.]

Së'eret-o-ry, *a.* Performing secret. Sëet, *n.* A religious denomination or school.


See-tä'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect. [tion to a sect.]

See-tä'ri-an-ism, *n.* Devotion. Sëe'ta-rist, } *n.* A follower of Sëet'a-ry, } a sect.

Sëe'tile, *a.* Capable of being cut, especially of being cut smoothly.

Sëe'tion, *n.* A cutting off; division; portion. [section.]

Sëe'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a

Sëet'or, *n.* Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument.  *a c b*, Sector.

Sëe'u-lar, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual. — *n.* A layman.

Sëe'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.

Sëe'u-lär'i-ty, *n.* A worldly disposition.

Se-eüre', *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe. — *v. t.* To make safe. [be safe.]

Se-eüre'ly (10), *adv.* So as to be safe. Se-eür'i-ty (11), *n.* Freedom from danger; safety; pledge.

Se-dän', *n.* A portable covered vehicle for a single person. [turbid; quiet.]

Se-däte', *a.* Calm; undisturbed. Sëd'a-tive, *a.* Allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* A remedy that allays irritability and irritation.

Sëd'en-ta-ry, *a.* Accustomed to sit much.

Sëdže, *n.* A coarse grass. Sëdž'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.

Sëd'i-ment, *n.* That which settles at the bottom; lees.

Sëd'i-mënt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment; feculent.

Së-dit'ion (-dish'un), *n.* Tumult; insurrection.

Së-di'tious (-dish'us), *a.* Engaged in sedition.

Se-düce', *v. t.* To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt.

Se-dü'çer, *n.* One who seduces or corrupts.

Se-düe'tion, *n.* Leading astray from virtue.

Se-düe'tive, *n.* Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.

Se-dü'li-ty, *n.* Great diligence.

Sëd'u-lous, *a.* Very diligent.

Sëd'u-lous-ly, *adv.* With application; assiduously.

See, *n.* The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. — *v. t.* [imp. SAW; *p. p.* SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover.

Seed, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; original; offspring; race.

Seed'-eäke, *n.* A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds.

Seed'ling, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.

Seeds'man (21), *n.* One who deals in seeds.

Seed'-time, *n.* The season for sowing.

Seed'-vës'sel, *n.* A vessel containing seed.

Seed'y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; shabbily clothed.

Seek, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SOUGHT.] To look for; to endeavor to find.

Seek'er, *n.* One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.

Seem, *v. i.* To appear; to have a show.

Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — *a.* Apparent; specious.


Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; apparently.

Seem'ly, *a.* Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.

Seen, *p. p.* of *See*. Perceived.

Seer, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.

See'saw, *n.* A reciprocating motion up and down. [coct.]

Seethe, *v. t.* To boil; to desegment, *n.* A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.  *a c b*

Sëg're-gäte, *v. t.* To separate; to set apart. *a c b*, Seg-ment of a circle.

Sëg're-gät'ion, *n.* Separation from others.

Sëign-eü'ri-al (sän-ü'ri-äl), *a.* Vested with large powers; manorial.

Sëign'ior (seen'yur), *n.* A lord.

Sëign'ior-äge (seen'yur-), *n.* A royal right; profit or percentage.

Sëign'ior-y (seen'yur-), *n.* A lordship; a manor.

Sëine, *n.* A large fishing-net.

Sëize, *v. t.* To take suddenly; to snatch; to grasp.

Sëiz'n, *n.* Possession of an

estate in freehold; thing possessed.

Seiz'ure, *n.* Act of seizing; the thing seized. [often.]

Sel'dom, *adv.* Rarely; not

Se-l'cet', *v. t.* To choose from a number; to cull. — *a.* Taken from a number; well chosen. [ing; choice.]

Se-l'cet'ion, *n.* Act of selecting

Se-l'cet'man (21), *n.* A town officer; to manage the concerns of the town.

Sel'e-n'og'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

Sel'f (20), *pron.* or *a.* A person as a distinct individual.

Sel'f-con-c'it', *n.* High opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

Sel'f-de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of personal gratification.

Sel'f-es-teem', *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Sel'f-é'v'i-dent, *a.* Needing no proof; evident without proof or reasoning.

Sel'f-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing of or by himself; solely.

Sel'f-in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest or advantage.

Sel'fish, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely.

Sel'fish-ly, *adv.* With undue self-love.

Sel'fish-ness, *n.* Regard to one's own interest solely.

Sel'f-lové', *n.* Love of self.

Sel'f'sámé, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.

Sel'f-will', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

Sell (1), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLD.] To transfer to another for an equivalent.

Sel'ler, *n.* One who sells.

Sel'vage, } *n.* Edge of cloth

Sel'vedge, } woven so as to prevent raveling.

Selves, *pl.* of *Self*.

Sem'blance, *n.* Seeming; show; likeness. [yearly.]

Sem'i-án'nu-al, *a.* Half-

Sem'i-brève, *n.* A whole note; the longest note now in general use.

Sém'i-cir'cle (sír'-kl), *n.* Half of a circle.

Sém'i-c'lon, *n.* A point (marked;), used in writing and printing.

Sém'i-di-ám'e-ter, *n.* Half a diameter. [g half moon.]

Sém'i-lú'nar, *a.* In form like

Sém'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to seed; original; radical.

Sém'i-na-ry, *n.* A place of education; a college; academy; school. — *a.* Pertaining to seed.

Sém'i-quá'ver, *n.* A note of half the duration of the quaver.

Sém'i-tóne, *n.* Half a tone.

Sém'i-vow'el, *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as *w* and *y*. [ing.]

Sém'pi-tér'nal, *a.* Everlast-

Sém'p'stress, *n.* See *Seamstress*.

Sén'ate, *n.* A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature. [a senate.]

Sén'a-tor, *n.* A member of

Sén'a-tó'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator.

Sén'a-tor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Sénd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENT.] To cause to go; to dispatch; to transmit.

Se-nés'cence, *n.* A growing old; decay by time.

Sén'es-çal (sén'e-shal), *n.* Steward. [age; doting.]

Sé'nile, *a.* Belonging to old

Se-níl'i-ty, *n.* State of being senile; old age; dotage.

Sén'ior (sén'yur), *n.* One older than another; an aged person — *a.* Older in age or office. [age or office.]

Sén'ior'i-ty, *n.* Priority in

Sén'ná, *n.* A plant the leaves of which are used as a cathartic. [week.]

Sén'night (sén'nit), *n.* A

Sen-sá'tion, *n.* Perception by the senses; state of excited interest.



Semicircle.

Sen-sá'tion-al, *a.* Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sé'se, *n.* Faculty by which external objects are perceived; sensation; discernment; opinion; meaning.

Sé'se'less, *a.* Wanting sense; foolish; stupid.

Sén'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of sensation; acuteness of perception.

Sén'si-ble, *a.* Capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses. — *SYN.* Intelligent; wise; judicious.

Sén'si-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; with good sense. [or feeling.]

Sén'si-tive, *a.* Having sense

Sén'si-tive-ness, *n.* State of being sensitive.

Sén'su-al (sén'shij-), *a.* Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

Sén'su-al-izm (-shij-), *n.* A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

Sén'su-al-ist (-shij-), *n.* One devoted to sensuality.

Sén'su-ál'i-ty (-shij-), *n.* Free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sént, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Send*.

Sén'tence, *n.* A judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; a period in writing. — *v. t.* To doom; to condemn.

Sen-tén'tial, *a.* Comprising sentences. [pithy.]

Sen-tén'tious, *a.* Short and

Sén'tient, *a.* Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

Sén'ti-ment, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion; a toast.

Sén'ti-mént'al, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; affectedly tender.

Sén'ti-mént'al-íst, *n.* One who affects fine feelings.

Sén'ti-men-tál'i-ty, *n.* Affectation of sensibility.

Sén'ti-nel, } *n.* A soldier on

Sén'try, } guard.

Sén'try-box, *n.* A box to shelter a sentinel.

Sěp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated.

Sěp'a-rāte, *v.* To disunite; to divide; to withdraw.

Sěp'a-rate, *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.

Sěp'a-rate-ly, *adv.* Singly; distinctly.

Sěp'a-rā'tion, *n.* A disjunction; disunion; divorce.

Sěp'a-rā'tist, *n.* A dissenter; a seceder.

Sě'poy, *n.* A native of India in the military service of Europeans. [seven angles.

Sěp't-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having

Sěp-tēm'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year. [seven.

Sěp'ten-a-ry, *a.* Consisting of

Sěp-tēn'ni-al, *a.* Returning or happening every seventh year; lasting seven years.

Sěp'tie, } *a.* Tending to

Sěp'tie-al, } produce putrefaction.

Sěp'tu-a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old.

Sěp'tu-a-ġint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament. [much.

Sěp'tu-ple, *a.* Seven times as

Sěp'ul-cher } (29), *n.* A

Sěp'ul-ġhre } grave; a tomb.

Se-pūl'ġhral, *a.* Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.

Sěp'ul-tūre, *n.* The act of burying a human being.

Se-quā'ciouš, *a.* Following.

Sě'quel, *n.* A succeeding part; consequence; event.

Sě'quence, *n.* Order of following; succession; series.

Sě'quent, *a.* Following.

Se-quēs'ter, } *v. t.* To seize

Se-quēs'trāte, } and hold for a time; to set apart.

Sěq'ues-trā'tion, *n.* Act of sequestering.

Sěq'ues-trā'tor, *n.* One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.

Sě'quin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey.

Se-rāġ'l'io (se-rāl'yo), *n.* Palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem.

Sě'r'aph (25), *n.* An angel of the highest order.

Se-rāph'ie, *a.* Angelic; pure.

Sě'r'a-phine, *n.* A kind of reed-organ.

Sě'r'a-phim, *n. pl.* of *Seraph.*

Sě'r'e-nāde', *n.* Music performed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. — *v. t.* To entertain with a serenade.

Se-rēne', *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.

Se-rēn'i-ty, *n.* Calmness; clearness.

Sěrf (18), *n.* A slave employed in husbandry.

Sě'rġe, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

Ser'ġeant (sār'ġent or sēr'ġent), *n.* A non-commissioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.

Sě'r'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series. — *n.* A tale or other writing, issued in a series of numbers.

Sě'r'iġs (or sēr'rġ-ġz), *n.* Order; succession; course.

Sě'r'i-ouš, *a.* Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.

Sě'r'moa', *n.* A discourse grounded on a text of Scripture.

Sě'r'mon-ize, *v. i.* To write or preach a sermon.

Se-rōon', *n.* A package of skins for drugs, &c.

Se-rōs'i-ty, *n.* The thin, watery part of blood.

Sě'r'rouš, *a.* Consisting of serum; thin; watery.

Sě'r'pent, *n.* A creeping animal; a snake; a firework.

Sě'r'pent-ine, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; sinuous.

Sě'r'rate, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw. [blood.

Sě'r'rum, *n.* Thin part of the

Sěrv'ant, *n.* One who serves, or labors for, another.

Sěrv'e, *v. t.* To work for; to obey; to contribute to; to treat. — *v. i.* To perform duties; to suit; to be of use.

Sěrv'ġe, *n.* Duty of a servant; military duty; office; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.

Sěrv'ġe-a-ble, *a.* Doing service; beneficial.

Sěrv'ile, *a.* Slavish; cringing.

Ser-vil'i-ty, *n.* Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness. [attendant.

Sěrv'i-tor, *n.* A servant; an

Sěrv'i-tūde, *n.* Slavery; thralldom; dependence.

Sěs'sion (sěš'un), *n.* A meeting or sitting of a public body.

Sěss'-pōol, *n.* A hollow in the earth for sediment from drains.

Sět, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SET.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. — *v. i.* To descend below the horizon. — *n.* A number of things suited to each other; an assortment. — *p. a.* Fixed; firm; regular; prescribed.

Se-tā'ceouš, *a.* Bristly; hairy.

Sět'-ōff, *n.* An account set against another; offset.

Sě'ton, *n.* A twist of thread, or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.

Se-tōše', } *a.* Set with bris-

Sě'touš, } tles; bristly.

Set-tec' (18), *n.* A long seat with a back.

Sě't'er, *n.* A sporting dog of the hound kind.

Sě't'le, *n.* A long bench with a back. — *v. t.* To establish; to determine. — *v. i.* To subside; to sink.

Sě't'le-ment, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; jointure.

Sě't'tler, *n.* One who settles; a colonist.

Sě't'-to, *n.* A conflict.

Sěv'en, *a.* Six and one.

Sěv'en-night (sěn'nit), *n.* A week.

Sěv'enth, *a.* Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. — *n.* One part in seven; a musical interval.

Sěv'en-teen, *n.* Ten and seven. [ten.

Sěv'en-ty, *a.* Seven times

Sěv'er, *v. t.* To part violently; to disjoin.

Sěv'er-al, *a.* Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.

Sév'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately.
Sév'er-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation. [partition.]

Sév'er-ance, *n.* Separation;
Se-vère', *a.* Very strict;
stern; cruel; painful; extreme.

Se-vér'i-ty, *n.* State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.

Sew (so), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread. [sews.]

Sew'er (sō'er), *n.* One who sews.
Sew'er (sū'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.

Sēx, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.

Sēx'a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.

Sex-āg'e-na-ry, or Sēx'a-ge-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sēx'a-gēs'i-mā, *n.* Second Sunday before Lent.

Sex-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.

Sex-ēn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.

Sēx'tant, *n.* Sixth part of a circle; instrument for measuring angular distances.

Sēx'tile, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.

Sēx'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church.

Sēx'tu-ple, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.

Sēx'u-al (sēk'shū-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguish-ing, sex.

Shāb, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.

Shāb'bi-ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.

Shāb'bi-ness, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.

Shāb'by, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.

Shāck'le (shāk'l), *v. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.

Shāck'les (shāk'lz), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.

Shād, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.

Shād'dock (5), *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of orange.

Shāde, *n.* Interception of

light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To screen from light; to obscure. [ing shady.]

Shā'di-ness, *n.* State of being

Shād'ōw, *n.* A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

Shād'ōw-y, *a.* Full of shade.

Shā'dy, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light.

Shāft, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing; passage into a mine; thills of a chaise; a long axis in machinery.

Shāg, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.

Shāg'ged, } *a.* Hairy; rough.

Shāg'gy, } with long wool or hair. [being shaggy.]

Shāg'gi-ness, *n.* State of

Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.

Shāh, *n.* A Persian king.

Shāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate;

to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.

Shāk'er, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.

Shāle, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.

Shāl, *n.* An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense. [worsted stuff.]

Shal-lōon', *n.* A kind of

Shāl'lop, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.

Shāl'low, *a.* Not deep; shoal; simple. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.

Shāl't, *Second person of Shall.*

Shām, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.

Shām'ble, *v. i.* To walk awk-

wardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle; to counterfeit.

Shām'bles, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.

Shām'bling, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.

Shāme, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.

Shāme'faced (-fāst), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.

Shāme'ful, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.

Shāme'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.

Shām'my, *n.* See *Chamois*.

Sham-pōo', } *v. t.* To rub
Cham-pōo', } and press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.

Shām'rōck, *n.* White clover.

Shānk, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.

Shān'ty, *n.* A rude hut.

Shāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.]

To form; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.

Shāpe'less, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.

Shāpe'ly, *a.* Well formed; symmetrical.

Shārd, *n.* A fragment; a shell.

Shāre, *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.

Shāre'hōld'er, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shārk, *n.* A voracious sea-fish. — *v. i.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to trick.

Shārp, *a.* Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.



Shark.

Shärp'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow sharp. [swinder.

Shärp'er, *n.* A cheat; a Shärp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Shärp'ness, *n.* Keenness of edge or point; acuteness.

Shärp'sët, *n.* Very hungry.

Shät'ter, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to disorder. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; (*pl.*) broken pieces; fragments.

Shäve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off; to defraud. — *n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.

Shäv'er, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

Shäv'ing, *n.* A thin slice pared off.

Shawl, *n.* A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

Shäwm, *n.* An instrument of music formerly in use.

Shë, *pron. fem.,* standing for the name of female.

Shëaf (20), *n.* A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.

Shëar, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED; *p. p.* SHEARED or STORN.] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.

Shëars, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [bard.]

Shëath, *n.* A case; a scabbard.

Shëathe, *v. t.* To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line. [ship's bottom.]

Shëath'ing, *n.* Covering of a

Shëave, *n.* A wheel in a pulley.

Shëd, *n.* A slight building; an out-building. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED.] To emit; to spill; to cast off. [bard.]

Shëen, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Shëen'y, *a.* Bright.

Shëep (24), *n. sing. and pl.* An animal that furnishes wool. [sheep.]

Shëep'ëöt, *n.* A pen for sheep.

Shëep'föld, *n.* A fold or inclosure for sheep.

Shëep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.

Shëep's'ëye, *n.* A sly, diffident, loving look.

Shëer, *a.* Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular. — *v. i.*

To deviate from a course. — *n.* The bend of a ship's deck.

Shëet, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper. — *v. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.

Shëet'än'ëhor, *n.* The largest anchor; last refuge.

Shëet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Shëk'ël, *n.* A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.

Shëlv'dräke, *n.* A species of duck.

Shëlf, *n. (pl. Shëlves, 20.)* A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water. [shoals.]

Shëlf'y, *a.* Full of rocks and

Shëll, *n.* A hard covering; a bomb. — *v. t. or i.* To remove or cast the shell.

Shëll'fish, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shëll'ter, *n.* A protection; retreat; covert. — *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.

Shëlve, *v. i.* To slope. — *v. t.*

To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

Shëlv'y, *a.* Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

Shëp'herd, *n.* A man who tends sheep.

Shëp'herd-ëss, *n.* A woman who has the care of sheep.

Shër'bet, *n.* A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. [shire or county.]

Shër'iff, *n.* Chief officer of a shire.

Shër'ry, *n.* A Spanish wine.

Shëw (shō). See Show.

Shëwn (shōn) *p. p. of Shëw.*

Shëw'bo-lëth, *n.* Watchword or test-word of a party.

Shëild, *n.* Armor for defense; a buckler; protection. — *v. t.* To protect; to defend.

Shëft, *v. t. or i.* To transfer; to change; to find some ex-

pedient. — *n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

Shëft'lëss, *a.* Lacking in expedients; without capacity.

Shëll'ing, *n.* A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

Shëin, *n.* Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

Shëine, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.

Shëin'gle, *n.* A thin board; loose pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

Shëin'ing, *a.* Bright in a high degree. — *SYN.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant.

Shëin'y, *a.* Bright; luminous.

Shëip, *n.* Any large sea-going vessel; esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts. Ship.

Shëip'böard, *adv.* On board a vessel of any kind. [a ship.]

Shëip'mäs'tër, *n.* A master or captain of a ship.

Shëip'mënt, *n.* Act of shipping; that which is shipped.

Shëip'ping, *n.* Ships in general; vessels collectively.

Shëip'shäpe, *adv.* In a sea-man-like manner; hence, properly; well put.

Shëip'wreck (-rëk), *n.* Destruction of a ship at sea. — *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c. [builder of ships.]

Shëip'wright (-rëit), *n.* A

Shëire, or Shëire, *n.* In England, a county.

Shëirk, *v. t.* To get off from; to slink away from.

Shëirt, *n.* A man's under-garment. — *v. t.* To cover with a shirt. [ment.]

Shëive, *n.* A slice; a frag-



Ship.

Shiv'er, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t. or i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.

Shiv'er-ing, *n.* A trembling or shaking.

Shiv'er-y, *a.* Easily broken; trembling.

Shōal, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. i.* To become more shallow.

Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals.

Shōck, *n.* A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

Shōck'ing, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.

Shōd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Shoe*.

Shōe (18), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (11) [*imp. & p. p.* SHOD.] To put shoes on.

Shōe'-blāck, } *n.* One who
Shōe'-boy, } blacks shoes.
Shōe'māk-er (shō'ō'-), *n.* One who makes shoes. [*Shine*.

Shōne, or Shōne, *imp.* of Shōōk, *imp. & p. p.* of *Shake*. — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.

Shōōt, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHOT.] To dart; to jut; to sprout; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.

Shōōt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.

Shōp, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods.

Shōp'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.

Shōp'-lift'er, *n.* One who steals from a shop.

Shōp'-lift'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shōp'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.

Shōre, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.

Shōrn, *p. p.* of *Shear*.

Shōrt, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.

Shōrt'en, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.

Shōrt'en-ing, *n.* Act of contracting; something to make paste brittle.

Shōrt'hānd, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.

Shōrt'-lived, *a.* Being of short continuance.

Shōrt'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely.

Shōrt'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity.

Shōrts, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.

Shōrt'-sight'ed (-sit'-), *a.* Unable to see far.

Shōt, *imp. & p. p.* of *Shoot*.

— *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge. [hog.

Shōte, *n.* A small or young Shōt'ten (shōt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.

Shōuld (shōōd), *imp.* of *Shall*, denoting intention or duty.

Shōul'der, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.

Shōul'der-blāde, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.

Shout, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.

Shōve, *v. t. or i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.

Shōv'el (shūv'1), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. —

v. t. (8) To throw with a shovel.

Shōw, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* SHOWED; *p. p.* SHOWED, SHOWN.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct.

— *n.* Exhibition; sight.

Shōw'-brēad, } *n.* Unleaven-

Shew'-brēad, } ed bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.

Shōw'er, *n.* One who shows.

Show'er, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t. or i.* To rain in showers.

Show'er-y, *a.* Raining in showers.

Shōw'i-ly (13), *adv.* In a showy manner.

Shōwn, *p. p.* of *Show*.

Shōw'y, *a.* Making a show; fine.

Shrēd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRED.] To cut into small pieces, esp. long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long, narrow piece, cut or torn off.

Shrew (shry), *n.* An ill-tempered brawling woman.

Shrewd (shryd), *a.* Sagacious; astute.

Shrew'ish (shry'1), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.

Shriēk, *v. i.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.

Shrike, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [sound.]

Shrill, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as Shrill'y, *adv.* Acutely.

Shrill'ness, *n.* Acuteness of sound. [shell-fish.]

Shrimp, *n.* A long-tailed Shrike, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.

Shrink, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRUNK.] To contract; to become or make less.

Shrink'age, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.

Shriv'el (8), *v. t. or i.* To contract into wrinkles.

Shroud, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; (*pl.*) a set of ropes reaching from the mast - head to dress for the grave.

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Shrouds.

v. t. To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.

Shrōve'-tide, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.

Shrūb, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a drink.

Shrūb'ber-y, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.


Shrūb'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.

Shrüg, v. t. To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders.
Shrünk, imp. & p. p. of *Shrink*.
Shü'ck, n. A shell or covering; a husk or pod.
Shüd'der, n. A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver.
Shüf'fle, v. t. To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change in cards; a trick.
Shüf'fling, n. Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.
Shün, v. t. To avoid; to get out of the way of.
Shünt, n. A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side.
Shüt, v. t. or i. [*imp. & p. p.* SHUT.] To close; to prohibit; to bar.
Shüt'ter, n. One who, or that which, shuts; a close cover.
Shüt'tle, n. A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the wool between those of the warp.
Shüt'tle-cöck, n. An instrument used with a battle-door in play.
Shÿ, a. Shunning society; reserved. — *SYN.* Coy; timid.
Shÿ'ly (13), adv. In a timid manner; bashfully.
Shÿ'ness (13), n. Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.
Sib'i-lant, a. Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound. [sound].
Sib'i-lä'tion, n. A hissing.
Sib'yl, n. A pagan prophetess; a gypsy.
Sib'yl-line, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.
Sick (5), a. Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.
Sick'en (sik'n), v. t. or i. To make or become sick.
Sick'ish, a. Exciting disgust.
Sick'le, n. A reaping-hook.
Sick'li-ness, n. State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sick'ly, a. Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.
Sick'ness, n. A morbid state of the body; disease.
Side, n. The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.
Side'böard, n. A kind of table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.
Side'long, a. Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.
Sid'er-al, } a. Pertaining to
Si-dë're-al, } stars; starry.
Side'-sä'd'dle, n. A woman's saddle.
Side'wise, adv. On one side.
Si'dle, v. i. To go side foremost. [fortified place].
Siëge, n. Act of besetting a
Si'e-nite, n. See *Syenite*.
Si-ös'ta, n. A short sleep at noon or after dinner.
Sieve, n. A small utensil used for sifting.
Sift, v. t. To separate by means of a sieve.
Sift'er, n. One who, or that which, sifts.
Sigh (sī), v. i. To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.
Sight (sīt), n. Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.
Sight'less (sit'-), a. Wanting sight.
Sight'ly (sit'-), a. Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.
Sign (sīn), n. A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to.
Sign'al, n. A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.
Sign'al-ize, v. t. To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.
Sign'al-ly, adv. Remarkably.
Sign'a-türe, n. A name or mark signed or impressed.
Sign'er (sīn'er), n. One who subscribes his name.
Sign'net, n. A seal, especially a private royal seal.

Sig-nif'i-cance, } n. Impor-
**Sig-nif'i-can-çy, } tance;
 meaning; import; weight.**
Sig-nif'i-cant, a. Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.
Sig'ni-fi-cä'tion, n. Meaning expressed by words or signs.
Sig-nif'i-ca-tive, a. Having or expressing meaning.
Sig'ni-fy, v. t. To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force.
Sig'n-pöst (sīn'-), n. A post on which a sign hangs.
Sil'ence, n. Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.
Sil'ent, a. Still; mute; quiet.
Sil'lex, } n. Silicic acid, or
**Sil'i-cä, } the substance of
 pure quartz. [or quartz.**
Sil'ic'ic, a. Relating to flint
Sil'i-cious (-lish'us), a. Per-
 taining to silex; flinty.
Silk, n. The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread.
Silk'en, a. Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.
Silk'-worm (-würm), n. A larve that produces silk.
Silk'y, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.
Sil (1), n. Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.
Sil'la-büb, n. A liquor of wine or cider and milk.
Sil'li-ness, n. Want of sense.
Sil'ly, a. Weak in intellect and self-satisfied. — *SYN.* Simple; stupid.
Silt, n. Mud deposited from running or standing water.
Sil'ver, n. A precious metal of a white color. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.
Sil'ver-smith, n. One who works in silver.
Sil'ver-y, a. Resembling silver. [bling].
Sim'i-lar, a. Like; resem-
Sim'i-lär'i-ty, n. Resem-
 blance; likeness. [manner
Sim'i-lar-ly, adv. In a like
Sim'i-le, n. Similitude.

ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ÿ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; öre, vcil, tärn; pique, firm;

Sí-míl'i-túde, *n.* Comparison.
Sím'mer, *v. t.* To boil gently.
Sím'o-ní'ae-al, *a.* Guilty of, or consisting in, simony.
Sím'o-ny, *n.* The crime of buying or selling of church preferment.
Sí-móóm', *n.* A hot suffocating wind in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries.
Sím'per, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile.
Sím'ple, *a.* Plain; artless; single; unmingled; silly. — *n.* Something not mixed; a medicinal plant.
Sím'ple-ton (sím'pl-10), *n.* A silly or foolish person.
Sím-plí'c-ty, *n.* Plainness; artlessness; singleness.
Sím'pli-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Act of making simple.
Sím'pli-fy, *v. t.* To make simple, plain, or easy.
Sím'ply, *adv.* Without art; plainly; merely. [feit.]
Sím'u-lá-te, *v. t.* To counter-sím'u-lá'tion, *a.* Hypocrisy.
Sím'ul-tá'ne-óus, *a.* Being or happening at the same time with something else.
Sím'ul-tá'ne-óus-ly, *adv.* At the same time.
Sín, *n.* A violation of divine law, or rule of duty. — *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a known rule of duty.
Sín'a-písm, *n.* A poultice of pulverized mustard-seed.
Sínge, *prep.* After. — *adv.* Before this now; ago. — *conj.* From the time that; because; considering.
Sín-cère', *a.* True; honest; undissembling; unfeigned.
Sín-cér'i-ty, *n.* Freedom from disguise; honesty.
Síne, *n.* A perpendicular line from one end of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other end.

Síne.
Síne-cúre, *n.* Office or position with pay, but not requiring active labor.
Sín'ew (sín'yí), *n.* A tendon;

muscle; strength. — *v. i.* To unite as with sinews.
Sín'ew-y, *a.* Strong; muscular; tendinous; brawny.
Sín'ful, *a.* Guilty of sin; unholy; wicked.
Sín'ful-ness, *n.* State of being sinful; wickedness.
Sín-g, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* SANG, SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To utter musical or melodious sounds.
Sínge, *v. t.* (11) To burn the external part of; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn or scorching. [singing.]
Sín'ger, *n.* One skilled in singing.
Sín'g-ing, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.
Sín'g-le (sín'gl), *a.* Individual; separate; alone; unmarried; sincere. — *v. t.* To select; to separate.
Sín'g-le-ness, *n.* Simplicity.
Sín'gly, *adv.* Individually; separately; only.
Sín-g'són-g, *n.* A drawing, monotonous tone.
Sín'gu-lar, *a.* Single; alone; not plural; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.
Sín'gu-lár'i-ty, *n.* Peculiarity; oddity. [ly.]
Sín'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Peculiarly.
Sín'is-ter, *a.* Left; bad; unfair; unlucky.
Sín'is-troüs, *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong; perverse.
Sínk, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK, SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline. — *v. i.* To immerse; to depress; to de-grade. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth.
Sínk-fünd, *n.* A fund to reduce a public debt.
Sín'less, *a.* Free from sin.
Sín'ner, *n.* A transgressor.
Sín'óf-fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice for sin. [and out.]
Sín'u-á'tion, *n.* A winding in and out.
Sín'u-ósi-ty, *n.* Quality of winding in and out.
Sín'u-óus, *a.* Winding in and out; serpentine.
Síp, *n.* A slight taste, as of

liquor. — *v. i. or t.* To drink a little.
Síp'hon, *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquor from one vessel to another.
Sír, *n.* A title of address to a man; title of a baronet.
Síre, *n.* Father; title of a king; male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* To generate.
Sír'en, *n.* A mermaid noted for singing.
Sír'loin, *n.* The loin of beef.
Sír-ró'e-co, *n.* A noxious southeast wind in Italy.
Sír'rah, *n.* A term of reproach;—addressed to men.
Sír'up, *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar.
Sís'ter, *n.* A female born of the same parents or belonging to the same association.
Sís'ter-hóöd, *n.* A society of sisters. [ter.]
Sís'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a sis-
Sít, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAT.] To rest on the haunches; to perch; to brood. [position.]
Sít'e, *n.* A situation; local
Sít'ting, *n.* A session.
Sít'u-á-te, } *a.* Being in any
Sít'u-á'ted, } condition.
Sít'u-á'tion, *n.* Relative position, location, or condition; state; site.
Six, *a.* Five and one.
Six'pence, *n.* Half a shilling.
Six'teen, *a.* Ten and six.
Six'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.
Síxth, *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts of any thing.
Síx'ty, *n. & a.* Six times ten; three-score.
Síz'a-ble (11), *a.* Of a reasonable bulk.
Síz'ar, *n.* A student of rank below a pensioner. [Eng.]
Síze, *n.* Bulk; quantity; a glutinous substance. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.
Síz'y, *a.* Glutinous; ropy.
Skáte, *n.* A frame for the feet for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.

són, ór, dq, wólf, tóó, tóók; órn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, é, hard; a₂; exist; ð as ng; this.

Skein, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.

Skēl'e-ton, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position; general structure.

Skēp'tie, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.

Skēp'tie-al, *a.* Doubting.

Skēp'ti-çism, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; universal doubt.

Skētch, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.

Skētch'y, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'-), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skid, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [boat.]

Skiff (1), *n.* A small, light boat.

Skill, *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — **SYN.** Dexterity; adroitness. — *v. i.* To know or be knowing.

Skilled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge. [boiler.]

Skil'let, *n.* A small kind of skill'ful (9), *a.* Qualified with skill; experienced.

Skill'ful-ly, } *adv.* With knowledge and dexterity.

Skim, *v. t. or i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.]

Skim'mer, *n.* A utensil to skim'milk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.

Skīn, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.

Skin'-flint, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [or of skin only.]

Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin, **Skip**, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. t.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

Skip'per, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.

Skir'mish, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

Skirt, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment.

Skit'tish, *a.* Shy; timorous. **Skit'tles**, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.

Skūlk, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide. **Skūll**, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.

Skūll'-cāp, *n.* A close-fitting cap.

Skūnk, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.

Skȳ (19), *n.* The aerial region; the heavens.

Skȳ-light (-lit), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.

Skȳ'-sāil, *n.* A sail next above the royal.

Slāb, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, especially of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

Slāb'ber (colloq. slōb'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.

Slāck (5), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v.* To loosen; to relax.

Slāck'en (slāk'n), *v.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward.

Slāck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.

Slāg, *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.

Slāin (14), *p. p.* of *Slay*.

Slāke, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.

Slām, *v. t.* To shut with force. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.

Slān'der, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — **SYN.** To defame; vilify; calumniate. — *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation.

Slān'der-ōis, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.

Slāng, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

Slānt, *v. t. or i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.

Slānt'ing, *a.* Sloping; inclining; oblique.

Slāp, *v. t.* To strike with the

open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.

Slāts, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts. — *v. n.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.

Slāt, *n.* A narrow strip of board for various purposes.

Slāte, *n.* A kind of dark stone, or a thin flat piece of it. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.

Slāt'tern, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.

Slāt'tern-ly, *a.* Negligent; sluttish. [like, slate.]

Slāt'y, *a.* Consisting of, or **Slaugh'ter** (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction of life; massacre; carnage. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'-), *n.* Place for butchering cattle.

Slaugh'ter-ōis (slaw'-), *a.* Murderous; destructive.

Slāve, *n.* A person held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.

Slāv'er, *n.* A slave-ship.

Slāv'er, *n.* Spittle driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spittle. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle issuing from the mouth.

Slāv'er-y, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom.

Slāv'ish, *a.* Servile; mean.

Slāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW; *p.* SLAIN.] To put to death. — **SYN.** To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher.

Slāy'er, *n.* One who kills.

Slāzzy, *a.* Thin; flimsy.

Sled, *n.* A carriage on runners for carrying heavy burdens on the snow; a light seat on runners for sliding on snow. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

Sled'drag, *n.* Act of transporting on a sled; snow enough for sleds.

Sled'ge, *n.* A large hammer; a sled; a sleigh.

Sleek, *a.* Smooth, soft, and glossy. — *v. t.* To make smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleek'ness, n. Smoothness and glossiness of surface.
Sleep, n. Slumber; repose; rest.—*v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEPT.] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind suspended.
Sleep'er, n. One who sleeps; a timber for the support of a rail or some superstructure.
Sleep'i-ness, n. Drowsiness.
Sleep'less, a. Having no sleep; wakeful; excited.
Sleep'less-ness, n. Want of sleep. [*drowsy.*]
Sleep'y, a. Disposed to sleep;
Sleet, n. Rain and snow or hail falling together. [*arm.*]
Sleeve, n. Covering of the
Sleigh (slā), n. A vehicle for traveling on snow.
Sleigh'ing (slā'-), n. Act of riding in a sleigh; state of snow with respect to riding in a sleigh.
Sleight (slit), n. An artful trick; dexterity.
Slēn'der, a. Thin and comparatively long; weak.
Slēn'der-ness, n. Smallness of diameter; slowness.
Slēpt, imp. & p. p. of Sleep.
Slew (slū), imp. of Slay.
Sley, v. t. To part and arrange in a reed, as threads.
Slīce, n. A thin piece cut off.—*v. t.* To cut off a thin, broad piece from.
Slīde, v. i. or t. [*imp.* SLID; *p. p.* SLID, SLIDDEN.] To move along the surface; to slip.—*n.* A smooth, easy passage on something.
Slīght (slit), a. Unimportant; weak; trifling; slender.—*n.* Neglect.—*v. t.* To treat with neglect; to disregard.
Slīght'ly (slit'-), adv. Superficially.
Slī'ly. See *Slyly*. [*slight.*]
Slīm, a. Slender; weak;
Slīme, n. Soft, moist, adhesive earth. [*glutinous.*]
Slīm'y, a. Viscous; clammy;
Slīng, n. A weapon for throwing stones; a throw; a kind of bandage.—*v. t.* [*imp.* &

p. p. SLUNG.] To hurl by a sling; to cast.
Slīnk, v. [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNK.] To steal or sneak away; to miscarry.
Slīp, v. To slide involuntarily; to glide; to escape.—*n.* A sliding; mistake; twig; narrow piece; strip.
Slīp'-knōt (-nōt), n. A knot that slips along the line on which it is made.
Slīp'per, n. A kind of light shoe worn in undress.
Slīp'per-i-ness, n. State or quality of being slippery.
Slīp'per-y, a. Smooth; glib; apt to slip away; unstable.
Slīp'shōd, a. Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless.
Slīt, n. A long cut or rent.—*v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT; *p. p.* SLIT, SLITTED.] To divide lengthwise; to rend or cut.
Slīt'ting-mīll, n. A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.
Slīv'er, or Slī'ver, v. t. To divide into thin pieces.—*n.* A long slice cut or torn off.
Slīb'ber, v. n. See *Slabber*.
Slōe (27), n. Fruit of the black thorn.
Slōop, n. A kind of vessel having one mast only.
Slōp, n. Water carelessly spilled.—*pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothes.—*v. t.* To cause to overflow; to spill.
Slōpe, n. Direction downward; a declivity or acclivity.—*v.* To form with a slope; to be inclined.
Slōp'py, a. Wet and dirty.
Slōt, n. A slit or aperture in a plate of metal.
Slōth, or Slōth, n. Sluggishness; laziness; a slow-moving animal of South America, living in trees.
Slōth'ful, or Slōth'ful, a. Lazy; sluggish; indolent.
Slouch, n. A hanging down.—*v.* To hang down; to de-



Sloop.

press; to have a clownish look or manner. [*place.*]
Slough (slou), n. A miry
Slough (slūf), n. Cast skin of a serpent; part that separates from a sore.
Slōv'en (or slūv'n), n. A man habitually careless of dress and neatness.
Slōv'en-li-ness (or slūv'n-), n. Habitual want of cleanliness.
Slōv'en-ly (or slūv'n-), a. Negligent of dress or neatness; loose; disorderly.
Slōw, a. Not fast or quick; not prompt.—*SYN.* Tardy; slothful; inactive. [*dily.*]
Slōw'ly, adv. Not quick; tardy.
Slōw'ness, n. Quality of being slow; deliberation.
Slūc, v. t. To turn about a fixed point.
Slūg, n. A drone; a slow or lazy fellow; a kind of snail.
Slūg'gard, n. A person habitually lazy; a drone. [*lazy.*]
Slūg'gish, a. Habitually
Slūice, n. A stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; a floodgate.
Slūm'ber, v. i. To sleep lightly; to doze.—*n.* Light sleep; repose.
Slūmp, v. i. To sink through or in, as when walking on ice or snow.
Slūng, imp. & p. p. of Sling.
Slūnk, imp. & p. p. of Slink.
Slūr, v. t. To soil; to sully; to pass lightly; to perform in a smooth, gliding manner.—*n.* Stain; slight disgrace or reproach; inuendo; a mark [— or —] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.
Slūt, n. An untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog.
Slūt'tish, a. Negligent; dirty; slatternly. [*crafty.*]
Slī'y (13), a. Artful; cunning;
Slī'y-boōts, n. A sly person.
Slī'yly (13), adv. With art; cunningly; craftily. [*sly.*]
Slī'y'ness, n. Quality of being
Smāck, v. i. To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to

taste. — *n.* A loud kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.

Small, *a.* Little; slender; weak. — *n.* The slender or narrow part of any thing.

Small-*ärms*, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, or pistols. [weak beer.]

Small-*beer*, *n.* A kind of Small'-*pöx*, *n.* A contagious and eruptive disease. [fine.]

Small, *n.* Blue glass ground

Smärt, *a.* Quick; active; brisk; sharp. — *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain. — *v. i.* To have a keen pain.

Smärt'ly, *adv.* Briskly; sharply; wittily. [being smart.]

Smärt'ness, *n.* Quality of Smäsh, *v. t.* To dash to pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces.

Smät'ter, *v. i.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Smät'ter-ing, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

Smear, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.

Smell, *v. t. ori.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. — *n.* Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.

Smelt, *v. t.* To melt, as ore. — *n.* A small kind of fish. — *v. imp.* & *p. p.* of *Smell*.

Smile, *v. i.* To look as when pleased or joyous. — *n.* A peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, &c.

Smiling, *a.* Appearing gay.

Smirch, *v. t.* To cloud; to dirt; to soil.

Smirk, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. — *n.* An affectedly soft or kind look.

Smite, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMIT, SMITTEN.] To strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. [metals.]

Smith, *n.* One who works in Smith'er-y, *n.* The work or workshop of a smith.

Smitten, *p. p.* of *Smite*.

Smöck, *n.* A shift; a chemise.

Smöke, *n.* Exhalation from burning substances. — *v. i.*

To emit smoke. — *v. t.* To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.

Smök'er, *n.* One who smokes.

Smök'y, *a.* Emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.

Smöl'der, } *v. i.* To waste

Smöl'der, } away by slow combustion.

Smöth, *a.* Even on the surface. — *v. t.* To make even.

Smöth'ly, *adv.* Evenly; calmly; blandly.

Smöth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentleness.

Smöte, *imp.* of *Smite*.

Smöth'er, *v. t.* To suffocate. — *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

Smüg'gle, *v. t.* To import without paying duties; to convey privately.

Smüt, *n.* Soot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew. — *v. t.* To mark with smut; to soil. [with smoke.]

Smüt'ch, *v. t.* To blacken

Smüt'ti-ness, *n.* Soil from smoke; obscenity.

Smüt'ty, *a.* Soiled; obscene.

Snäck, *n.* A share; equal part or portion.

Snäff'le, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit without branches.

Snäg, *n.* A short, rough branch; trunk of a large tree fixed at one end to the bottom of a river.

Snäg'ged, } *a.* Full of snags

Snäg'gy, } or sharp points.

Snäll, *n.* A small reptile which moves very slowly; a sluggard.

Snäke, *n.* A serpent.

Snäke'rööt, *n.* One of several very different plants.

Snäp (7), *v.* To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* Act of breaking suddenly.

Snäp'-dräg'on, *n.* A plant; a kind of game. [petulant.]

Snäp'pish, *a.* Apt to snap;

Snäre, *n.* Any thing which entraps; a noose. — *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

Snärl, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate. — *v. i.* To growl, as a dog. — *n.* Entanglement; an embarrassing difficulty.

Snät'ch, *v. t.* To seize hastily. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a small fragment.

Snäth, *n.* Handle of a scythe.

Snēak (8), *v. i.* To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

Snēak'ing, *a.* Mean; servile.

Sneer, *v. i.* To show contempt by laughing or by a look. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous look.

Sneeze, *v. i.* To eject air violently through the nose. — *n.* A violent ejection of air through the nose.

Sniff (1), *v. t. or i.* To draw air audibly by the nose.

Snick'er, } *v. i.* To laugh

Snig'ger, } with catches of voice. [to clap.]

Snip, *v. t.* To cut off; to nip;

Snipe, *n.* A bird having a long, straight, slender bill.

Sniv'el (sniv'el), *n.* Mucous running from the nose. — *v. i.* (8) To run at the nose; to cry, as children.

Snöb, *n.* A vulgar person who apes gentility; an upstart.

Snöb'bish, *a.* Relating to, or like, a snob.

Snöoze, *v. i.* To doze; to drowse. — *n.* A short sleep; a nap; slumber.

Snöre, *v. i.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a loud noise in sleep.

Snör'ing, *n.* A loud, hoarse breathing in sleep.

Snört, *v. i.* To force air through the nose with a noise. [the nose.]

Snöt, *n.* Mucus from or in

Snout, *n.* The long nose of a beast; end of a pipe.

Snöw, *n.* Frozen vapor which falls in flakes. — *v. t.* To fall in flakes.

Snöw'-ball, *n.* A round mass or lump of snow.

a, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; öre, veil, tärn; pique, firm;

Snōw'-bēr'ry, *n.* A shrub with small white berries.
Snōw'-drōp, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers.
Snōw'-shōe, *n.* A light frame for the foot, to enable a person to walk on snow.
Snōw'y, *a.* Full of snow; white as snow; pure.
Snūb, *v. t.* To check or rebuke sarcastically. — *n.* A reprimand; a rebuke.
Snūff (1), *n.* Burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco. — *v. t.* To crop, as the burnt end of the wick of a candle; to inhale; to smell. — *v. i.* To draw air forcibly into the nose.
Snūff'bōx, *n.* A small box for snuff.
Snūff'ers (9), *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles.
Snūff'le, *v. i.* To speak through the nose.
Snūg, *a.* Lying close; private; compact and comfortable.
Snūg'gle, *v. i.* To lie close for convenience or warmth.
Snūg'ly, *adv.* Closely; safely.
Sō, *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very.
Sōāk, *v. t. or i.* To steep or be steeped; to drench.
Sōap, *n.* A compound of oil or fat, and an alkali or oxide used in washing. — *v. t.* To rub with soap.
Sōap'-boil'er, *n.* One who makes soap.
Sōap'stone, *n.* A soft mineral feeling soapy to the touch.
Sōap'-sūds, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.
Sōap'y, *a.* Covered with, or like, soap.
Sōar, *v. i.* To mount on the wing; to fly aloft. — *n.* A towering flight.
Sōb, *v. i.* To sigh convulsively. — *n.* A convulsive sigh.
Sō'ber, *a.* Serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated. — *v. t.* To make sober.
Sō'ber'ly, *adv.* Seriously; gravely; temperately.
So-br'i'e-ty, *n.* Habitual temperance; gravity.

Sō'brī-quēt' (sō'bre-kā'), *n.* A nickname.
Sō'cia-bil'i-ty (-sha-), *n.* Disposition for society or conversation.
Sō'cia-ble (-sha-), *a.* Ready to converse; familiar.
Sō'cia-bly (-sha-), *adv.* Conversably; familiarly.
Sō'cial (sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society.
Sō'cial-ism, *n.* Doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.
So-cī'e-ty, *n.* Union of persons in one interest; fellowship; companionship; an association; company.
So-cin'i-an, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, deity of Christ, &c.
Sōck, *n.* A shoe for a comic actor; a short stocking.
Sōck'et, *n.* An opening into which any thing is fitted.
Sōd, *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass. — *SYN.* Turf; clod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sods; to turf.
Sō'dā, *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt.
Sō'd'en, *p. p. of Scethe.*
Sōd'er, *v. t.* To unite with a metallic cement; to solder. — *n.* Metallic cement.
Sō'fā (18), *n.* A long, stuffed, ornamental seat.
Sō'fit, *n.* A ceiling.
Sōft, *a.* Easily yielding; gentle; tender; delicate; weak.
Sōft'en (sōf'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become soft.
Sōft'ly, *adv.* Tenderly; gently; silently.
Sōft'ness, *n.* Quality of being soft; tenderness. [water.]
Sōg'gy, *a.* Soaked with soil, *v. t.* To daub; to stain; to make dirty. — *n.* Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost; manure; country.
Soirée (swā-rā'), *n.* An evening party.
Sō'journ, *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary abode.
Sō'journ'er, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler.
Sōl (1), *n.* A note in music.

Sōl'ace, *v. t.* To give comfort to. — *SYN.* To comfort; cheer; assuage; relieve. — *n.* Comfort in grief.
Sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun.
Sōld, *imp. & p. p. of Sell.*
Sōl'der, *v. t.* To unite with a fusible metallic cement. — *n.* A fusible metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals.
Sōl'dier (sōl'jer), *n.* One who is engaged in military service; a warrior.
Sōl'dier-ly (sōl'jer-), *a.* Like a good soldier; warlike; martial. [body of soldiers.]
Sōl'dier-y (sōl'jer-), *n.* A
Sōle, *n.* Bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot. — *v. t.* To furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.
Sōl'e-ism, *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity.
Sōle'ly, *adv.* Singly; only.
Sōl'emn (sōl'em), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.
So-lēm'ni-ty, *n.* Religious ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.
Sōl'em-ni-zā'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.
Sōl'em-nize, *v. t.* To celebrate in due form.
Sōl'emn-ly (sōl'em-), *adv.* With solemnity; gravely.
So-lic'it, *v. t.* To ask with earnestness. — *SYN.* To entreat; supplicate; implore.
So-lic'it-ā'tion, *n.* Entreaty.
So-lic'it-or, *n.* An advocate; an attorney. [careful.]
So-lic'it-ōus, *a.* Anxious;
So-lic'it-ūde, *n.* Anxiety; carefulness; concern.
Sōl'id, *a.* Hard; firm; compact; sound. — *n.* A substance having a fixed form.
Sōl'i-dār'i-ty, *n.* Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.
So-lid'i-fy, *v. t.* To make solid or compact.
So-lid'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ōrn, rye, pull; ē, ē, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this.

Sól'id-ly, *adv.* Compactly; firmly; densely.
 So-lil'o-quize, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy. [one's self.
 So-lil'o-quy, *n.* A talking to Sól'i-ta-ri-ness (13), *n.* Lack of company; loneliness.
 Sól'i-ta-ry, *a.* Lonely; retired; single; sole.
 Sól'i-túde, *n.* Loneliness; a lonely place.
 Sól'o, *n.* A tune or air performed by one person.
 Sól'stíce, *n.* The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.
 Sol-stí'tial (-stí'sh'al), *a.* Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice. [being soluble.
 Sól'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of Sól'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.
 So-lú'tion, *n.* Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation.
 Sól'v-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.
 Sól'v-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being solved.
 Sól've, *v. t.* To explain; to unfold; to clear up.
 Sól'ven-cy, *n.* Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
 Sól'vent, *a.* Able to pay debts; dissolving. — *n.* A fluid which dissolves any substance.
 Sóm'ber, } *a.* Dull; dusky;
 Sóm'bre, } dark; gloomy.
 Sóm'brou's, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
 Sóm'e (súm), *a.* More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.
 Sóm'e'bód-y (17), *n.* A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.
 Sóm'er-set (súm'(-), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head.
 Sóm'e'how, *adv.* In one way or another.
 Sóm'e'thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.
 Sóm'e'times, *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.
 Sóm'e'what (súm'hwót), *adv.* In some degree or quantity.

Som-nám'bu-lísm, *n.* Act of walking in sleep.
 Som-nám'bu-list, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
 Som-ní'fer-oús, } *a.* Causing,
 Som-ní'f'ie, } or tending to cause, sleep.
 Som-níl'o-quençe, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
 Som-níl'o-quist, *n.* One who talks in sleep.
 Sóm'no-lençe, *n.* Sleepiness.
 Sóm'no-lent, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.
 Són (sún), *n.* A male child or descendant.
 So-ná'tá, *n.* A tune for one or two instruments. [sung.
 Sóng, *n.* A short poem to be Sóng'ster, *n.* A singer; a bird that sings. [singer.
 Sóng'sstress, *n.* A female Són'net, *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, composed according to certain rules.
 Són'net-er', *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems.
 So-nó'rou's, *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.
 Són'ship, *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.
 Sóon, *adv.* In a little time; shortly; before long.
 Sót (or sót), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* To black with soot.
 Sóoth, *n.* Truth; reality.
 Sóothe, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet. [predict.
 Sóoth'sáy, *v. t.* To foretell; to Sóoth'sáy-er, *n.* A prophet.
 Sót'y (or sót'y), *a.* Relating to, or covered with, soot.
 Sóp, *n.* Food dipped in any liquid. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.
 Sóp'hísm, *n.* A fallacious argument; a fallacy.
 Sóp'híst, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.
 Sóp'híst-er, *n.* A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.
 So-phíst'ic-al, *a.* Fallacious.

So-phíst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
 So-phíst'ic-áte, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt. [soning.
 Sóp'híst-ry, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
 Sóp'h'o-móre, *n.* A student in college in his second year.
 Sóp'h'o-mór'ic, } *a.* Inflated
 Sóp'h'o-mór'ic-al, } ed in style or manner.
 Sóp'o-rif'fer-oús, } *a.* Causing
 Sóp'o-rif'ic, } ingsleep.
 Sóp'o-rif'ie, *n.* A medicine that puts to sleep.
 So-prá'no, *n.* The treble.
 Sór'çer-er, *n.* A magician; an enchanter; a conjurer.
 Sór'çer-ess, *n.* An enchantress. [sorcery.
 Sór'çer-oús, *a.* Pertaining to Sór'çer-y, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft; magic. [filthy.
 Sór'did, *a.* Covetous; base;
 Sór'did-ly, *adv.* With covetousness; meanly; basely.
 Sóre, *n.* Flesh tender and painful; a wound; an ulcer. — *a.* Tender to the touch; painful.
 Sóre, or Sóre'ly, *adv.* With pain; grievously; greatly.
 Sóre'ness, *n.* Tenderness.
 Sór'rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A plant having a sour juice.
 Sór'rily, *adv.* Meanly; poorly; despicably.
 Sór'rów, *n.* Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret; — SYN. Grief; sadness; unhappiness. — *v. i.* To be sorry; to mourn; to grieve; to be sad. [sad.
 Sór'rów-ful, *a.* Mournful;
 Sór'ry, *a.* Grieved for something lost or past; poor; mean; vile.
 Sört, *n.* A species; kind; manner. — *v. t.* To dispose in classes. — *v. i.* To agree; to associate; to suit.
 Söt, *n.* An habitual drunkard.
 Söt'tish, *a.* Dull or stupid with drink; drunken.
 Sou (söu), *n.* (*pl.* Söus, söü.) The 20th of a franc.
 Sou-çhông' (söu-shông'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Sough (sūf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring.

Sought (sawt), *imp.* of *Seek*.

Sōul, *n.* The spiritual and immortal part of man; life; intellectual principle; a human being.

Sōul'less, *a.* Without a soul; mean; spiritless.

Sound, *n.* Noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish. — *a.* Whole; unhurt. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to try the depth of water. — *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to try the depth of.

Sound'ings, *n. pl.* A part of the sea or other water in which the bottom can be reached.

Sound'ly, *adv.* Healthily; heartily; stoutly; justly.

Sound'ness, *n.* State of being sound.

Soup (sōop), *n.* A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.

Sour, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed. — *v. i.* To become acid.

Sōurce, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; first cause.

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.

Sour'ly, *adv.* With acidity.

Sour'ness, *n.* Acidity; tartness; austerity.

Souse, *n.* Pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; a plunge. — *v. t.* To steep in souse; to plunge; to dip.

South, *n.* Point opposite the north. — *a.* Lying in a southern direction. — *adv.* Toward the south. — *v. t.* To move toward the south; to cross a north and south line.

South-east', *n.* A point between south and east.

South'er-ly (sūth'er-), *a.* Being at, or coming from, the south.

South'ern (sūth'ern), *a.* Pertaining to the south.

South'ing, *n.* Course or distance south; time when the moon passes the meridian.

South'ron (sūth'-), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the south.

South'ward (or sūth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.

South-west', *n.* A point between south and west. — *a.* Being at the south-west.

Souvenir (soov'neer'), *n.* A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sōv'er-in or sūv'er-in), *a.* Supreme in power; chief. — *n.* A supreme ruler; monarch.

Sov'er-eign-ty (sōv'er-in- or sūv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of supreme power.

Sow (sou), *n.* A female swine.

Sōw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED. *p. p.* SOWED, SOWN.] To scatter as seed for growth; to plant; to spread.

Sōwn, *p. p.* of *Sow*. [*fish.*]

Soy, *n.* A kind of sauce for

Spā, *n.* A spring of mineral water. [*distance.*]

Spāce, *n.* Room; extension;

Spā'cious, *a.* Large in extent; ample; capacious.

Spāde, *n.* An instrument for digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.

Spān, *n.* A hand's breadth, with the fingers extended or encompassing the object; 9 inches. — *v. t.* (7) To measure with the fingers extended.

Spān'gle, *n.* A small plate or boss of metal. — *v. t.* To set with spangles.

Spān'iard, *n.* A native of Spain.

Spān'iel (spān'iel), *n.* A variety of sporting dog.

Spān'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.

Spānk, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand; to slap.

Spānk'er, *n.* A small coin; after-sail of a ship or bark.

Spār, *n.* A mineral; a long round beam, as a yard or boom. — *v. i.* To fight, as a pugilist. [*of a vessel.*]

Spār-dēck, *n.* Upper deck

Spāre, *a.* Scanty; parsimonious; lean; thin. — *v. t.* To use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.

Spāre-ribs, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.

Spār'ing, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving; chary.

Spār'k, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant.

Spār'kle, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.

Spār'rōw, *n.* One of several species of small birds.

Spār'ry, *a.* Resembling spar.

Spār'se, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.

Spār'se'ly, *adv.* Thinly.

Spār'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.

Spāsm, *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.

Spāg-mōd'ie, *a.* Consisting in spasm; convulsive.

Spāt'ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.

Spāt'u-lā, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters.

Spāv'in, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.

Spāwn, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i.* or *t.* To deposit, as spawn.

Spāy, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.

Spēak, *v.* [*imp.* SPOKE (*obs.* SPAKE); *p. p.* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

Spēak'er, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spēar, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.

Spēar'man (21), *n.* One armed with a spear.

Spēar'mint, *n.* A plant.

Spē'cial (spēsh'al), *a.* Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.

Spē'cial-ly (spēsh'al-), *adv.* Particularly; specifically.

Spē'cial-ty (spēsh'al-), *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention.

Spē'cie (spēsh'ē), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spē'ciēs (spēsh'ēz; *colloq.*

- sp³/shiz, *n.* Sort; kind; a class subordinate to a genus.
- Spe-cif'ic, *a.* Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.
- Spe-gif'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Definitely; particularly.
- Spéc'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of specifying; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.
- Spéc'i-fy, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.
- Spéc'i-men, *n.* A sample; a pattern; a model.
- Spē'ciōus, *a.* Apparently right; appearing well at first sight. [appearance.]
- Spē'ciōus-ly, *adv.* With fair
- Spēck, *n.* A stain; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot; to stain.
- Spēck'le, *n.* A small speck. — *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.
- Spēck'led, *a.* Variegated with small spots.
- Spēe'ta-ele, *n.* A show; sight; exhibition; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.
- Spee-tāe'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [a beholder.]
- Spee-tā'tor, *n.* A looker-on;
- Spēe'ter } (*29*), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.
- Spēe'tre }
Spēe'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.
- Spēe'trum, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.
- Spēe'u-lar, *a.* Like a mirror.
- Spēe'u-lāte, *v. i.* To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.
- Spēe'u-lā'tion, *n.* Mental view; act of speculating.
- Spēe'u-la-tive, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical.
- Spēe'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who speculates.
- Spēe'u-lum, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.
- Spēd, *imp. & p. p. of Speed.*
- Speech, *n.* Power of speaking; that which is spoken; language; discourse.
- Speech'less, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak; dumb; mute; silent.
- Speed, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SPED.*] To make haste; to hasten; to fare. — *n.* Haste; dispatch; celerity.
- Speed'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; hastily. [swift.]
- Speed'y, *a.* Quick; hasty;
- Spēll' (1), *n.* A charm; turn at work; a short time. — *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SPELLED, SPELT.*] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.
- Spēll'er, *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.
- Spēll't, *n.* A species of grain.
- Spēll'ter, *n.* Zinc. [jacket.]
- Spēn'cer, *n.* A short over-
- Spēnd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SPENT.*] To consume; to waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.
- Spēnd'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.
- Spērm, *n.* Animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes.
- Spēr'ma-cē'ti, *n.* A hard, fatty matter obtained from the head of whales.
- Spew, *v.* To vomit; to eject.
- Sphēre, *n.* A globe; orb; circuit; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
- Sphē'ric, } *a.* Having the
- Sphē'ric-al, } form of a sphere; globular; round.
- Sphe-ric'i-ty, *n.* Rotundity.
- Sphēr'ics, *n. sing.* Doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.
- Sphē'roid, *n.* A body nearly spherical. [a spheroid.]
- Sphe-roid'al, *a.* Formed like
- Sphēr'ule (sfēr'ool), *n.* A little sphere.
- Sphīnx (18), *n.* A fabulous monster having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a maiden.
- Spīce, *n.* An aromatic vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To season with spice. [points.]
- Spīce'u-lar, *a.* Having sharp
- Spī'cy (13), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, spice; aromatic.
- Spī'der, *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey.
- Spīg'ot, *n.* A peg to stop a hole in a cask.
- Spike, *n.* An ear of corn or something resembling it; a large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten with a spike.
- Spike'nard (spīk'-), *n.* An aromatic plant and an oil from it.
- Spīk'y, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.
- Spīle, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole.
- Spill, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SPILLED, SPILT.*] To shed or suffer to be shed. — *v. i.* To be lost by shedding.
- Spin, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. SPUN.*] To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to twirl.
- Spin'ach } (spīn'ej), *n.* A
- Spin'age } garden plant.
- Spī'nal, *a.* Belonging to the spine, or backbone.
- Spin'dle, *n.* A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. — *v. i.* To become thin or tall.
- Spine, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process.
- Spī'nel, or Spī-nē'l, *n.* A mineral of great hardness.
- Spīn'et, or Spī-nēt', *n.* A musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte.
- Spī-nōs'i-ty, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.
- Spī'noūs, } *a.* Full of spines;
- Spī'ny, } thorny.
- Spīn'ster, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman.
- Spir'a-cle (or spī'r-a-kl), *n.* A breathing-hole. [screw.]
- Spir'al, *a.* Winding like a
- Spire, *n.* A winding like a screw; a twist; a steep; a shoot. — *v. i.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.
- Spīr'it, *n.* Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

Spir'it-ed, *a.* Full of spirit or life. [it.]

Spir'it-less, *a.* Without spir-
Spir'it-u-al, *a.* Pertaining to
the spirit; incorporeal;
mental; holy; ecclesiastical.

Spir'it-u-ál'i-ty, *n.* State of
being spiritual; spiritual
nature; pure devotion.

Spir'it-u-al-ize (31), *v. t.* To
make spiritual.

Spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* Divinely.

Spir'it-u-ous, *a.* Consisting
of refined spirit; ardent.

Spirit, *v. & n.* See *Spirit*.

Spir'y, *a.* Of a spiral form,
or of the form of a pyramid.

Spir'si-túde, *n.* Thickness of
soft substances.

Spit, *n.* An iron prong to
roast meat on; a point of
land running into the sea;
saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To
put on a spit; to pierce. —
v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p.
SPIT.] To eject spittle.

Spite, *n.* Rancorous ill-will.
— *SYN.* Malice; malignity;
malevolence. — *v. t.* To be
angry at; to thwart; to in-
jure maliciously. [Iignant.]

Spite'ful, *a.* Malicious; ma-
lign.

Spit'tle, *n.* Moisture of the
mouth; saliva. [spit in.]

Spit-tóon', *n.* A vessel to
splásh, *v. t.* To dash with
water or mud. — *n.* Water
or mud thrown on any
thing. [the sole flattened.]

Splāy'-fóot'ed, *a.* Having
Spleen, *n.* The milt, a gland-
ular organ to the left of
the stomach; ill-humor.

Spleen'y, *a.* Angry; peevish.

Splén'dent, *a.* Shining;
bright.

Splén'did, *a.* Bright; showy;
magnificent. [show.]

Splén'did-ly, *adv.* With great
Splén'dor, *n.* Great bright-
ness; magnificence; pomp.

Splén'e-tic, *a.* Full of spleen.

Splíce, *v. t.* To unite, as two
ends of a rope. — *n.* Union
of ropes by interweaving.

Splint, } *n.* A thin piece
Splint'er, } of wood used to
protect a broken bone.

Splint, *v. t.* To confine with
splints, as a broken limb.

Splint'er, *v. t.* To split into
long, thin pieces; to secure
by splints.

Splít, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p.
SPLIT.] To divide length-
wise; to cleave; to rive.

Splú'ter, *n.* Bustle; stir.

Spoil (8), *v. t.* To rob; to
strip by violence; to ruin.
— *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plun-
der; booty; pillage.

Spóke, *imp. of Speak.* — *n.*
Ray or bar of a wheel;
round of a ladder. [Speak.]

Spó'ken (sp5/kn), *p. p. of*
Spókes'man (21), *n.* One who
speaks for others.

Spó'li-á'tion, *n.* Act of
plundering. [a spondee.]

Spon-dā'ie, *a.* Pertaining to

Spon'dee (18), *n.* A poetic
foot of two long syllables.

Spon'ge (spúnj), *n.* A porous
marine substance, used for
various purposes; dough
raised but not kneaded. —
v. t. To wipe out with a
sponge. — *v. i.* To live by
mean arts, or by hanging on.

Spon'ger (spúnj'er), *n.* One
who sponges; a parasite.

Spon'g'i-ness, *n.* Quality of
being spongy.

Spon'g'y, *a.* Porous; soft.

Spon'sal, *a.* Relating to mar-
riage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion, *n.* Act of becom-
ing surety for another.

Spon'sor, *n.* A surety; a
godfather or godmother.

Spon'ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* Quality
of acting freely without re-
straint; voluntary action.

Spon-tā'ne-ous, *a.* Volun-
tary; willing; not com-
pelled. [half pike.]

Spon-tóon', *n.* A kind of
Spóol, *n.* A kind of hollow
cylinder to wind thread on.
— *v. t.* To wind on spools.

Spoón, *n.* A small utensil
used in eating liquids.

Spoón'bíll, *n.* A wading bird,
with a spoon-shaped bill.

Spoón'ful (26), *n.* As much
as a spoon can hold.

Spo-rád'ie, *a.* Separate;
single.

Spórt, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic;
joc; mock. — *v. i.* To play;
to make merry.

Spórt'ful, *a.* Merry; frolic-
some; mirthful.

Spórt'ive, *a.* Merry; gay;
playful; frolicsome.

Spórts'man (21), *n.* One fond
of field sports.

Spót, *n.* A stain; a blemish;
any particular place. — *v. t.*
To mark; to stain; to tar-
nish; to disgrace.

Spót'less, *a.* Free from spots;
pure; blameless. [spots.]

Spót'ted, *a.* Marked with
Spouse, *n.* A husband or wife.

Spous'al, *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.*
Marriage; nuptials.

Spout, *n.* A projecting mouth
of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t.*
or *i.* To throw or issue out
of a narrow orifice.

Sprāin, *n.* Excessive strain-
ing of the muscles or liga-
ments of a joint. — *v. t.* To
overstrain, as a joint.

Sprāng, *imp. of Spring.*

Sprāt, *n.* A small fish allied
to the herring.

Sprawl, *v. i.* To lie with the
limbs stretched out.

Sprāy, *n.* A twig; water
driven in small drops by the
wind.

Sprēad, *v. i. or t.* [imp. &
p. p. SPREAD.] To extend;
to expand; to diffuse. — *n.*
Extent; expansion.

Spre, *n.* A merry frolic; a
drinking frolic; a carousal.

Sprig, *n.* A small shoot or
branch; twig. — *v. t.* To
work with sprigs.

Spríght (sprít), *n.* A spirit; an
apparition. [brisk; lively.]

Spríght'ful (sprít'fúl), *a.* Gay;
briskness; liveliness; gay-
ety; vivacity.

Spríght'ly (sprít'lý), *a.*
Brisk; lively; active; vig-
orous; vivacious.

Spring, *v. i.* [imp. SPRANG,
SPRUNG; p. p. SPRUNG.]
To leap; to bound; to issue

with force; to arise; to start; to begin.—*v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast.—*n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.

Springe (sprinj, ll), *n.* A snare.—*v. t.* To ensnare.

Spring'-halt, } *n.* A lameness
String'-halt, } in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

Spring'i-ness, *n.* Elasticity.

Spring'-tide, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.

Spring'y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.

Sprink'le, *v.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.

Sprink'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles.

Sprit, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.

Sprite, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.

Sprout, *v. i.* To shoot; to bud.—*n.* Shoot of a plant.

Spruce, *a.* Neat, without elegance.—*n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree.—*v.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce'ly, *adv.* With affected neatness. [trimness.]

Spruce'ness, *n.* Neatness; **Sprung**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Spring*.

Spry (13), *a.* Nimble; brisk.

Spume, *n.* Froth; scum.

Spum'ous, } *a.* Consisting of
Spum'y, } froth or scum.

Spun, *imp. of Spin.*

Spunk, *n.* Dry, rotten wood; resolute spirit.

Spur, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement.—*v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.

Spürge, *n.* A plant, having an acrid, milky juice.

Spū'ri-ous, *a.* Not genuine; false; counterfeit.

Spū'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Spūrn, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.

Spurred, *a.* Wearing or having spurs. [spurs.]

Spū'ri-er, *n.* One who makes

Spūrt, *v. t.* To throw out in a stream.—*n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.

Spūt'ter (8), *v. i.* To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.

Spÿ, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others.—*v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [scope.]

Spÿ'-glass, *n.* A small telescope.

Squab, *a.* Unfeathered; short and stout.—*n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure.

Squab'ble, *v. i.* To wrangle; to scuffle.—*n.* A wrangle.

Squad (skwōd), *n.* A company or small party.

Squad'ron, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.

Squal'id (skwōl'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squall, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream.—*v. t.* To scream violently, as a child.

Squally (9), *a.* Subject to squalls.

Squā'lōr, *n.* Filthiness.

Squan'der (skwōn'der), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.

Square, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; true; just; fair.—*n.* A figure of four equal sides and equal angles; an open space in a town; an area **Square** of four sides, with houses on each; and a carpenter's instrument.—*v. t.* To make square or equal; to multiply by itself.—*v. i.* To accord exactly; to suit; to agree.

Squash (skwōsh), *n.* A plant.—*v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; to crush.

Squat, *v. i.* To sit on the hams and heels.—*n.* Posture of sitting on the hams.—*a.* Covering; short and thick.

Squat'ter, *n.* One who settles on new land without title.

Squaw, *n.* An Indian woman.

Squāk, *v. i.* To utter a

short, sharp, shrill sound.—*n.* A short, shrill sound.

Squēal, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound.—*n.* A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.

Squēam'ish, *a.* Nice; fastidious; dainty.

Squeeze, *v. t. or i.* To press close; to crowd.—*n.* Close compression; pressure.

Squib, *n.* A kind of firework; a petty lampoon.

Squill (1), *n.* A plant with a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect. [ly.]

Squint, *v. i.* To look obliquely.

Squint'-eyed, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique.

Squire, *n.* Same as *Esquire*.—*v. t.* To wait on; to attend as a squire or a gallant.

Squirm, *v. i.* To twist and struggle.

Squīr'rel (skwīr'rel or skwūr'rel), *n.* A small active animal with a bushy tail.

Squirt, *v. t.* To eject from a pipe or in a stream.—*n.* A pipe for ejecting liquids.

Stāb, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon.—*n.* A wound with a pointed weapon. [steadiness.]

Sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Firmness;

Stā'ble, *a.* Fixed; durable; steady.—*n.* A house for beasts. [eral.]

Stā'bling, *n.* Stables in general.

Stāck (5), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.—*v. t.* To pile in stacks.

Stād'dle, *n.* A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.

Stāff (1, 20), *n.* A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

Stāg, *n.* Male of the red-deer; a hart.

Stāge, *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; a degree of advance.

Stāge'-cōach, *n.* A public traveling carriage.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ō, ű, ŷ, short; cāre, cūr, āsk, all, whāt; čre, vail, tčrm; pique, firm;

Stäge'-plāy, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a drama.

Stäge'-plāy'er, *n.* An actor of plays on the stage.

Stäg'ger, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to vacillate.

Stäg'nān-çy, *n.* State of being stagnant.

Stäg'nant, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still.

Stäg'nāte, *v. i.* To become stagnant; to cease to flow.

Stag-nā'tion, *n.* Absence of motion; dullness.

Stäid, *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*. — *a.* Steady; grave; sober.

Stäim', *v. t.* To discolor; to color; to tarnish; to disgrace. — *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace.

Stäim'less, *a.* Free from stains; spotless. [ing.]

Stäir, *n.* A step for ascend-

Stäir'-eāse, *n.* Framework of a flight of stairs.

Stäke, *n.* A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.

Stäl'ae-tit'ie, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a stalactite.

Sta-läe'tite, *n.* A mineral in form of an icicle.

Sta-läg'mite, *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.

Stäle, *a.* Vapid and tasteless. — *n.* A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. — *v. i.* To discharge urine.

Stälk (stalk), *n.* Stem of a plant. — *v. i.* To strut.

Stall, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in a stall; to invest.

Stall'-féd, *a.* Fattened in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Ställ'ion (stäl'yun), *n.* A horse for raising stock.

Stäl'wart, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; powerful.

Stäm'men, *n.* (*pl.* Stäm'mens, Stäm'i-nä, 25.) Founda-

tion; support; male organ of a flower.

Stäm'mer, *v. i.* To pro-

nounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

Stämp, *v. t.* To strike down-

ward with the foot; to im-

press with some mark; to coin money. — *n.* An in-

strument for making an im-

pression; mark impressed; a print; character; make.

Stam-pēde', *n.* A sudden fright and running away of

cattle, horses, &c.

Stanch, *v.* To stop, as flowing

blood. — *a.* Firm; sound; strong; constant and zealous. [prop or support.]

Stän'chion (stän'shun), *n.* A

Ständ, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOD.] To be on the feet;

to stop; to remain; to per-

sist; to be steady or firm; to endure. — *n.* Stop; halt; station; small table.

Ständ'ard, *n.* An ensign; a banner; test. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.

Ständ'ing, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.

Ständ'ish (17), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.

Stän'zä (18), *n.* Lines com-

bined together in poetry.

Stä'ple, *n.* A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. — *a.* Chief; principal.

Stär, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.

Stär'bōard, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.

Stärch, *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

Stärch'y, *a.* Stiff; precise.

Stäre, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *n.* An eager, fixed look.

Stär'-fish, *n.* A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.

Stärk, *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

Stär'less, *a.* Having no stars visible.

Stär'light (-lit), *n.* Light from the stars. [pean bird.]

Stär'ling, *n.* A small Euro-

Stär'ry, *a.* Relating to, or adorned with, stars; stellar.

Stärt, *v.* To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* Sudden motion; act of commencing.

Stärt'le, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly. [prising.]

Stärt'ling, *a.* Suddenly sur-

Stärve, *v.* To kill or to perish with hunger or with cold.

Stärve'ling, *n.* One who, or that which, is alone. — *a.* Pining with want.

Stäte, *n.* Condition; pomp; a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.

Stät'ed, *a.* Settled; regular; established; fixed.

Stät'ed-ly, *adv.* At appointed or regular times.

Stäte'li-ness, *n.* Grandeur.

Stät'ly, *a.* August; majestic; dignified; grand.

Stäte'ment, *n.* Account of particulars; a recital.

Stäte'-rōom, *n.* An apartment for lodging in a vessel.

Stätes'man (21), *n.* One who is skilled in the art of government.

Stätes'man-ship, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stät'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to

Stät'ie-al, } bodies at rest.

Stät'ies, *n. sing.* Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.

Stät'ion, *n.* A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.

Stät'ion-a-ry, *a.* Fixed in a place; stable; settled.

Stät'ion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.

Stät'ion-er-y, *n.* Articles

- sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.
- Sta-tis'ti'c,** } *a.* Pertaining
Sta-tis'ti'e-al, } to statistics.
Sta-tis'ti'c, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.
- Stāt'u-a-ry,** *n.* Art of carving statues; a sculptor.
- Stāt'ūe,** *n.* An image carved from some solid substance.
- Stāt'ūre,** *n.* The natural height of an animal.
- Stāt'u-ta-ble,** *a.* Made by, or conformable to, statute.
- Stāt'ute,** *n.* A law enacted by a legislature. [*by statute.*]
- Stāt'u-to-ry,** *a.* Established
- Stāunch,** *a. & v.* See **STANCH.**
- Stāve,** *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **STOVE,** or **STAVED.**] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.
- Stāy,** *v. i.* [*imp.* **STAYD** or **STAYED,** *ll.*] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry. — *v. t.* To support; to prop up. — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (*pl.*) a bodice; a corset.
- Stēad,** *n.* Place; room; turn.
- Stēad'fast,** *a.* Firm; constant; resolute.
- Stēad'fast-ness,** *n.* Firmness of mind or conduct.
- Stēad'fily,** *adv.* With firmness or constancy.
- Stēad'finess,** *n.* Constancy.
- Stēad'y,** *a.* Firm; constant; uniform. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.
- Stēāk,** *n.* A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.
- Stēal,** *v.* [*imp.* **STOLE;** *p. p.* **STOLE,** **STOLEN.**] To take goods privately and unlawfully; to pilfer; to purloin.
- Stēalth,** *n.* Act of stealing; secret act. [*secret; sly.*]
- Stēalth'y,** *a.* Done by stealth;
- Stēam,** *n.* The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.
- Stēam'bōat,** } *n.* A vessel pro-
Stēam'er, } pelled through
the water by steam.
- Stēam'-ēn'gine,** *n.* An engine worked by steam.
- Stē'a-tite,** *n.* Soapstone.
- Stēed,** *n.* A spirited horse.
- Stēel,** *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.
- Stēel'yard,** *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.
- Stēep,** *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.
- Stēe'ple,** *n.* Spire of a church.
- Stēep'ness,** *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.
- Stēer,** *n.* A young ox. — *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to guide.
- Stēer'age,** *n.* Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks. [*steers a ship.*]
- Stēers'man** (21), *n.* One who
- Stēll'ar,** *a.* Relating to stars.
- Stēll'ate,** *a.* Like a star; radiated.
- Stēm,** *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current.
- Stēnch,** *n.* Offensive smell.
- Stēn'cil,** *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush.
- Stēn'o-grāph'ic,** *a.* Expressing in short-hand.
- Stē-nōg'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes in short-hand.
- Stē-nōg'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of writing in short-hand.
- Stēn-tō'ri-an,** *a.* Very loud.
- Stēp,** *v. i.* To move with the feet. — *v. t.* To set; to fix; to erect a mast. — *n.* A pace; gait; degree.
- Stēp'-child,** *n.* A child by marriage only. [*marriage.*]
- Stēp'-fā'ther,** *n.* A father by
- Stēppe** (18), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.
- Stēp'ping-stōne,** *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking.
- Stēp'-sōn,** *n.* A son by marriage.
- Stē're-o-scōpe,** *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.
- Stē're-o-scōp'ic,** *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.
- Stē're-o-typ'e,** *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for.
- Stē're-o-typ'er,** *n.* One who makes stereotypes. [*ful.*]
- Stēr'ile,** *a.* Barren; unfruitful.
- Stē-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Quality or state of being barren; unfruitfulness.
- Stēr'ling,** *n.* Of the standard weight; genuine.
- Stēr'n,** *n.* Hind part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.
- Stēr'n'-chase,** *n.* A gun to fire from the stern.
- Stēr'n'ly,** *adv.* Harshly; severely; austere.
- Stēr'n-ness,** *n.* Harshness.
- Stēr'nu-tā'tion,** *n.* Act of sneezing.
- Stēr-nū'ta-to-ry,** *n.* A substance which provokes sneezing.
- Stēr'to-roūs,** *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; snoring.
- Stēth'o-scōpe,** *n.* An instrument to distinguish sounds in the human chest.
- Stē've-dōre,** *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.
- Stew** (*stu,*) *v. t. or i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.
- Stew'ard,** *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another. [*a steward.*]
- Stew'ard-ship,** *n.* Office of
- Stīck** (5), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **STUCK.**] To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.
- Stīck'i-ness,** *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.

Stick'le, *v. i.* To contend.
Stick'ler, *n.* One who stickles; an obstinate contender.

Stick'y, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.

Stiff, *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.

Stiff'en (stif'n), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.

Stiff'ly, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.

Stiff'ness (9), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.

Stiff-necked (-nēkt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.

Stif'le (stif'il), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse.

Stig'mā, *n.* (*pl.* Stig'mās or Stig'mā-tā, 25.) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in *botany*, the top of the pistil.

Stig'mā-tize, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.

Sti-lēt'to, *n.* (*pl.* Sti-lēt'tōs, 18.) A small dagger.

Still, *v. t.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. — *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.

Still'-börn, *a.* Born lifeless.

Still'ness, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.

Stil'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

Stilt, *n.* A contrivance to raise the foot above the ground in walking.

Stim'u-lant, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.

Stim'u-lāte, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.

Stim'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.

Stim'u-lā'tive, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.

Stim'u-lus, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.

Sting, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNG.] To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; any thing that gives acute pain.

Stin'gi-ly, *adv.* With mean covetousness.

Stin'gi-ness, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.

Stin'gy, *a.* Meantly covetous.

Stink, *n.* An offensive smell. — *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell.

Stint, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.

Sti'pend, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.

Sti-pēnd'i-a-ry, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Stip'ple, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots.

Stip'u-lāte, *v. i.* To covenant; to bargain; to contract.

Stip'u-lā'tion, *n.* An agreement; condition; covenant.

Stir, *v.* To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. — *n.* Agitation; bustle.

Stir'rup (stür'rup or stür'rup), *n.* A kind of ring for a horseman's foot.

Stitch, *v. t.* To take stitches in; to join. — *n.* A single pass of a needle; a turn of thread in sewing or knitting.

Stive, *v. t.* To make sultry and close.

Sti'ver, *n.* A copper coin worth about two cents.

Stoat, *n.* The ermine; — so called in summer.

Stöck, *n.* Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; a store; cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish or store.

Stock-ade', *n.* A line of stakes for a barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify with stakes.

Stöck'-brö'ker, *n.* One who deals in stocks.

Stöck'-fish, *n.* Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.

Stöck'-höld-er, *n.* A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c.

Stöck'ing, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg.

Stöck'-jöh'ber, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.

Stöcks, *n. pl.*

Public funds; a frame to confine the legs of criminals.



Stöck'-still, *a*

Motionless.

Stocks.

Stöck'y, *a.* Thick and stout.

Stö'ie (5), *n.* One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic person.

Stö'ie, } *a.* Unfeeling; in-

Stö'ie-al, } different to pleas-

ure or pain.

Stö'i-çism, *n.* Indifference to pleasure and pain.

Stöle, *n.* A long, loose vestment. — *v., imp. of Steal.*

Stölen (stöln), *p. p.* of *Steal.*

Stö'lid, *a.* Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.

Sto-lid'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stöm'a-eh (stüm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — *v. t.* To brook or endure.

Stöm'a-cher (-cher), *n.* An ornament or support for the breast, worn by women.

Sto-māch'ie, *a.* Strengthening the stomach. — *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach.

Stöne, *n.* A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.

Stöne'-eüt'ter, *n.* One who cuts or hews stones.

Stöne'-fruit, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone; a drupe.

Stöne'-still, *a.* Motionless as a stone.

Stön'i-ness (13), *n.* Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.

Stön'y, *a.* Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.

Stööd, *imp. of Stand.*

Stööl, *n.* A seat without a back, for one person.

Stööp, *v. i.* To bend forward;

- to condescend; to yield. — *n.* Act of stooping.
- Stöp** (7), *v. t.* To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. — *v. i.* To cease to go forward. — *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.
- Stöp'-cöck**, *n.* A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.
- Stöp'page**, *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped.
- Stöp'per**, } *n.* That which is
Stöp'ple, } used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel.
- Stör'age** (11), *n.* Price of storing.
- Störe**, *n.* A large quantity; a warehouse. — *v. t.* To furnish; to put away for preservation.
- Störe'-house**, *n.* A warehouse; a magazine.
- Stör'ied**, *a.* Related in story; having a history.
- Störk**, *n.* A large wading bird.
- Störm**, *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. — *v. t.* To attack by open force; to assault.
- Störm'y**, *a.* Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous.
- Stoup**, *n.* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church.
- Stö'ry** (19), *n.* History; a narrative; a tale; floor or stage of a building.
- Stout**, *a.* Strong; brave; large; fleshy. [*ily.*]
- Stout'ly**, *adv.* Strongly; lust-
Stout'ness, *n.* Quality of being stout; boldness.
- Stöve**, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room or house. — *v., imp. of Stave.*
- Stöw**, *v. t.* To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.
- Stöw'age**, *n.* Act of stowing; room.
- Strabig'mus**, *n.* Act or habit of looking askint.
- Sträd'dle**, *v. i. or t.* To walk, sit, or stand, with the legs wide apart.
- Sträg'gle**, *v. i.* To wander aside; to rove. [*gles.*]
- Sträg'gler**, *n.* One who strag-
Straight (strät), *a.* Not crooked; direct; upright. — *adv.* Directly.
- Straight'en** (strät'n), *v. t.* To make straight.
- Straight'för-ward** (strät'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; upright.
- Straight'ly** (strät'-), *adv.* In a direct line.
- Straight'wäy** (strät'-), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.
- Sträin**, *v. t.* To stretch; to sprain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts. — *n.* A sprain; force; song.
- Sträin'er**, *n.* An instrument for filtering any liquid.
- Sträit**, *a.* Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.
- Sträit'en**, *v. t.* To make narrow; to distress.
- Sträit'-jäck'et**, *n.* An apparatus to confine maniacs.
- Sträit'laced** (-läst), *a.* Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.
- Sträke**, *n.* Range of planks from stem to stern of a vessel.
- Stränd**, *n.* Shore or beach; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. — *v. i. or t.* To run aground; to break one of the strands of.
- Stränge**, *a.* Foreign; unknown; wonderful; odd.
- Stränge'ly** (10), *adv.* In a strange manner.
- Stränge'ness**, *n.* State of being strange; singularity.
- Strän'ger**, *n.* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest.
- Strän'gle**, *v. t. or i.* To choke; to suffocate.
- Strän'gu-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation.
- Strän'gu-ry**, *n.* Painful difficulty in discharging urine.
- Sträp**, *n.* A long strip of leather; thong. — *v. t.* To beat or fasten with a strap.
- Sträp'ping**, *a.* Large; lusty.
- Strät'tä**, *n. pl.* Beds; layers.
- Strät'tä-gem**, *n.* An artifice, particularly in war; a trick.
- Strät'tä-gist**, *n.* One skilled in military movements.
- Strät'tä-gy**, *n.* That branch of military science which consists in conducting great military movements.
- Strät'tä-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Arrangement in strata.
- Strät'tä-fi-y**, *v. t.* To form into strata or layers.
- Strät'tum**, *n. (pl. Strät'tä, 25.)* A layer, as of earth.
- Sträw**, *n.* A stalk or stem of grain; mass of stalks.
- Sträw'bär-ry**, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- Sträy**, *v. t.* To wander; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A beast that wanders at large.
- Sträk**, *n.* A line of color; a stripe. — *v. t.* To stripe.
- Sträk'ed** (streekt or streekt/-ed), *p. p. or a.* Striped.
- Sträk'y**, *a.* Having streaks.
- Sträam**, *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v.* To flow; to issue in a current.
- Sträam'er**, *n.* A flag; ensign.
- Sträam'let**, *n.* A small stream; rivulet.
- Street**, *n.* A way or road in a city or town.
- Stréngth**, *n.* Quality of being strong; power; force; vigor.
- Stréngth'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow strong.
- Strén'u-öüs**, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; active.
- Strén'u-öüs-ly**, *adv.* With eager zeal. [*portance.*]
- Stréss** (2), *n.* Pressure; im-
Strétch, *v. t.* To extend; to draw out; to strain. — *n.* Extension; reach; effort.
- Strétch'er**, *n.* One that stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.
- Strew** (strj or strö), *v. t.* To scatter; to cover by scattering.
- Strj'ä-ted**, *a.* Streaked; channelled.
- Strick'en** (strick'n), *p. p. & p. a.* Struck; smitten; advanced; worn out.

- Strict, *a.* Exact; severe; close; rigid; rigorous.
- Strictly, *adv.* Rigorously.
- Strictness, *n.* Severity; rigor; closeness.
- Strict'ure, *n.* Censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.
- Stride, *n.* A long step. — *v. i.* To walk with long steps.
- Strife, *n.* Contention; struggle; rivalry.
- Strike, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCKEN.] To give a blow to; to hit; to beat; to impress; to lower; to surrender. — *v. i.* To make a quick blow; to quit work so as to compel an increase of wages.
- Strik'ing, *a.* Impressive; surprising; forcible.
- String, *n.* A slender cord; a series; things filed. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUNG.] To furnish with strings.
- Stringed, *a.* Having strings.
- Strin'gent, *a.* Binding closely; urgent; making severe requirements.
- String'y, *a.* Fibrous; filamentous; rosy; viscous.
- Strip, *v. t.* To make naked; to deprive of a covering; to peel. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.
- Stripe, *n.* A line of a different color; a lash. — *v. t.* To form with stripes.
- Stri'ped, *a.* Having stripes of different colors. [*lad.* Strip'ling, *n.* A youth; a Strive, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE; *p. p.* STRIVEN.] To make efforts; to struggle in opposition; to vie.
- Ströke, *n.* A blow; a knock; a dash; a touch; masterly effort. — *v. t.* To rub gently.
- Ströll, *v. i.* To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A ramble; excursion.
- Ströll'er (9), *n.* One who strolls; a rover; a vagrant.
- Ströng, *a.* Having great power. — *SYN.* Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.
- Ströng'ly, *adv.* Powerfully.
- Ströng'höld, *n.* A fortress.
- Ströp, *n.* An instrument for sharpening razors on.
- Strö'phe, *n.* The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.
- Ströve, *imp.* of Strive.
- Ströw (strö), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED; *p. p.* STROWED or STROWN.] See Strew.
- Strück, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Strike. [*to structure.*]
- Strüet'ür-al, *a.* Pertaining
- Strüet'üre, *n.* Form; construction; frame; an edifice.
- Strüg'gle, *v. i.* To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. — *n.* Vigorous effort; great labor; agony.
- Strü'möus, *a.* Having swellings in the glands.
- Strüm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.
- Strüng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of String.
- Strüt, *n.* An affected walk. — *v. i.* To walk with an affectation of dignity.
- Strÿeh'nine, *n.* A very poisonous narcotic. [*tree.*]
- Stüb, *n.* Stump of a small
- Stüb'bed, *a.* Short and thick.
- Stüb'ble, *n.* Stumps of rye, wheat, oats, &c.
- Stüb'born, *a.* Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably obstinate; obdurate.
- Stüb'by, *a.* Short and thick.
- Stüe'eo, *n.* A kind of fine plaster. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.
- Stüek, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Stick.
- Stüd, *n.* A small timber for a support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. — *v. t.* To set with studs.
- Stü'dent, *n.* One who studies.
- Stü'd'ed, *a.* Premeditated.
- Stü'di-o, *n.* (*pl.* Stü'di-ös, 13.) Work-shop of a sculptor.
- Stü'di-öus, *a.* Given to study.
- Stü'di-öus-ly, *adv.* With close application; carefully.
- Stü'd'y, *n.* Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive consideration; a room for study. — (13) To apply the mind to books or learning.
- Stüff (1), *n.* Material; cloth; furniture; worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill to excess, or by crowding; To crowd; to cram.
- Stüff'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling. [*fool of.*]
- Stü't'i-fÿ, *v. t.* To make a
- Stüm'ble, *v. i.* To trip in walking. — *n.* A trip; a blunder.
- Stüm'bling-blöck, *n.* That which causes one to stumble.
- Stümp, *n.* Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down.
- Stümp'y, *a.* Fall of stumps; short and thick.
- Stün, *v. t.* To make senseless; to overpower the hearing of
- Stüng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Sting.
- Stünk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Stink.
- Stünt, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.
- Stü'pe-fäc'tion, *n.* Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.
- Stü'pe-fÿ, *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid.
- Stu-pen'dou's, *a.* Amazingly great; wonderful.
- Stü'pid, *a.* Wanting understanding or sensibility; very dull; sluggish.
- Stu-pid'i-ty, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding.
- Stü'pid-ly, *adv.* With extreme dullness.
- Stü'por, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility.
- Stür'di-ly, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardly.
- Stür'dy, *a.* Stout; hardy; strong; robust. [*size.*]
- Stür'geon, *n.* A fish of large
- Stüt'ter (8), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering.
- Stüt'ter-er, *n.* A stammerer.
- Stÿ, *n.* A pen for swine; inflamed tumor on the eyelid.
- Stÿg'i-an (stij'i-an), *a.* Hellish; infernal; dark; black.
- Stÿ'lar, *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.
- Stÿle, *n.* Manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a

són, ör, dö, wölf, töö, töök; ün, rye, püll; ç, g, soft: e, g, hard; as; exist; u as ng; this.

pistil. — *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.
 Styl'ish (11), *a.* Fashionable in form or manner; showy.
 Styp'tic, *a.* Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.
 Suā'gion (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion.
 Suā'sive, } *a.* Tending to
 Suā'so-ry, } persuade.
 Suāv'i-ty, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness; agreeableness.
 Sūb-āc'id, *a.* Moderately acid.
 Sub-al'tern, *a.* Inferior; subordinate. — *n.* An inferior officer.
 Sūb-ā'que-ous, *a.* Being under the surface of water.
 Sūb'di-vide', *v. t.* To divide again, or what has already been divided.
 Sūb'di-vi'sion (-vīzh'un), *n.* A part of a division.
 Sub-dūct', *v. t.* To withdraw; to subtract.
 Sub-dūe' (15), *v. t.* To conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower.
 Sūb-jā'cent, *a.* Lying under.
 Sūb'ject, *a.* Being under authority; liable; exposed. — *n.* One who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion; theme; topic.
 Sub-jēct', *v. t.* To bring or put under; to subdue.
 Sub-jēc'tion, *n.* A being under control.
 Sub-jēct'ive, *a.* Relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness.
 Sub-join', *v. t.* To add at the end; to append.
 Sūb'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subdue.
 Sūb'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Act of subduing; subjection.
 Sub-jūne'tion, *n.* The act of subjoining.
 Sub-jūne'tive, *a.* Added; expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.
 Sūb-lēt', *v. t.* To lease, as a lessee, to another person.
 Sūb'li-māte, } *v. t.* To evapo-
 Sub-lime', } rate, as a solid substance, by heat; to heighten; to elevate.

Sūb'li-mate, *n.* Product of sublimation. [sublimating.
 Sūb'li-mā'tion, *n.* Act of Sub-lime', *a.* Lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.
 Sub-lime'ly (10), *adv.* In a sublime or lofty manner.
 Sub-lim'i-ty, *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness of style.
 Sub-līn'gual (-līng'gwal), *a.* Situated under the tongue.
 Sūb'lu-na-ry, *a.* Earthly; terrestrial; mundane.
 Sūb'ma-rine' (-reen'), *a.* Being under the sea.
 Sub-mērg'e', } *v. t.* To put
 Sub-mērse', } under water.
 Sub-mēr'sion, *n.* Act of plunging under water.
 Sub-mis'sion (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.
 Sub-mis'sive, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.
 Sub-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* With submission; humbly.
 Sub-mis'sive-ness, *n.* Humbleness; obedience.
 Sub-mīt' (7), *v.* To yield to the power, will, or opinion of another; to surrender; to acquiesce; to comply.
 Sūb-mūl'ti-ple, *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.
 Sub-ōr'di-nate, *a.* Inferior in order or rank; subject. — *n.* An inferior.
 Sub-ōr'di-nāte, *v. t.* To make subordinate or inferior.
 Sub-ōr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of subordinating; subjection.
 Sub-ōrn', *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.
 Sūb'or-nā'tion, *n.* Act or crime of suborning.
 Sub-pœ'nā, *n.* A writ commanding the attendance of a witness. — *v. t.* To summon by subpoena.
 Sub-scrib'e', *v. t.* To write underneath; to sign; to attest.
 Sub-scrib'er, *n.* One who subscribes.
 Sub-scrip'tion, *n.* The sign-

ing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.
 Sūb'se-que'nce, *n.* State of being subsequent.
 Sūb'se-que'nt, *a.* Following in time or order of place.
 Sūb'se-que'nt-ly, *adv.* Later; afterward.
 Sub-sērve', *v. t.* To serve in subordination; to promote.
 Sub-sērvi'en-ge, } *n.* Use
 Sub-sērvi'en-çy, } or operation that promotes some purpose.
 Sub-sērvi'ent, *a.* Fitted to subserve; subordinate.
 Sub-side', *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom.
 Sub-sid'en-ge, *n.* Act of subsiding, or sinking.
 Sub-sid'i-a-ry, *a.* Serving to help; auxiliary.
 Sūb'si-dize (31), *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.
 Sūb'si-dy, *n.* Aid in money.
 Sub-sist', *v. i.* To have existence; to be supported. — *v. t.* To maintain.
 Sub-sist'en-ge, *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them. [inhering.
 Sub-sist'ent, *a.* Existing;
 Sūb'soil, *n.* Soil under the surface soil.
 Sūb'stance, *n.* Substratum; essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property.
 Sub-stān'tial, *a.* Real; solid.
 Sub-stān'tial-ly, *adv.* Really; truly; essentially.
 ub-stān'tials, *n. pl.* Essential parts.
 Sub-stān'ti-āte (-stān'shī-), *v. t.* To prove; to verify.
 Sūb'stān-tive, *n.* A noun. — *a.* Expressing existence.
 Sūb'stān-tive-ly, *adv.* In substance; essentially; as a substantive or noun.
 Sūb'sti-tūte, *n.* One person or thing put in place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another. — *SYN.* To exchange; interchange.
 Sūb'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of substituting; thing substituted.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, what; ěre, vĕil, tĕrm; pĕque, fĭrm;

Sub-strā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Sub-strā'tā). A stratum under something; substance.

Sub-strūc'tion, *n.* An under-building; foundation.

Sub-tēnd', *v. t.* To extend under or be opposite to.

Sub-tēnsē', *n.* The chord which subtends an arc.

Süb'ter-füge, *n.* An evasion.

Süb'ter-rā'ne-an, } *a.* Being
Süb'ter-rā'ne-ōis, } under
the surface of the earth.

Süb'tile, *a.* Fine; thin; rare.

Süb'til-ty, *n.* Quality of being subtle; refinement.

Süb'til-zā'tion, *n.* Act of making subtle; refinement.

Süb'til-ize, *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.

Süb'tle (süt'l), *a.* Sly; artful.

Süb'tle-ty (süt'l-), *n.* Cunning; craftiness; shrewdness. [fully.]

Süb'tly (süt'ly), *adv.* Art-

Sub-träct', *v. t.* To withdraw from the rest; to deduct.

Sub-träc'tion, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.

Sub-träc'tive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to subtract.

Süb'tra-hēnd', *n.* A sum to be subtracted from another.

Sub-ürb'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.

Süb'ürbs, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.

Sub-vēr'sion, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin.

Sub-vēr'sive, *a.* Tending to ruin.

Sub-vērt', *v. t.* To overthrow; to destroy; to ruin.

Sue-ceed', *v. i. or t.* To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous. [sue.]

Sue-cēss', *n.* Prosperous issue.

Sue-cēss'ful, *a.* Prosperous.

Sue-cēss'ful-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.

Sue-cēs'sion (sēs'h'un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things; order of events; lineage.

Sue-cēs'sive, *a.* Following in order.

Sue-cēs'sive-ly, *adv.* In regular order.

Sue-cēs'sor, *n.* One who succeeds another.

Sue-cinēt', *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass. — SYN. Short; concise; brief.

Sue-cinēt'ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Süe'eor (8), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid. — *n.* Assistance in distress.

Süe'eo-tāsh, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.

Süe'eu-lence, *n.* Juiciness.

Süe'eu-lent, *a.* Juicy.

Sue-cūmb' (-kümb', 6), *v. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Süch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).

Süch, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe.

Süch'er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.

Süch'le (sük'l), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.

Süch'ling, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.

Süe'tion, *n.* Act of sucking.

Sue-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.

Süd'den, *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid. [pectedly.]

Süd'den-ly, *adv.* Unex-

Süd'der-if'ie, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration.

Süds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap. [law.]

Süe, *v. t.* To prosecute in law.

Sü'et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.

Süf'fer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. — *v. i.* To endure pain.

Süf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.

Süf'fer-ance, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance. [fers.]

Süf'fer-er, *n.* One who suffers.

Süf'fer-ing, *n.* Pain endured.

Suf-fice' (suf-fiz'), *v. t.* To satisfy. — *v. i.* To be enough.

Suf-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), *n.* A full supply; competence.

Suf-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.

Suf-fi'cient-ly (-fish'ent-), *adv.* Enough.

Süf'fix, *n.* A letter or a syllable added to the end of a word.

Suf-fix', *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.

Süf'fo-cäte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.

Süf'fo-cä'tion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering.

Süf'fo-cä'tive, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.

Süf'fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant.

Süf'frage, *n.* A vote; a voice.

Suf-füse', *v. t.* To overspread.

Suf-fü'zion, *n.* Act of suffusing.

Sug'ar (shug'ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c. — *v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.

Sug'ar-eäne (shug'ar-), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.

Sug'ar-lōaf (shug'ar-), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.

Sug'ar-plüm (shug'ar), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball.

Sug'ar-y (shug'ar-), *a.* Sweet; saccharine.

Sug-gēst' (or sud-jēst'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.

Sug-gēs'tion (sug-jēst'yun or sud-jēst'yun), *n.* Hint; insinuation; insinuation.

Sug-gēs'tive (sug-or sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint. [of suicide.]

Sü'i-cī'dal, *a.* Of the nature

Sü'i-cīde, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer; a felo-de-se.

Süit, *n.* A set; retinue; petition; courtship; legal pro-



Sugar-cane.

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- cess; prosecution. — *v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted. [meet.]
- Süit'a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper;
- Süit'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness.
- Süit'a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.
- Suite (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.
- Süit'or, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer. [rosely.]
- Sülk'i-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; morose.
- Sülk'i-ness (13), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
- Sülk'y, *a.* Sullen; morose. — *n.* A carriage for one person.
- Sül'len, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.
- Sül'ly, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.
- Sül'phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.
- Sül'phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.
- Sul-phū're-ous, } *a.* Having
- Sül'phur-ous, } the qualities
- of sulphur.
- Sül'phu-ref. *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.
- Sul-phū'rie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.
- Sül'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, sulphur.
- Sül'tan, *n.* Turkish emperor.
- Sul-tā'nā, or Sul-tā'nā, } *n.*
- Sül'ta-ness. }
 Wife of a Sultan. [sultry.]
- Sül'tri-ness, *n.* State of being
- Sül'try, *a.* Hot; close; stagnant, and oppressive, as air.
- Süm, *n.* The whole amount; a quantity; a problem in arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect into a total; to compute.
- Sü'mæ } (shō'mæk), *n.* A
- Sü'mäch } shrub used in medicine, dyeing, &c.
- Süm'ma-ry, *a.* Brief; short; concise. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract.
- Süm'mer, *n.* Warmest season of the year. — *v.* To pass or cause to pass the summer.
- Süm'mer-set, *n.* A leap heels over head. [top.]
- Süm'mit, *n.* Highest point;
- Süm'mon, *v. t.* To call by authority; to convoke; to bid; to cite; to notify.
- Süm'mong, *n. sing.* A call or command to appear at a certain place and time.
- Sümp'ter, *n.* A pack-horse.
- Sümp'tu-a-ry, *a.* Regulating expenses of living.
- Sümp'tu-ous, *a.* Characterized by expense and magnificence; costly.
- Sün, *n.* The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; sunshine. — *v. i.* To expose to the sun. [sun.]
- Sün'bēam, *n.* A ray of the
- Sün'bärnt, *a.* Burnt or scorched by the sun.
- Sün'day, *n.* First day of the week; Christian Sabbath.
- Sün'der, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to sever.
- Sün'dī'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time by means of the shadow of a style.
- Sün'dries, *n. pl.* Many different or small things.
- Sün'dry, *a.* More than one or two. — *SYN.* Divers; several.
- Sün'flow-er, *n.* A plant with large yellow flowers.
- Süng, *imp. & p. p. of Sing.*
- Sünk, *imp. & p. p. of Sink.*
- Sünk'en, *p. a.* from Sink.
- Sün'less, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.
- Sün'light (-lit), *n.* Light of the sun.
- Sün'ny, *a.* Exposed to, or resembling, the sun; bright.
- Sün'rise, *n.* First appearance of the sun in the morning.
- Sün'set, *n.* Disappearance of the sun at night. [sun.]
- Sün'shine, *n.* Light of the sun
- Sün'shīn-y, *a.* Bright with the sun's rays.
- Sün'strōke, *n.* Sudden prostration occasioned by exposure to heat of the sun.
- Süp, *v. i. or t.* To eat supper. — *n.* A small draught.
- Sü'per-a-bound', *v. i.* To be very abundant.
- Sü'per-a-bünd'ance, *n.* More than is sufficient; excessive abundance; exuberance.
- Sü'per-a-bünd'ant, *a.* More than is sufficient.
- Sü'per-ädd', *v. t.* To add over and above.
- Sü'per-än'nu-ätc, *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.
- Sü'per-än'nu-ä'ted, *a.* Disqualified by old age.
- Su-pērb', *a.* Grand; magnificent; elegant.
- Su-pērb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.
- Sü'per-cär'go, *n.* One who has the care of a cargo, and manages the sale of it.
- Sü'per-cil'i-ous, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing.
- Sü'per-cil'i-ous-ly, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.
- Sü'per-ēm'i-nence, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.
- Sü'per-ēm'i-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.
- Sü'per-ēr'o-gät'ion, *n.* A doing more than duty or necessity requires.
- Sü'per-e-rög'a-to-ry, *a.* Exceeding the calls of duty.
- Sü'per-ēx'cel-lent, *a.* Very excellent.
- Sü'per-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Being on the surface; shallow; not deep.
- Sü'per-fi'cial-ly (-fish'al-), *adv.* On the surface only.
- Sü'per-fi'ciēs (-fish'ēz), *n.* Surface; exterior part or face of a thing.
- Sü'per-fine', *a.* Very fine.
- Sü'per-flū'i-ty, *n.* Something beyond what is needed.
- Su-pēr'flu-ous, *a.* More than is wanted; useless.
- Sü'per-hū'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human.
- Sü'per-in-eüm'bent, *a.* Lying on something else.
- Sü'per-in-düce', *v. t.* To bring in or upon as an addition to something.
- Sü'per-in-tēnd', *v. t.* To oversee. [of overseeing.]
- Sü'per-in-tēnd'ence, *n.* Act
- Sü'per-in-tēnd'ent, *n.* A manager; an overseer.
- Su-pē'ri-ör, *a.* Higher; greater; more exalted; prof-

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; äre, väil, tērm; pi'que, firm;

- erable. — *n.* One higher or more excellent; a chief.
- Su-pē-ri-ōr'i-ty, *n.* State of being superior; pre-eminence; predominance.
- Su-pēr-la-tive, *a.* Expressing the highest degree; supreme.
- Su-pēr-nal, *a.* Relating to things above; celestial.
- Sū-per-nāt'u-ral, *a.* Exceeding the powers or laws of nature.
- Sū-per-nū-mer-a-ry, *a.* Exceeding the number necessary. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual.
- Sū-per-scribē', *v. t.* To write on the outside of; to address.
- Sū-per-scrip-tion, *n.* A writing on the outside.
- Sū-per-sēde', *v. t.* To take the place of. — *SYN.* To overrule; succeed; displace.
- Sū-per-sti'tion (-stish'un), *n.* Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens.
- Sū-per-sti'tious (-stish'us), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.
- Sū-per-sti'tious-ly (-stish'us), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.
- Sū-per-strūct'ūre, *n.* Any thing built on a foundation or basis.
- Sū-per-vēne', *v. i.* To come upon as something extraneous; to take place.
- Sū-per-vi'sal, } *n.* Inspection; superintendence.
- Sū-per-vi'sion, }
Sū-per-vi'sion, }
Sū-per-vi'sion, }
- Sū-per-vi'se' (31), *v. t.* To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect.
- Sū-per-vi'sor, *n.* An overseer.
- Sū-pine, *n.* A verbal noun.
- Su-pine', *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.
- Su-pine'ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.
- Su-pine'ness, *n.* State of being supine.
- Sūp-per, *n.* The evening meal.
- Sūp-per-less, *a.* Being without supper.
- Sup-plānt', *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem.
- Sūp'ple, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. [tion.]
- Sūp'plē-ment, *n.* An addition.
- Sūp'plē-mēnt'al, } *a.* Ad-
- Sūp'plē-mēnt'a-ry, } ded to supply what is wanted.
- Sūp'ple-ness, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; facility.
- Sūp'pli-ant, *a.* Entreating.
- Sūp'pli-ant, } *n.* A humble
- Sūp'pli-cant, } petitioner.
- Sūp'pli-cate, *v. t.* To entreat for; to beseech. — *v. i.* To offer supplication.
- Sūp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.
- Sūp'pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Containing supplication.
- Sup-pl'y', *v. t.* To fill up; to furnish; to provide. — *n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.
- Sup-pōrt', *n.* A prop; maintenance. — *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to maintain.
- Sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being supported.
- Sup-pōs'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being supposed.
- Sup-pōse', *v. t.* To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think.
- Sūp-po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Something supposed; an hypothesis.
- Sup-pōs'i-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.
- Sup-prēss', *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to conceal.
- Sup-prēs'sion (-prēsh'un), *n.* Act of suppressing.
- Sūp'pu-rāte, *v.* To generate pus.
- Sūp'pu-rā'tion, *n.* Act or process of suppurating.
- Sūp'pu-rā'tive, *a.* Promoting suppurating; tending to suppurate. [the world.]
- Sū'pra-mūn'dāne, *a.* Above
- Su-prēm'a-cy, *n.* Highest power or authority.
- Su-prēme', *a.* Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief. — *n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.
- Su-prēme'ly, *adv.* In the highest degree.
- Sur-chārgē', *v. t.* To overcharge; to overload. — *n.* Excessive charge or load.
- Sūr'cin-gle, *n.* A girth passing over a saddle or blanket.
- Sūrd, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers. — *a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered, without tone.
- Sure (shyr), *a.* Certainly knowing; not liable to fail. — *SYN.* Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure.
- Sure'ly (shyr'-), *adv.* Certainly.
- Sure'ty (shyr'-), *n.* Certainty; security against loss; a bondsman; a bail.
- Sure'ty-ship (13), *n.* State of being surety for another.
- Sūrf, *n.* Continual swell of the sea upon the shore. [flics.]
- Sūr'face, *n.* Outside; super-
- Sūr'feit, *n.* Fullness occasioned by excess. — *v. t.* or *i.* To feed to excess.
- Sūrge, *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.
- Sūr'geon (-jun), *n.* One who practices surgery.
- Sūr'ger-y, *n.* Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.
- Sūr'gic-al, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
- Sūr'li-ness, *n.* Crabbedness.
- Sūr'loin, *n.* A loin of beef, or the upper part of it. [sour.]
- Sūr'ly, *a.* Morose; crabbed;
- Sur-mi'se' (31), *v. t.* To imagine; to conjecture. — *n.* Suspicion; conjecture.
- Sur-mount', *v. t.* To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.
- Sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.
- Sūr'nāme, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name; a family name. [family name.]
- Sur-nāme', *v. t.* To call by a Sur-pass', *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel.

Sur-pass'ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.

Sûr'plîce, *n.* A white garment worn by clergymen.

Sûr'plus, } *n.* Excess be-
Sûr'plus-âge, } yond what is necessary; overplus.

Sur-prîs'al, *n.* Act of surprising; state of surprise.

Sur-prîse', *n.* A moderate degree of wonder suddenly excited. — *v. t.* (31) To come or fall upon unexpectedly; to excite wonder in.

Sur-prîs'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful.

Sur-rên'der, *v. t.* To yield; to deliver up. — *n.* Act of yielding or giving up to another.

Sûr'rep-tî'tious (-tîsh'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.

Sûr'rep-tî'tious-ly (-tîsh'us-), *adv.* By stealth; fraudulently.

Sûr'ro-gâte, *n.* A deputy; a delegate; one who presides over the probate of wills, and the settlement of estates.

Sur-round', *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass.

Sur-tout' (-tôot'), *n.* A close-fitting overcoat.

Sur-vey' (14), *v. t.* To view attentively; to measure and delineate, as land.

Sûr'vey, *n.* A general or a particular view; mensuration; a plan or draft.

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* Act or art of measuring land, and delineating it on paper.

Sur-vey'or, *n.* One who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

Sur-vî'val, *n.* A living longer than another.

Sur-vîve', *v. t.* To live longer than; to outlive.

Sur-vîv'or, *n.* One who outlives another. [survivor.]

Sur-vîv'or-ship, *n.* State of a Sus-cêp'tî-bîl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; sensibility.

Sus-cêp'tî-ble, } *a.* Capable
Sus-cêp'tive, } of receiving impressions.

Sus-pêct', *v. t.* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt; to have suspicion of.

Sus-pênd', *v. t.* To attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time. — *SYN.* To hang; intermit; interrupt; delay; hinder.

Sus-pênd'er, *n.* One who suspends; (*pl.*) braces.

Sus-pêns'e', *n.* State of uncertainty; cessation for a time; indecision.

Sus-pêns'ion, *n.* Act of suspending; temporary or conditional interruption or delay. [suspend.]

Sus-pêns'o-ry, *a.* Serving to

Sus-pî'cion (-pîsh'un), *n.* Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.

Sus-pî'cious (-pîsh'us), *a.* Apt or inclined to suspect.

Sus-pî'cious-ly (-pîsh'us-), *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

Sûs'pî-râ'tion, *n.* A sigh.

Sus-tân', *v. t.* To bear; to support; to uphold; to endure; to maintain.

Sûs'te-nânce, *n.* Food that sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

Sûs'ten-tâ'tion, *n.* Support.

Sût'ler, *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

Sut-tee' (18), *n.* A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

Sût'ûre, *n.* A seam; joint of the bones of the skull.

Swab (swôb), *n.* A mop for cleaning floors, &c.; a sponge for cleaning the mouth. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop or swab.

Swad'dle, *v. t.* To swathe. — *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

Swâg, *v. i.* To sink down by its weight.

Swâg'ger, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster. — *n.* Insolence of manner.

Swâin, *n.* A rustic; a country gallant or lover.

Swâle, *n.* A tract of low


land. — *v. i.* To melt and run down, as a candle.

Swal'lôw, *n.* A small migratory bird; the throat. — *v. t.* To take into the stomach; to absorb; to engross.

Swâm, *imp. of Swim.*

Swamp (swômp), *n.* Low, wet, soft, spongy ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog.

Swamp'y, *a.* Low, wet and spongy, as land.

Swan, *n.* A bird like the goose, but the handsome and more graceful. 

Swap (swôp), *v.* Swan.

t. To exchange; to barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sward, *n.* Grassy surface of land; compact turf.

Swarm, *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees; a crowd. — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a body.

Swarth'i-ly, *adv.* With a tawny or dusky hue.

Swarth'y, *a.* Of a dark hue.

Swath, *n.* A line of grass, &c., cut down in mowing; whole sweep of a scythe.

Swâthe, *n.* A band or fillet; a bandage. — *v. t.* To bind with bands or bandages.

Swây (14), *v. t.* or *i.* To wield; to govern; to move or wave. — *n.* Rule; command; power; influence.

Swear, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE; *p. p.* SWORN.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to use profane language. — *v. t.* To cause to take an oath.

Swear'ing, *n.* Act of one who swears; profanity.

Swêat, *n.* The moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; perspiration. — *v. i.* or *t.* To excrete moisture from the skin; to perspire.

Swêat'y, *n.* Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEPT.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. — *v. i.* To pass with

- swiftness and violence. — *n.* Act of sweeping; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.
- Sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected in sweeping.
- Sweep'stakes**, *n. pl.* The whole money won at a race; one who wins all.
- Sweet**, *a.* Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle.
- Sweet'-bréad**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal.
- Sweet'brí-ar**, *n.* A fragrant shrub of the rose kind.
- Sweet'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become sweet.
- Sweet'en-ing**, *n.* Something which sweetens.
- Sweet'heart**, *n.* A lover; a mistress.
- Sweet'ing**, *n.* A sweet apple.
- Sweet'ish**, *a.* Rather sweet.
- Sweet'ly**, *adv.* With sweetness; gratefully; agreeably.
- Sweet'méat**, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
- Sweet'ness**, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste or other sense.
- Swéll**, *v. t.* To dilate or extend; to increase the size of. — *v. i.* To be inflated; to grow larger. — *n.* Extension of bulk. [tumor.]
- Swéll'ing**, *n.* Protuberance; **Swélt'er**, *v.* To oppress or to be overcome with heat.
- Swélt'ry**, *a.* Sultry.
- Swépt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Sweep*.
- Swérve**, *v. t.* To deviate; to wander.
- Swift**, *a.* Moving with celerity. — *SYN.* Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. — *n.* A small bird resembling the swallow.
- Swift'ly**, *adv.* Rapidly.
- Swift'ness**, *n.* Rapidity; celerity; speed.
- Swig**, *v. i. or t.* To drink in large draughts.
- Swill**, *v. t.* To drink largely. — *n.* Wash for swine.
- Swim**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM.] To float or move in water; to glide along; to be dizzy.
- Swim'mer**, *n.* One who swims. [who swims.]
- Swim'ming**, *n.* Act of one
- Swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* Without obstruction; very successfully; prosperously.
- Swin'dle**, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.
- Swin'dler**, *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a rogue. [hog.]
- Swine**, *n. sing. and pl.* A
- Swine'-hërd**, *n.* A keeper of swine.
- Swing**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWUNG.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. — *n.* A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.
- Swing'e** (11), *v. t.* To punish.
- Swing'gle**, *v. t.* To clean, as flax, by beating. — *n.* An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax.
- Swin'ish** (11), *a.* Like swine; gross; bestial; sensual.
- Swipe**, *n.* Beam by which the water in a well is raised.
- Swiss**, *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.
- Switch**, *n.* A flexible twig; a movable pair of rails.
- Swiv'el** (swiv¹),  *n.* A ring, link, or staple, **Swivel**, turning on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. [*Swell*.]
- Swöllen** (swöln), *p. p.* of **Swöln**, *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.
- Swöop**, *v. t. or i.* To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. — *n.* A pouncing on and seizing, as a bird of prey.
- Swöp**, *n. & v.* See *Swap*.
- Swörd** (sörd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting.
- Swörd'-fish** (sörd'-), *n.* A large fish, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.
- Swöre**, *imp. of Swear*.
- Swörn**, *p. p. or p. a.* from *Swear*.
- Swüm**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Swim*.
- Swüng**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Swing*.
- Sýe'a-möre**, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig; in England, a large maple; in America, the plane-tree, or buttonwood.
- Sýe'o-phan-cy**, *n.* Obsequious flattery; servility.
- Sýe'o-phänt**, *n.* An obsequious flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite.
- Sýe'o-phänt'ic**, *a.* Servilely flattering; parasitic.
- Sý'e-níte**, *n.* A crystalline rock closely resembling granite. [syllables.]
- Sýl-läb'ic** (5), *a.* Relating to **Sýl-läb'i-cä'tion**, *n.* The formation of syllables.
- Sýl'la-ble**, *n.* A letter or combination of letters uttered together, or by one impulse of the voice.
- Sýl'la-büb**, *n.* A drink made of wine and milk.
- Sýl'la-bus**, *n.* An abstract.
- Sýl'lo-gism**, *n.* A regular argument consisting of three propositions.
- Sýl'lo-gist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.
- Sýlph**, *n.* A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.
- Sýl'van**, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a faun. — *a.* Forest-like; rural; rustic.
- Sým'bol**, *n.* A type, emblem, sign, or representation.
- Sým-ból'ic**, } *a.* Express-
Sým-ból'ic-al, } ing by
means of symbols or signs.
- Sým-ból'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By signs; typically.
- Sým'bol-ize** (31), *v. t. or i.* To represent by a symbol.
- Sým-mét'ric-al**, *a.* Proportional in its parts.
- Sým-mét'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* With due proportions.
- Sým'me-try**, *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole.
- Sým'pa-thét'ic**, *a.* Having, or produced by, sympathy.
- Sým'pa-thize**, *v. i.* To feel for another.

Sým'pa-thy, *n.* Fellow-feeling; commiseration; pity.
Sým-phō'ni-ōūs, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.
Sým'pho-ny, *n.* Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.
Sýmp'tom, *n.* A sign or indication, as of disease; token; mark; note.
Sýmp'tom-át'ie, *a.* Indicating the existence of something else.
Sým-ær'e-sis, } *n.* Contraction of a word by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.
Sým-ér'e-sis, }
Sým'pho-ni-ōūs, } *a.* Having the same meaning; simultaneous.
Sým'chro-nal, }
Sým'chrōn'ie-al, } *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.
Sým'chro-noūs, }
Sým'chro-nísm, *n.* Concurrence of two or more events in time.
Sým'eo-pâte, *v. t.* To contract by syncope.
Sým'eo-pât'ion, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.
Sým'eo-pe, *n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from

the middle of a word; a fainting fit.
Sým'die, *n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.
Sým-éh'do-ehe, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.
Sým'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.
Sým-ōd'ie, } *a.* Relating to a synod.
Sým-ōd'ie-al, }
Sým'o-ným, } *a.* A word having the same or very nearly the same meaning as another.
Sým'o-nýme, }
Sým-ōn'y-míze, *v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.
Sým-ōn'y-mois, *a.* Having the same meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms.
Sým-ōn'y-my, *n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.
Sým-ōp'sis, *n.* (*pl.* **Sým-ōp'sēs**). A general view; an abstract; an epitome.
Sým-ōp'tie, } *a.* Affording a general view.
Sým-ōp'tie-al, }
Sým-tæ'tie, } *a.* Relating to syntax.
Sým-tæ'tie-al, }
Sým'tax, *n.* The arrange-

ment or construction of words in sentences.
Sým'the-sis, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.
Sým-thét'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis.
Sým-thét'ie-al, }
Sým-thét'ie-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.
Sýph'i-lis, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.
Sýri-æc, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.
Sý-rin'gá, *n.* The lilac; also, the mock orange.
Sýr'inge, *n.* A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.
Sýs'tem, *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; regular order or method.
Sýs'tem-át'ie, *a.* Pertaining, or proceeding according, to system; methodical.
Sýs'tem-át'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner.
Sýs'tem-a-tize, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.
Sýs'to-le, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

TĀB, *n.* A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet.
Tāb'by, *a.* Wavy; watered; brindled. — *n.* A wavy or watered silk; a brindled variety of cat.
Tāb'er-na-cle, *n.* A tent; a temporary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing. — *v. i.* To reside for a time.
Tāb'la-tūre, *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling.

Tā'ble (18), *n.* An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. — *v. t.* To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.
Tāb'leau (tāb'lo), *n.* (*pl.* **Tāb'leaux**, -lōz, 25.) A picture-like representation of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomime.
Tā'ble-lānd, *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.
Tāb'let, *n.* A little table; a

flat surface; a memorandum-book.
Tā-bōō', *n.* A religious interdiction; a prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.
Tā'bor, *n.* A small drum.
Tāb'u-lar, *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table.
Tāc'it, *a.* Silent; implied.
Tāc'it-ly, *adv.* Without words; by implication.
Tāc'i-turn, *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; reticent.

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ä, ĩ, ŏ, ŏ, ŷ, *short*; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; cre, vsil, cern; piqne, firm;

Tăc'i-tăr'ni-ty, n. Habitual silence; reserve; reticence.

Tăck (5), n. A sort of small nail; a rope; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* To fasten slightly. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

Tăck'le (tăk'l), n. A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus. — *v. t.* To harness; to seize.

Tăck'ling, n. Rigging of a ship; harness.

Tăet, n. Nice perception or skill. [tactics.]

Tăe'tie-al, a. Pertaining to **Tăe-ti'cian (tish'an), n.** One versed in tactics.

Tăe'ties, n. sing. Science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle.

Tăe'tile, a. Capable of being touched. [touch.]

Tăet'u-al, a. Pertaining to **Tăd'pôle, n.** The young of a frog in its first stage.

Tăff'rail, n. Upper part of a ship's stern.

Tăf'fe-tă, } n. A fine glossy
Tăf'fe-ty, } silk stuff.

Tăg, n. A metallic point at the end of a string; a label. — *v. t.* To fit with a point or points.

Tăil (4), n. Appendage of an animal behind; back, lower, or inferior part.

Tăil'or, n. One who makes men's clothes.

Tăil'or-ess, n. A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes.

Tăint, v. t. To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *n.* Infection; corruption.

Tăke, v. t. [*imp. TOOK; p. p. TAKEN.*] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. — *v. i.* To have the natural effect; to gain reception.

Tăking, a. Alluring; attracting.

Tăle (5), n. A soft greenish mineral of a soapy feel.

Tăle, n. A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration.

Tăle-beăr'er, n. An officious informer; a tell-tale.

Tăl'ent, n. An ancient weight and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

Tăl'ent-ed, a. Possessing talents.

Tăl'is-man (21), n. A magical character; a charm.

Tăl'is-măn'ie, a. Affording magical protection.

Tălk (tawk), n. Familiar conversation; rumor. — *v. i.* To speak, as in familiar discourse.

Tălk'a-tive (tawk'-), a. Given to much talking. — **SYN.** Loquacious; garrulous.

Tăll (1), a. High in stature; lofty. [ness.]

Tăll'ness, n. Height; loftiness.

Tăl'lów, n. Hard fat of an animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow.

Tăl'lów'-chăn'dler, n. One who makes tallow candles.

Tăl'ly, n. A notched stick for keeping accounts; a match; a mate. — *v. t. or i.* To agree; to correspond.


Tăl'mud, n. A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tăl'on, n. The claw of a bird of prey. [being tamed.]

Tăm'a-ble (11), a. Capable of

Tăm'a-rind, n. A tropical tree and its acid fruit.

Tăm'bour, n. A small flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

Tăm'bour-ine' (tăm' bôor-een'), n. A shallow drum with only one skin.  Tambourine.

Tăme, a. Accustomed to man; gentle; mild. — *v. t.*

To reclaim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.

Tăme'ly, adv. With mean submission; servileness.

Tăm'my, n. A glazed woolen stuff.

Tămp, v. t. To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

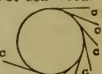
Tăm'per (8), v. i. To meddle.

Tăm'pi-on, } n. Stopper of a
Tăm'pi-on, } gun or cannon.

Tăn (7), v. To convert into leather; to make or become brown. — *n.* Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color.

Tăn'dem, adv. One behind another; — said of horses.

Tăng, n. A strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed.

Tăn'gent, n. A right line which merely touches a curve. 

Tăn'gi-bil'i-tý, n. Quality of being tangible. [c, c, c. Tan-ity of being gents.]

Tăn'gi-ble, a. Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

Tăn'gle, v. To unite together confusedly; to insure. — *n.* An intricate knot.

Tănk, n. A large basin or cistern.

Tănk'ard, n. A large vessel for liquors, with a lid.

Tăn'ner, n. One whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tăn'ner-y, n. House and apparatus for tanning.

Tăn'nin (30), n. The astringent principle of the bark of the oak and other trees.

Tăn'sy, n. A very bitter plant.

Tăn'ta-lize (31), v. t. To tease with false hopes.

Tăn'ta-mount, a. Equivalent in value or signification.

Tăn'-yărd, n. A yard where tanning is carried on.

Tăp, v. t. To touch or strike lightly; to put a new sole or heel on. — *n.* A gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor; a bar.

Tăpe, n. A narrow fillet.

Tă'per, n. A small wax candle — *a.* Decreasing regularly toward the point. — *v. t. or i.* To decrease gradually toward one end.

Táp'es-try, *n.* A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often embroidered.

Tápe'-worm (-wŕlm), *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, bred in the intestines.

Táp'í-ô'cá, *n.* A starch obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

Táp'-house, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

Táp'-rôot, *n.* The chief root.

Táp'ster, *n.* One who draws liquors.

Tár, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from pine-trees; a sailor. [See *Tarpaulin*.] — *v. t.* To smear with tar.

Ta-rán'tu-lá, *n.* A species of spider. [pace.]

Tár'di-ly, *adv.* With a slow Tár'di-ness (13), *n.* Slowness of motion; lateness.

Tár'dy, *a.* Moving with a slow pace or motion; late.

Tárc, *n.* A troublesome weed; allowance in weight for the cask or bag.

Tár'get, *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at.

Tár'iff, *n.* A table of duties or customs on imports.

Tár'la-tan, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin.

Tár'nish, *v. t.* To sully; to lose brightness.

Tar-pau'lin, *n.* Canvas tarred; a waterproof hat worn by sailors; a sailor.

Tár'ry, *v. i.* To stay; to remain; to continue; to delay; to abide.

Tár'ry, *a.* Covered with, or like, tar.

Tárt, *a.* Acid; sharp; severe. — *n.* A kind of small open pie. [en cloth.]

Tár'tan, *a.* A checkered wool-

tár'tar, *n.* An acid salt deposited from wine; concretion on the teeth.

Tar-tá're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

Tar-tá're-ôus, } *a.* Consist-
Tár'tar-ôus, } ing of, or
like, tartar.

Tar-tá'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

Tárt'ly, *adv.* Sharply; sourly; acrimoniously.

Tárt'ness, *n.* Sharpness; acidity; acrimony.

Tásk, *n.* Business imposed; burdensome employment. — *v. t.* To impose a task on; to oppress with burdens.

Tásk'-má's'ter, *n.* One who imposes tasks.

Tás'sel, *n.* A pendent ornament ending in a fringe. — *v. t.* (8) To adorn with tassels.

Táste, *v. t.* To perceive by the palate; to eat a little of; to experience; to relish. — *n.* Act or sense of tasting; intellectual relish or discernment; style; a kind of narrow ribbon.

Táste'ful, *a.* Having a high relish; exhibiting good taste. [taste.]

Táste'ful-ly, *adv.* With good taste.

Táste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid. [taste.]

Tást'ly, *adv.* With good taste.

Tást'y, *a.* Having good taste; according to taste; elegant.

Tát'ter, *v. t.* To rend into rags. — *n.* A piece torn and hanging; a rag.

Tát'ter-de-mál'ion (-mál'-yun), *n.* A shabby fellow.

Tát'tle, *v. i.* To tell tales or secrets. — *n.* Idle, trifling talk or chat; prate.

Tát'tler, *n.* An idle talker.

Tát-tôó', *n.* A beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin. — *v. t.* (15) To stain indelibly, as the skin, by pricking in dye-stuffs.

Taught (tawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *Teach*. — *a.* See *Taut*.

Táunt (tánt), *v. t.* To insult with reproachful words. — *SYN.* To deride; mock; revile; insult; upbraid. — *n.* A gibe; scoff.

Taut, *a.* Tight; stretched.

Tau-to-lôg'ie-al, *a.* Repeating the same meaning.

Tau-tôl'o-gy, *n.* Repetition of the same meaning in different words.

Táv'ern, *n.* A public house

kept for the entertainment and accommodation of travelers and other guests.

Táv'ern-keep'er, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

Taw, *v. t.* To dress and prepare in white leather.

Taw'dri-ly, *adv.* With excess of finery.

Taw'dri-ness, *n.* State of being tawdry; excessive finery.

Taw'dry, *a.* Gaudy in dress; showy without taste.

Taw'ny, *a.* Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.

Táx, *n.* A rate assessed on a person for some public use; task exacted. — *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax; to accuse; to charge. [taxed.]

Táx'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be taxed.

Tax-á'tion, *n.* Act of imposing taxes; impost.

Táx'i-dér'my, *n.* Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

Téa, *n.* A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.

Teach, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inculcate; to show; to tell.

Teach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught; docile.

Teach'er, *n.* An instructor.

Téa'-cup, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.

Téak, *n.* An East India tree, and its timber.

Téa'-két'tle, *n.* A kettle to boil water in for making tea. [fowl.]

Téal, *n.* A web-footed water-

Téam, *n.* Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.

Téam'ster, *n.* One who drives a team.

Téa'-pôt, *n.* A vessel in which tea is made.

Téar, *n.* A drop of water or brine from the eyes.

Teár, *v. t.* or *i.* [imp. TORE; p. p. TORN.] To pull asunder; to rend; to lacerate.

Téar'ful, *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. [tears.]

Téar'less, *a.* Shedding no

Tēase, *v. t.* To comb or card; to harass; to vex.

Tēa'sel (tō'zəl), *n.* A burr, or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.

Tēa-spoōn, *n.* A small spoon, used in drinking tea.

Tēat, *n.* The nipple. [*&c.*]

Tēch'nie-al, *a.* Relating to any art, science, or business.

Tēch'ni-eāl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being technical; that which is technical.

Tēch'no-lōg'ie-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.

Tēch-nōl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the arts.

Tēch'y, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tēc-tōn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Tēd'der, *n.* A tether.

Te Dē'um, *n.* An ancient hymn of thanksgiving.

Tē'di-oūs (or tē'd'yus), *a.* Tiresome, from continuance or slowness. — *SYN.* Wearisome; irksome; fatiguing.

Tē'di-um, *n.* Irksomeness.

Teem, *v.* To bring forth, as an animal; to be prolific.

Teens, *n. pl.* Years between twelve and twenty.

Teeter, *v. i.* To ride on the end of a balanced board.

Teeth (21), *n., pl. of Tooth.*

Teeth, *v. i.* To breed teeth.

Tēe-tō'tal, *a.* Entire; total.

Tēe-tō'tal-ism, *n.* Principle of strict temperance.

Tēe-tō'tum, *n.* A kind of top.

Tēg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.

Tēl'e-grām, *n.* A telegraphic message or despatch.

Tēl'e-grāph, *n.* An apparatus for communicating information rapidly between distant places by signals.

Tēl'e-grāph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.

Tēl'e-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

Tēl'e-scōp'ic, } *a.* Per-

Tēl'e-scōp'ic-al, } taining to a telescope.

Tēll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLD.] To count; to number; to relate; to inform. —

v. i. To produce a marked effect.

Tēll'er, *n.* One who tells; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.

Tēll'-tāle, *n.* An officious informer. — *a.* Telling tales.

Te-mēr'i-ty, *n.* Rash boldness; foolhardiness.

Tēm'per, *n.* Constitution of mind; due mixture; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness. — *v. t.* (8) To mix in due proportion; to qualify; to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness.

Tēm'per-a-ment, *n.* Internal constitution; peculiar physical and mental character.

Tēm'per-ance, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites.

Tēm'per-ate, *a.* Moderate; abstemious; sober.

Tēm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* With moderation; without excess.

Tēm'per-a-tūre, *n.* State with regard to heat or cold.

Tēm'pest, *n.* A violent storm; commotion; tumult.

Tem-pēst'u-oūs, *a.* Stormy; violent; turbulent.

Tēm'plar, *n.* A student of law. [*Eng.*]

Tēm'ple, *n.* An edifice erected to some deity; a church; flat part of the head between the forehead and ear.

Tēm'plet, *n.* A piece of timber used in building.

Tēm'po-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a temple; pertaining to this life; secular; not spiritual.

Tēm'po-rāl'i-ty, *n.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic, derived from lands, tithes, &c.

Tēm'po-ral-ly, *adv.* With regard to this life.

Tēm'po-ra-ri-ly (13), *adv.* For a time only.

Tēm'po-ra-ry, *a.* Continuing for a time only; transitory.

Tēm'po-rize (31), *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion.

Tēmpt, *v. t.* To entice to what is wrong; to lead into evil;

to venture on. — *SYN.* To allure; seduce; solicit.

Temp-tā'tion, *n.* Act of tempting; that which tempts; trial.

Tēmpt'er, *n.* One who tempts, or entices to evil.

Tēn, *a.* Twice five; a decade.

Tēn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being held.

Te-nā'ciōūs, *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive.

Te-nāc'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.

Tēn'an-çy, *n.* A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Tēn'ant, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements of another. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Tēn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented. [tenants.]

Tēn'ant-ry, *n.* A body of

Tēnd, *v. t.* To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. — *v. i.* To move; to aim; to incline.

Tēnd'en-çy, *n.* Drift; direction; inclination; course.

Tēnd'er, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger; an offer. — *v. t.* To offer.

Tēn'der, *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — *SYN.* Delicate; soft; mild; humane.

Tēn'der-ly, *adv.* Gently; kindly; softly; mildly.

Tēn'der-loin, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

Tēn'der-ness, *n.* Quality of being tender; softness.

Tēn'di-noūs, *a.* Full of tendons; sinewy.

Tēn'don, *n.* A hard insensile cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

Tēn'dril, *n.* A spiral shoo or clasper of a vine.

Tēn'e-ment, *n.* A house part of a house for the use of one family.

Tēn'et, *n.* Opinion; principle; dogma; doctrine.

Tén'föld, *a.* Ten times as many or much.

Tén'nis, *n.* A play with racket and ball.

Tén'on, *n.* That part of a piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.

Tén'or (33), *n.* General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.

Ténse, *a.* Strained tight. — *n.* Form or variation of a verb to express time.

Ténse'ness, *n.* State of being tense; stiffness.

Tén'sion, *n.* Act or degree of stretching; stiffness; elastic power.

Tént, *n.* A portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical use. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.

Tént'a-ele, *n.* An organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [*al.*]

Tént'a-tive, *a.* Experiment-tént'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.

Tén'ter, *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.

Ténth, *a.* The ordinal of ten. — *n.* One part in ten; a tithe. [*place.*]

Ténth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth

Te-nū'i-ty, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.

Tén'u-ous, *a.* Thin; slender; small; rare; subtle.

Tén'üre, *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding.

Tép'e-fác'tion, *n.* Act of warming.

Tép'id, *a.* Moderately warm.

Tép'or, *n.* Gentle heat.

Tér'a-phim, *n. pl.* Household deities.

Ér'e-bínth, *n.* The turpentine tree.

Ér'gi-ver-sá'tion (tér'ji-), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge.

Érm, *n.* A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — *v. t.* To call; to name.

Ér'ma-gan-çy, *n.* Turbulence.

Tér'ma-gant, *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman. — *a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.

Tér'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded or ended.

Tér'mi-nal, *a.* Ending; forming the end.

Tér'mi-nâte, *v. t.* To set the limit to; to put an end to. — *SYN.* To limit; complete; finish; bound. — *v. i.* To end; to close.

Tér'mi-nâ'tion, *n.* Limit; bound; end; result.

Tér'mi-nôl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used; nomenclature.

Tér'mi-nus, *n. (pl. Tér'mi-ni, 25.)* A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad. [*ant.*]

Tér'mite (18), *n.* The white Tér'na-ry, *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* Three.

Tér'raçe (18), *n.* A raised bank of earth; a flat roof.

Tér'râ Çôt'tâ, *a.* A kind of pottery made from fine clay.

Tér'ra-pîn, *n.* A large kind of turtle or tortoise.

Ter-râ'que-oús, *a.* Composed of land and water.

Ter-rêny, *a.* Terrestrial; earthly.

Ter-rês'tri-al, *a.* Belonging to the earth; earthly.

Tér'ri-ble, *a.* Fitted to excite terror. — *SYN.* Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.

Tér'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.

Tér'ri-er, *n.* A dog that pursues game into holes.

Ter-rif'ie, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful.

Tér'ri-fy, *v. t.* To frighten.

Tér'ri-tô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to territory.

Tér'ri-to-ry, *n.* A tract of land; a district of country.

Tér'ror, *n.* Great fear; dread.

Tér'ror-ism, *n.* A state impressing terror.

Têrsc, *a.* Elegantly concise.

Têrse'ly, *adv.* Neatly and concisely.

Têrse'ness, *n.* Smoothness and compactness.

Tér'tian (tér'shan), *a.* Happening every third day.

Tér'ti-a-ry (tér'shi-a-rý), *a.* Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.

Tês'sel-âte, *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work.

Tês'sel-â'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of it.

Têst, *n.* A cupel to try metals; critical examination or trial; standard. — *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

Tes-tâ'cean, *n.* A shell-fish, especially mollusks.

Tes-tâ'ceous, *a.* Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.

Têst'a-ment, *n.* A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.

Têst'a-mên't'a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.

Têst'ate, *a.* Having made and left a will.

Tes-tâ'tor, *n.* One who leaves a will.

Tes-tâ'trix, *n.* A female testator.

Tês'ter, *n.* Top covering of a bed.

Tês'ti-ele, *n.* A gland that secretes seminal fluid.

Tês'ti-fy, *v. t.* To give testimony; to bear witness.

Tês'ti-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Tês'ti-mô'ni-al, *n.* A certificate of good character or conduct.

Tês'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Affirmation in proof of some fact. — *SYN.* Evidence; proof.

Tês'ti-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tês'ty, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Têt'a-nus, *n.* The locked-jaw.

Tête-a-tête (tât-â-tât), *n.* Lit., head to head; hence, private conversation; a form of sofa for two persons.

Têth'er, *v. t.* To confine with a rope, as a horse. — *n.* A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.

Têt'ra-gon, *n.* A figure with four angles; a quadrangle.

î, ô, î, ô, û, ý, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ù, ý, short; câre, câr, âsk, âll, what; êre, veil, têrm; piqûe, firm;

Tĕt'/ra-hĕ'dron, *n.*

A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.

Te-trām'e-ter, *n.*

A verse consisting of four measures.

Tĕt'rārĕh, *n.*

A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-trārĕh'ate, } *n.* Office or

Tĕt'rārĕh-y, } jurisdiction of a tetrahedron.

Te-trās'tich, *n.*

A poem of four verses.

Tĕt'ter, *n.*

A cutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teu-tŏn'ie, *a.*

Relating to the ancient Germans.

Tĕxt, *n.*

A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written.

Tĕxt'-bŏŏk, *n.*

A manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tĕxt'-händ, *n.*

A large kind of writing.

Tĕxt'tile, *a.*

Woven; formed

Tĕxt'u-al, *a.*

Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tĕxt'u-al-ist, } *n.* One versed

Tĕxt'u-a-ry, } in Scripture.

Tĕxt'üre, *n.*

Manner of weaving; fabric formed by weaving.

Thān, *conj.*

A particle expressing comparison.

Thānc, *n.*

An Anglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thānk, *v. t.*

To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thānk'ful (17), *a.*

Full of gratitude.

Thānk'ful-ly, *adv.*

In a thankful manner; gratefully.

Thānk'ful-ness, *n.*

Grati-
Thānk'less, *a.*

Unthankful; ungrateful.

Thānks, *n. pl.*

Expression of gratitude.

Thānks'gĭv-ing, *n.*

Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude to God.

Thānk'-wor'thy (-wŭr'thŭ), *a.*

Deserving thanks.

Thāt, *pron.*

referring to some-

thing before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; who; which.

—*conj.* introducing a cause or consequence.

Thātch, *n.*

Straw for covering a roof. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

Thāw, *v. i. or t.*

To melt as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow.

Thĕ, *definite article, or definitive a.*

denoting a particular person or thing.

Thĕ'a-ter } (29), *n.* A place

Thĕ'a-tre } for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army.

Thĕ-āt'ric, } *a.* Pertain-

Thĕ-āt'ric-al, } ing to, or suiting, a theater.

Thĕe, *pron.*

Objective case singular of *Thou*.

Thĕft, *n.*

A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen.

Thĕir (thār), *a. pron.*

Belonging to them.

Thĕirs, *a. pron.*

Of them.

Thĕ'ism, *n.*

Belief in a personal God.

Thĕ'ist, *n.*

One who believes in a personal God.

Thĕ-ist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining

Thĕ-ist'ic-al, } to theism.

Thĕm, *pron.*

Objective case of *They*.

Thĕmĕ, *n.*

Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Thĕm-sĕlves', *pron.; pl. of himself, herself, or itself.*

Thĕn, *adv.*

At that time; afterward; therefore.—*conj.*

In that case.

Thĕncĕ, *adv.*

From that place or time.

Thĕncĕ'fŏrth, } *adv.*

Thĕncĕ'fŏr'ward, } From that time onward.

Thĕ-ŏc'rā-cy, *n.*

A government immediately ad-

ministered by God.

Thĕ'o-crāt'ic-al, *a.*

Relating to theocracy.

Thĕ-ŏd'o-lite, *n.*

An instrument used in surveying.

Thĕ'o-lŏ-gĭ-an, *n.*

One versed in theology; a divine.

Thĕ'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Pertain-

Thĕ'o-lŏg'ic-al, } ing to theology.

The-ŏl'o-gŭy, *n.*

The science of God and divine things.

The-ŏr'bo, *n.*

A musical instrument like a large lute.

Thĕ'o-rem, *n.*

A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic-al, } ing to theory; speculative; not practical.

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

In theory. [theorizing.]

Thĕ'o-rĭst, *n.*

One given to Thĕ'o-rĭzĕ, *v. i.*

To form theories; to speculate.

Thĕ'o-ry (19), *n.*

Speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art.

Thĕr'a-peu'tic, *a.*

Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [place.]

Thĕre (thār), *adv.*

In that place or number.

Thĕre-āt'ter, *adv.*

After that.

Thĕre-āt', *adv.*

At that place; on that account.

Thĕre-bŷ', *adv.*

By that; for that cause.

Thĕrĕ'fŏre (thĕr'fŏr or thār'fŏr), *adv.*

For this or that reason; consequently. [this.]

Thĕrĕ-in', *adv.*

In that or Thĕrĕ-ŏf' (-ŏf' or -ŏv'), *adv.*

Of that or this. [this.]

Thĕrĕ-ŏn', *adv.*

On that or Thĕrĕ-up-ŏn', *adv.*

Upon that or this.

Thĕrĕ-with' (or -wĭth'), *adv.*

With that or this.

Thĕr'mal, *a.*

Warm; tepid.

Thĕr-mŏm'e-ter, *n.*

An instrument for measuring temperature.

Thĕr'mo-mĕt'ric-al, *a.*

Pertain-

ing to a thermometer.

The-sā'rus, *n.*

A treasury, a storehouse of information.

Thĕsĕ, *pron.; pl. of This.*

Thĕ'sis, *n. (pl. Thĕ'sĕs, 25)*

A theme; an essay.

Thĕy, *pron.; pl. of he, she, or it.*

Thĕck, *a.*

Not thin; dense

close; gross. — *adv.* Closely; in quick succession. — *n.* The thickest part.

Thick'en (thik'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thick.

Thick'et, *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thick'ly, *adv.* Closely; densely; deeply.

Thick'ness, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness.

Thick'sēt, *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body.

Thiēf (20), *n.* One who steals.

Thiēve, *v. i.* To steal or practice theft; to pilfer.

Thiēv'er-y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

Thiēv'ish, *a.* Given to theft.

Thigh (thī), *n.* Part of the leg above the knee.

Thills, *n. pl.* Shafts of a wagon or other carriage.

Thim'ble, *n.* A metal cap for the finger in sewing.

Thin, *a.* Not thick; lean; slender. — *v. t.* To make thin or thinner; to dilute; to attenuate; to rarefy.

Thine, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thing, *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; event or action.

Think, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THOUGHT.] To have ideas; to reflect; to imagine; to judge.

Third, *a.* Next after the second. — *n.* A third part; an interval of three tones in music; (*pl.*) the third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.

Third'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst, *n.* Desire of drink. — *v. i.* To feel a want of drink; to long.

Thirst'y, *a.* Suffering from want of drink; dry; parched.

Thir'teen, *a.* Ten and three.

Thir'teenth, *a.* Ordinal of thirteen; thir'd after tenth.

Thir'ti-eth, *a.* Next after the 29th; being one of 30 equal parts of a thing.

Thir'ty, *a.* Thrice ten.

This, *pron.* (*pl.* Thēse.) de-

noting something present or near in place or time.

This'tle (this'l), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera.

Thith'er, *adv.* To that place, point, or result.

Thith'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thōle, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thōng, *n.* A strap of leather.

Thō'rax, *n.* Cavity of the chest.

Thōrn, *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle.

Thōrn'y, *a.* Full of thorns.

Thōr'ough (thūr'ō), *a.* Passing through; complete.

Thōr'ough-fāre (thūr'o-), *n.* A passage.

Thōr'ough-ly (thūr'o-), *adv.* Completely.

Thōr'ough-wort (thūr'owūrt), *n.* A medicinal plant.

Thōse, *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

Thou, *pron.* denoting the person addressed.

Thōugh (thō), *adv.* & *conj.* Granting; admitting; allowing; however.

Thōught (thawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Think*. — *n.* That which the mind thinks; idea; conception; reflection; notion.

Thōught'ful (thawt'-), *a.* Given to thought; contemplative; meditative.

Thōught'less (thawt'-), *a.* Heedless; careless. [*dred.*]

Thou'sand, *a.* or *n.* Ten hundred.

Thou'sandth, *a.* Ordinal of thousand.

Thral'dóm } (9), *n.* Slavery;

Thral'dóm } bondage.

Thrāsh, *v. t.* To beat out grain from; to beat soundly; to drub.

Thrēad, *n.* A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. — *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass through.

Thrēad'bāre, *a.* Worn out; common; trite; stale.

Thrēat, *n.* Denunciation of ill; menace. [*menace.*]

Thrēat'en (thrēt'n), *v. t.* To threaten.

Thrēat'en-ing, *a.* Indicating

a threat or some danger; imminent; impending.

Three, *a.* Two and one.

Threē'fōld, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

Threē'pence (thrip'ens), *n.* A coin worth three pennies.

Threē'scōre, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thresh, *v. t.* To thrash.

Thresh'ōld, *n.* The door sill; entrance; gate.

Threw (thry), *imp.* of *Throw*.

Thrice, *adv.* Three times.

Thrid, *v. t.* To slide or pass through; to thread.

Thrift, *n.* Wise management; economy; prosperity.

Thrift'less, *a.* Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.

Thrift'y, *a.* Thriving by industry. — *SYN.* Frugal;

careful; economical.

Thrill, *v. t.* To pierce. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp tingling sensation. — *n.* A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingling sensation.

Thrive, *v. i.* [*imp.* THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry.

Thriv'ing (11), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

Throat, *n.* Fore part of the neck or something similar.

Thrōb, *v. i.* To beat forcibly; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation.

Thrōe, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony.

Thrōne, *n.* A royal seat.

Thrōng, *n.* A crowd of people; a multitude. — *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together.

Thrō'tle, *n.* The windpipe. — *v. i.* or *t.* To choke.

Through (thrō), *prep.* From end to end of; by means of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through-out' (thrō-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Thrōve, *imp.* of *Thrive*.

Thrōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW; *p. p.* THROWN.] To fling;

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ɛ, ɪ, ö, ü, ȳ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tōrm; pique, firm;

to cast ; to toss ; to hurl ; to send ; to turn ; to twist. — *n.* A cast ; a fall.

Thrüm, n. End of a weaver's thread. — *v. t.* To insert tufts in. — *v. i.* To play coarsely or rudely.

Thrúsh, n. A singing bird ; ulcers in the mouth.

Thrúst, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. THRUST.*] To push or drive with force ; to urge ; to stab. — *n.* A violent push.

Thüg, n. One of a religious association of robbers and assassins in India.

Thümb (thüm), n. The short thick finger. — *v. t.* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thümp, v. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *n.* A heavy, dull blow.

Thün'der, n. Sound which follows lightning. — *v. i.* To discharge electrical fluid with noise. [lightning.

Thün'der-bölt, n. A shaft of

Thün'der-show'er, n. A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thün'der-strükk, a. Astonished ; amazed.

Thürs'day, n. The fifth day of the week. [manner.

Thüs (2), adv. So ; in this

Thwäck, v. t. To beat ; to bang. — *n.* A heavy blow ; a thump.

Thwart, v. t. To cross ; to oppose. — *a.* Being across.

Thÿ, a. Belonging to thee.

Thÿme (tüm), n. A plant.

Thÿ-sëlf, pron. An emphasized form of *Thou*.

Ti-ã'rã (18), n. A diadem ; the pope's triple crown.

Tick, n. Credit ; an insect ; a slight noise ; a case for feathers. — *v. i.* To run upon credit.

Tick'en, } n. Cloth for bed-ticks.

Tick'et, n. A piece of paper



entitling to some right or privilege. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish by a ticket.

Tick'le, v. t. To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch ; to please.

Tick'lish, a. Easily tickled ; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.

Tid'al, a. Relating to tides.

Tid'bit, n. A delicate piece of any thing eatable ; a dainty.

Tide, n. The ebb or flow of the waters of the ocean.

Tide-wait'er, n. An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Ti'di-ly (13), adv. With neatness and simplicity.

Ti'dings, n. pl. News ; intelligence ; information.

Ti'dy, a. Neat and simple. — *n.* A pinafore ; a cover for the back of a chair, &c.

Tie (12), v. t. To bind ; to fasten. — *n.* A knot ; an obligation ; bond ; equality, as of votes.

Tiër, n. One of two or more rows, one above another.

Tiërçe (or tÿrss), n. A cask or measure holding forty-two wine gallons.

Tiff, n. A small draught of liquor ; a fit of anger. [silk.

Tif'fa-ny, n. A kind of thin

Ti'ger, n. An Asiatic beast of prey.

Tight (tit), a. Compact ; close ; tense.

Tight'en (tit'n), v. t. To make tight or more tight.

Tight'ly (tit'-), adv. Closely.

Ti'gress, n. A female tiger.

Til'bu-ry, n. A kind of gig without a top.

Tile, n. A thin piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Till, n. A money box in a shop. — *prep.* Up to the time of. — *v. t.* To plow and dress, as land ; to cultivate.

Till'age, n. Culture of land.



Till'er, n. Handle of a rudder ; a husbandman ; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth sprouts from the root or stump.

Tilt, n. An awning ; a thrust ; a military exercise ; a large hammer. — *v. t.* To incline to thrust, as a lance ; to hammer or forge. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance ; to fight ; to lean or fall.

Tilt'-häm'mer, n. A heavy hammer in iron works.

Tim'ber, n. Wood for building, for tools, furniture, &c. ; a beam. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

Tim'brel, n. A kind of drum.

Time, n. A particular part of duration ; season ; age ; period ; the present life ; repetition ; measure of sound. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion ; to mark the time of.

Time'-keep'er, n. A clock or watch ; a time-piece.

Time'ly, a. In good time ; seasonable. — *adv.* Early ; in good time.

Time'-piëçe, n. A clock or watch ; a time-keeper.

Time'-sërv'er, n. One who complies with the times ; a temporizer ; a trimmer.

Time'-sërv'ing, a. Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions.

Tim'id, a. Wanting courage. — *SYN.* Fearful ; timorous ; cowardly ; pusillanimous.

Ti-mid'i-ty, n. Want of courage. [id.

Tim'o-roüs, a. Fearful ; timid.

Tin, n. A soft white metal ; a thin plate of iron covered with tin. — *v. t.* To cover with tin.

Tin'e'al, n. Crude borax.

Tin'et'üre, n. Spirituous solution of a substance ; tinge or shade of color. — *v. t.* To tinge ; to imbue.

Tin'der, n. Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tine, n. A tooth or prong.

son, ör, dç, wölf, too, töök ; ün, rye, pull ; ç, ç, soft ; e, ë, hard ; a ; exist ; n as ng ; this.

Tin'-foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, *v. t.* To tinkle.

Tinge, *n.* A color; dye; tincture; slight taste.—*v. t.* To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.

Tin'gle (ting'gl), *v. i.* To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.

Tink'er, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal.—*v.* To mend, as metal wares.

Tink'le, *v. i.* To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.

Tink'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.

Tin'man, } *n.* One who deals
Tin'ner, } in tin.

Tin'ny, *a.* Relating to, or like, tin.

Tin'sel, *n.* A shining material, more gay than valuable.—*a.* Gaudy; showy to excess.—*v. t.* (8) To adorn with tinsel.

Tint, *n.* A slight coloring.—*v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tin'y, *a.* Very small; minute.

Tip, *n.* The end; the point.—*v. t.* To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as of a cart.

Tip'pet, *n.* A covering of fur for the neck.

Tip'ple, *v. t.* To drink strong liquors habitually.

Tip'pler, *n.* An habitual drinker of strong liquors.

Tip'stáff, *n.* A constable.

Tip'sy, *a.* Partially intoxicated; half drunk.

Tip'toe, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

Ti-ráde', *n.* A strain of violent invective or declamation.

Tire, *n.* A row or rank; a band of iron for a wheel.—*v. t.* or *i.* To weary or become weary.

Tir'ed, *a.* Fatigued; weary.

Tire'some, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing; wearisome.

Tire'some-ness, *n.* Tediousness.

Tis'sue (tish'sh), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series. [titmouse.

Tít, *n.* A small horse; a Tit'bit, *n.* See *Tidbit*.

Tithe, *n.* Tenth of any thing.—*v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth.

Tith'ing-mán (21), *n.* A parish officer; a kind of constable.

Tít'il-láte, *v. t.* To tickle. Tit'il-lá'tion, *n.* Act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

Tít'le, *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor.—*v. t.* To name; to call.

Tít'mouse (21), *n.* A small perching bird.

Tít'ter, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint.—*n.* A restrained laugh.

Tít'tle, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.

Tít'tle-tát'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.

Tít'u-lar, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal.

Tít'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.

To, *prep.* indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency. [reptile.

Tóad, *n.* A small well-known

Tóad'stóol, *n.* A fungous plant; a mushroom.

Tóast, *v. t.* To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of.—*n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.

To-báe'co, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.

To-báe'co-nist, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

Tóe'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell.

Tód, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.

To-dá'y, *n.* This present day.—*adv.* On this day.

Tód'dle, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tód'dy, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

Tóe (18), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot.—*v. t.* (11)

To touch with the toes.

To-ghéth'er, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.

Tóg'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.

Toil, *v. i.* To work hard.—*n.* (4) Hard labor; a net or snare.

Toil'et, *n.* A dressing table; dress; attire. Toggle-

Toil'some, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.

To-ká'y', *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.

Tó'ken (t6'kn), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing.—*SYN.* Sign; note; symbol; badge.

Tóld, *imp. & p. p.* of *Tell*.

Tóle, *v. t.* To allure by bait.

Tóler-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.

Tóler-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.

Tóler-á-ge, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.

Tóler-ánt, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.

Tóler-áte, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.

Tóler-á'tion, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.

Tóll (1), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly.—*v.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.

Tóll-bridge, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.

Tóll'-gáte, *n.* A gate where toll is paid.

Tóll'-house, *n.* A house where toll is taken.

Tóm'a-hawk, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet.—*v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

To-má'to, or To-má'to (*pl.* To-má'toes, -má'- or -má'-, 18), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.

Tómb (t6m), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.

Töm'boy, *n.* A romping girl.
Töm'b'stöne (tööm'stön), *n.*
A stone at a grave.

Töme, *n.* A ponderous volume.

To-mörr'töw, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.

Töm'tit, *n.* The titmouse.

Tön, *n.* Prevailing fashion.

Tön (tün), *n.* Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.

Töne, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.

Töngs, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.

Töngue (tüng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.

Töngue'-tied (tüng'-), *a.* Unable to speak freely.

Tön'ie, *a.* Increasing strength. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.

To-night' (-nit'), *n.* This very night.

Tön'nage (tün'ej), *n.* Amount of tons; duty by the ton.

Tön'sil, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

Tön'sure (-shyr), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.

Ton-tine' (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.

Töö, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.

Töök, *imp.* of *Take*.

Tööl, *n.* An instrument; a hireling. [jar sound.]

Tööt, *v. i.* To make a peculiar sound (21).

Töoth (21), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.

Töoth'äche (-äk), *n.* A pain in the teeth.

Töoth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth.

Töoth'-pick, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

Töoth'söme, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Töp, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.

Töp'páz, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.

Töp'per, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Töp'phet, *n.* Hell.

Töp'ie, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.

Töp'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.

Töp'-knöt (-nöt), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.

Töp'mást, *n.* Mast next above the lower mast.

Töp'möst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.

To-pög'ra-pher, *n.* A writer on topography.

Töp'o-gráph'ie, } *a.* De-

Töp'o-gráph'ie-al, } scriptive of a place.

To-pög'ra-phy, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.

Töp'ple, *v. i.* To pitch forward; to tumble down.

Törch, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.

Törch'-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

Töre, *imp.* from *Tear*.

Tör'ment, *n.* Extreme pain.

Tor-mént', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

Tor-mént'er, } *n.* One who

Tor-mént'or, } torments.

Törn, *p. p.* of *Tear*.

Tor-ná'do, *n.* A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tor-pé'do, *n.* A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive fire-work.

Tör'pid, *a.* Having lost motion or the power of feeling.

— *SYN.* Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.



T, T, Top.

Tor-pid'i-ty, } *n.* Numb-

Tör'pid-ness, } ness; in-

sensibility; dullness.

Tör'por, *n.* Numbness; dullness; sluggishness.

Tör're-fy, *v. t.* To parch; to roast; to scorch.

Tör'rent, *n.* A violent stream. [parched.]

Tör'rid, *a.* Burning; hot;

Tör'sion, *n.* Act of twisting; force with which a thing untwists.

Tört, *n.* Wrong; injury done.

Tör'toise (tört'is), *n.* A reptile inclosed in a hard scaly case. Tortoise.



Tört'u-ös, *a.* Twisted; winding; deceitful.

Tört'üre, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; torment. — *v. t.* To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment.

Tört'y, *n.* An advocate for royal power; a conservative.

Tört'y-ism, *n.* The principles of Tories.

Töss, *v. t.* To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe.

— *n.* Act of tossing.

Töt'tal, *a.* Whole; complete; entire. — *n.* The whole sum or amount.

To-täl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

Töt'tal-ly, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.

Töt'ter, *v. i.* To vacillate.

Töüch, *v. t.* To come in contact with; to reach to; to feel; to affect. — *n.* Contact; sense of feeling; feature.

Töüch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness

Töüch'ing, *a.* Adapted to affect the feelings.

Töüch'-me-nöt', *n.* A plant.

Töüch'-stöne, *n.* A criterion or test.

Töüch'-wööd, *n.* Decayed wood that easily takes fire.

Töüch'y, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

Tough (tūf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff; severe; violent.
Tough'en (tūf'n), *v.* To make or grow tough.
Tow-pee', *n.* A small wig.
Tour (tūr), *n.* A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. — **SYN.** Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey.
Tour'ist (tūr'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.
Tour'na-ment (tūr'-), *n.* A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.
Tour'ni-quēt (-kēt), *n.* A surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.
Touge, *v. t.* To pull and haul.
Tōw, *n.* Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. — *v. t.* To draw through the water by a rope.
Tōw'age, *n.* Act of towing; price for towing.
Tōward (tō'ard), } *prep.*
Tōwardz (tō'ardz), } In the direction of; with respect to; near by.
Tōward, *a.* Apt; docile; teachable; tractable. [learn.
Tōward-ly, *a.* Ready to
Tow'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.
Tow'er, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty; to soar aloft.
Tow'er-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated; soaring.
Tōw'-line, *n.* A rope for towing a ship, &c.
Town, *n.* A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.
Town'ship, *n.* Territory or district of a town.
Town's-man (21), *n.* One of the same town.
Town'-talk (-tawk), *n.* Common talk of a place.
Tōx'i-cōl'o-gy, *n.* The science which treats of poisons.
Toy, *n.* A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. t.* To dally; to trifle. [deals in toys.
Toy'man (21), *n.* One who
Toy'-shōp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trāce, *n.* A footprint; a

track; a vestige; mark; token; (*pl.*) the straps of a harness for drawing. — *v. t.* to delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark. [being traced.
Trāce'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of
Trā'cer-y, *n.* Ornamental work in architecture.
Trā'che-ā, *n.* The windpipe.
Trāck (ō), *n.* A footstep; path; road, as of a railway. — *v. i.* To follow by traces.
Trāck'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.
Trāct, *n.* Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp. one on practical religion.
Trāct'a-ble, *a.* Easily managed; docile.
Trāct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being manageable.
Trāct'ate, *n.* A treatise.
Trāct'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length.
Trāe-til'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being drawn out in length.
Trāct'ion, *n.* Act of drawing.
Trāct'ive, *a.* Serving to draw; attracting.
Trāde, *n.* Commerce; traffic; business; calling. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade.
Trād'er, *n.* One engaged in
Trāde's-man (21), *n.* A shop-keeper.
Trāde'-wind, *n.* A periodical wind across the ocean in or near the torrid zone.
Trā-di'tion (-dīsh'un), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.
Trā-di'tion-al } (-dīsh/
Trā-di'tion-a-ry } un-), *a.* Delivered or communicated by tradition.
Trā-dūge', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify.
Trāf'fic, *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — **SYN.** Commerce; trade; barter. — *v. i.* (6) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.
Trāf'fick-er (6), *n.* A trader.
Trā-gē'di-an, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.
Trāg'e-dy, *n.* A dramatic

poem representing some action having a fatal issue.
Trāg'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Trāg'i-e-al, } tragedy; fatal; calamitous; mournful.
Trāg'i-cōm'e-dy, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.
Trāil, *v. t. or i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn.
Trāin, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along; trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process.
Trāin'-bānds, *n. pl.* Militia.
Trāin'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.
Trāipse, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.
Trāit, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.
Trāi'tor, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.
Trāi'tor-ōis, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal.
Trāi'tress, *n.* A female traitor. [cast through.
Trā-jēct', *v. t.* To throw or
Trā-jēct'ion, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.
Trā-jēct'o-ry, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.
Trām, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.
Trām'mel, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (8) To catch; to shackle; to confine.
Trā-mōn'tane, or **Trām'on-tāne**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.
Trāmp, *v.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveler.
Trāmp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant. [foot.
Trām'ple, *v. t.* To tread under

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ä, ö, ī, ð, ū, *short*; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, vĕil, tĕrm; pĭque, firm;

Trance, *n.* A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.
 Trán'quill (tránk'wil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.
 Trán'quill-ize } (7), *v. t.* To
 Trán'quill-ize } quiet; to
 render calm; to allay.
 Tran-qui'l-li-ty (7), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.
 Trán'quill-ly, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.
 Trans-act', *v. i.* To do; to perform; to conduct.
 Trans-act'ion, *n.* Performance; management; act or affair. [transacts.]
 Trans-act'or, *n.* One who
 Trans-al'pine, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
 Tráns'at-lán'tic, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.
 Tran-scénd', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed.
 Tran-scénd'ence, *n.* State of being transcendent; supereminent.
 Tran-scénd'ent, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.
 Trán'spé-ént'al, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.
 Tran-scénd'ent-ly, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.
 Tran-scribe', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words. [an original.]
 Trán'script, *n.* A copy from
 Trán'scrip'tion, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.
 Trán'sept, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.
 Trans-fér', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.
 Tráns'fer, *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.
 Trans-fér'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
 Tráns'fer-énce, } *n.* Act of
 Trans-fér'rence, } transferring; transfer.
 Trans-fér'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.

Trans-fig'u-rá'tion, *n.* A change of form or appearance.
 Trans-fig'úre, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of.
 Trans-fix', *v. t.* To pierce through.
 Trans-fórm', *v. t.* To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.
 Tráns'for-má'tion, *n.* Metamorphosis; change of form.
 Trans-fúge', *v. t.* To pour out of one into another.
 Trans-fú'sion, *n.* Act of pouring from one vessel into another.
 Trans-gréss', *v. t.* To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. — *v. i.* To sin.
 Trans-gréss'ion (-grésh'un), *n.* Violation of a law; sin.
 Trans-gréss'or, *n.* One who transgresses.
 Trán'sient (-shent) *a.* Passing; hasty; not stationary.
 Trán'sient-ly, *adv.* For a short time.
 Trán'sit, *n.* A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.
 Tran-sítion (-síz'un or -zíz'un), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.
 Tran-sítion-al (-síz'un- or -zíz'un-), *a.* Involving, or denoting, transition.
 Trán'si-tive, *a.* Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.
 Trán'si-to-ry, *a.* Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.
 Trans-láte', *v. t.* To remove; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.
 Trans-lá'tion, *n.* Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.
 Trans-lá'tor, *n.* One who translates.
 Trans-lú'cent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not transparent.

Tráns'ma-rine' (-reen'), *a.* Lying beyond the sea.
 Tráns'mi-gráte, *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another.
 Tráns'mi-grá'tion, *n.* A passing from one country or body to another.
 Trans-mis'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.
 Trans-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.
 Trans-mis'sive, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.
 Trans-mít', *v. t.* To send from one person or place to another. [sion.]
 Trans-mít'tal, *n.* Transmissible.
 Trans-mú'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.
 Tráns'mu-tá'tion, *n.* Change into another substance, nature, or form.
 Trans-múte', *v. t.* To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.
 Trán'som, *n.* A cross-beam.
 Trans-pár'en-çy, *n.* Quality of being transparent.
 Trans-pár'ent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear.
 Trans-piéрге', *v. t.* To pierce through.
 Trán'spi-rá'tion, *n.* Act of passing through pores.
 Tran-spi're', *v. t.* or *i.* To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.
 Trans-plánt', *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place.
 Tráns'plan-tá'tion, *n.* Act of planting in another place.
 Tráns'pórt, *n.* A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.
 Trans-pórt', *v. t.* To convey to carry into banishment to ravish with pleasure.
 Tráns'pór-tá'tion, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment.
 Trans-póse'al, *n.* Act of transposing.
 Trans-póse', *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.

son, ðr, dg, wɔlf, tōō, tōōk; fɪrn, rɪpe, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a₂; exist; n as ng; this

Trāns'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Mutual change of places.

Trans-ship', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trān'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion, (-shā-ā-), *n.* A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.

Tran-sūde', *v. i.* To pass out through the pores, as sweat.

Trāns'verse, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

Trāns-verse', *a.* Lying in a cross direction.

Trāp, *n.* A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — *v. t.* or *i.* To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

Trā-pān', *v. t.* To trap; to ensnare. — *n.* A snare.

Trāp'-dōor, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.

Trā-pē'zi-um, *n.* A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.



Trapezium.

Trāp'e-zoid, *n.* A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.



Trapezoid.

Trāp'pings, *n. pl.* Ornament. — *n.* Any waste or worthless matter.

Trāsh'y, *a.* Waste; worthless.

Trāv'ail, *v. i.* To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — *n.* Toil; labor in childbirth.

Trāv'el (8), *v. i.* To make a journey or voyage; to go. — *n.* A journey or voyage.

Trāv'el-er } (8), *n.* One who travels.

Trāv'erse, *a.* Lying across. — *v. t.* To cross; to deny. — *n.* A barrier or obstruction; a denial.

Trāv'es-ty, *n.* A parody. — *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.

Trāy, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.

Trēach'er-ōus, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious.

Trēach'er-y, *n.* Violation of faith; perfidy.

Trēa'cle, *n.* A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.

Trēad, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; to trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping.

Trēad'le, } *n.* The part of Trēd'dle, } a loom, &c., which is moved by the foot.

Trēad'-mill, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.

Trēa'son, *n.* Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.

Trēa'son-a-ble, *a.* Partaking of, or pertaining to, treason; traitorous.

Trēas'ūre (trēzh'yūr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is highly valued. — *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.

Trēas'ūr-er, *n.* An officer in charge of a treasury.

Trēas'ur-y (trēzh'yūr-), *n.* A place where public money is kept; financial department of a government.

Trēat, *v. t.* or *i.* To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate; to entertain. — *n.* Entertainment given.

Trēa'tise (18), *n.* A written discourse; a dissertation.

Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of treating; management.

Trēa'ty (19), *n.* A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. — *SYN.* Negotiation; compact.

Trēb'le, *a.* Threefold; triple. — *n.* To make or become threefold. — *n.* Highest part in music; soprano.

Trēb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.

Tree (18), *n.* The largest of the vegetable kind; a per-

ennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.

Tree'nāil (*commonly pron. trūn'nel*), *n.* A long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship.

Trēfoil, *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle.



Trē'lis, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes.

Trēm'ble, *v. i.* To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.

Trē-mēn'dōus, *a.* Terrible; awful; frightful.

Trē'mor, or Trē'm'or, *n.* An involuntary trembling.

Trēm'u-loūs, *a.* Trembling; shaking; quivering.

Trēnch, *v. t.* To cut or dig, as a ditch. — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.

Trēn'chant, *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; unsparring.

Trēnch'er, *n.* One who digs a trench; a wooden plate.

Trēnch'er-man (21), *n.* A great eater; a gormandizer.

Trēnd, *v. i.* To run; to tend.

Trē-pān', *n.* A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To cut with a trepan, as the skull.

Trē-phīne', or Trē-phīne', *n.* A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.

Trēp'i-dā'tion, *n.* A trembling; a state of terror.

Trēs'pass, *v. i.* To intrude; to transgress; to offend. — *n.* Violation of another's rights; transgression.

Trēss, *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trēs'tle (trēs'tl), *n.* A frame to support any thing.

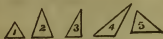
Trēt, *n.* An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted.

Trēy'et, *n.* A three-legged stool. [or dice.]

Trey, *n.* The three at cards

Trī'ad, *n.* A union of three; three things united.

Tri'al, *n.* Act of trying; examination; experiment; test.
Tri'an-gle, *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides.



Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.

Tri-án-gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles.

Tribe, *n.* A family or race; a class or division. [fiction.]

Trib'u-lá'tion, *n.* A great affliction.

Tri-bú'nal, *n.* A court of justice.

Trib'úne, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate; a kind of pulpit.

Trib'u-ta-ry, *a.* Subject to tribute; paying tribute. — *n.* One who pays tribute.

Trib'úte, *n.* A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission. [instant.]

Tríce, *n.* A short time; an instant.

Trick, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception; stratagem; wile. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to decorate.

Trick'er-y, *n.* Artifice; knavery; dressing up. [ful.]

Trick'ish, *a.* Knavishly artful.

Trick'le, *v. i.* To flow in small, slow drops. [cheat.]

Trick'ster, *n.* A deceiver; a knave.

Tri'cú-lar, *a.* Composed of three colors.

Tri-cú'spid, *a.* Having three cusps, or points.

Tri'dent, *n.* A scepter with three prongs.

Tri-dé'nt'ate, *a.* Having three prongs.

Tri-én'ni-al, *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.

Tri-én'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Tri'er, *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Tri'fle, *n.* A thing of little

value or importance. — *v. i.* To act or talk with levity.

Tri'fling, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.

Tri-fó'li-ate, *a.* Having three leaves. [form or shape.]

Tri'fórm, *a.* Having a triple form. [form or shape.]

Trig'ón, *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.

Trig'ger, *n.* Catch of a gun or pistol.

Tri'glyph, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Trig'o-no-mét'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trig'o-nóm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.

Tri'gráph, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.

Tri-hé'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

Tri-hé'dron, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

Tri-lát'er-al, *a.* Having three sides. [three letters.]

Tri-lit'er-al, *a.* Consisting of three letters.

Trill (1), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow in drops.

Trill'ion (tril'yun), *n.* In *Eng.*, a million raised to the third power; in *Amer.*, a thousand billions.

Trim, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t. or i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition.

Trim'mer, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.

Trim'ming, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.

Trine, *a.* Threefold. — *n.* Distance of 120 degrees between planets.

Trin'i-tá'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.

Trin'i-ty, *n.* Union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trink'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.

Tri-nó'mi-al, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

Tri'o, or **Tri'o** (18), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.

Tri'p, *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Excursion; stumble; error.

Tri'p-ar-títe, or **Tri-párt'íte**, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Tripe, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food.

Tri-pér'son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

Tri'p-hám'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.

Triph'thong (trif'- or trip'-), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *ieu* in *adieus*.

Triph'thón'gal (trif- or trip-), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

Tri'ple (trip'l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.

Tri'plet, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.

Tri'plé-eat, *a.* Threefold.

Tri-pli'c'i-ty, *n.* State of being threefold. [three feet.]

Tri'pod, *n.* A stool with three equal parts.

Tri-séct', *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.

Tri-séct'ion, *n.* A division into three equal parts.

Tri'syl-láb'ic, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

Tri-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.

Trite, *a.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.

Tri'the-ísm, *n.* A belief in three Gods.

Tri'the-íst, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.

Tri'the-íst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

Tri'tu-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being triturated.

Tri'tu-rá'te, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind to powder.

son, êr, dç, wçlf, tçç, tççk; ðrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, hard; aç; exist; u as ng; this

Tri'tu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of triturating.

Tri'umph, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.

Tri-ūm'ph'al, } *a.* Celebrat-
Tri-ūm'ph'ant, } ing victory.

Tri-ūm'vir, *n.* One of three men united in office.

Tri-ūm'vi-rate, *n.* Government by three men.

Tri'ūne, *a.* Being three in one.

Tri-ū'ni-ty, *n.* State of being triune. [stool or table.

Triv'et, *n.* A three-legged

Triv'i-al, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.

Trō'ear, *n.* An instrument to tap dropsical persons.

Trōd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Tread.

Trōd'den, *p. p.* of Tread.

Trōll, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice; — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.

Trōl'lop, *n.* A slattern.

Trom-bōne', *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

Trōop, *n.* A company, esp. of soldiers; an army. — *v. i.* To march in a body.

Trōop'er, *n.* A horse-soldier.

Trōpe, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense.

Trō'phied, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Trō'phy (19), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.

Trōp'ic, *n.* Line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator.

Trōp'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.

rōt, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.

rōth, *n.* Truth; fidelity.

rōt'ter, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.

rōub'le, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.

rōub'le-sōme, *a.* Giving trouble. — SYN. Harassing;

annoying; wearisome; vexatious. [order.

Trōub'loūs, *a.* Full of dis-

Trōugh (trawf), *n.* A long hollow vessel or receptacle.

Trounce, *v. t.* To beat or punish severely.

Trow'gers, } *n. pl.* Loose
Trous'gers, } pantaloons.

Trous-seau' (trōō-sō'), *n.* Outfit of a bride.

Trout (24), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.

Trō'ver, *n.* An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.

Trōw, *v. i.* To suppose or think.

Trow'el, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.

Troy'-weight (-wāt), *n.* A weight of 12 oz. to the pound, for weighing gold, silver, &c.

Tru'ant, *a.* Idle; wandering from school. — *n.* An idler; a boy who absents himself from school without leave.

Truce, *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities for negotiation; brief quiet.

Trück, *v.* To barter. — *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small solid wheel.

Trück'le, *n.* A small wheel. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously.

Trück'le-bēd, *n.* A low bed that runs on little wheels.

Trück'man (21), *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

Tru'eu-lence, *n.* Savage ferocity or cruelty.

Tru'eu-lent, *a.* Fierce; cruel; of savage aspect.

Trūdge, *v. i.* To go on foot; to jog along heavily.

True, *a.* Conformable to fact or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful.

Tru'fle (trj'fl), *n.* A kind of subterranean mushroom.

Tru'ism, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trüll, *n.* A low, lewd woman.

Tru'yly (10), *adv.* Certainly; really; exactly.

Trūmp, *n.* A winning card; a trumpet. — *v. t.* or *i.* To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.

Trūmp'er-y, *n.* Empty talk; trifles; rubbish.

Trūmp'et, *n.* A wind instrument of music. — *v. t.* To publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Trūmp'et-er, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet.

Trūn'cāte, *v. t.* To cut off.

Trūn'cā-ted, *a.* Cut or lopped off short. [cating.

Trun-cā'tion, *n.* Act of truncating.

Trūn-cheon (trūn'shun), *n.* A short staff; a club.

Trūn'dle, *v. i.* To roll, as on little wheels, or as a hoop. — *n.* A little wheel.

Trūn'dle-bēd, *n.* A low bed moved on little wheels.

Trūnk, *n.* Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; the proboscis of an elephant; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.

Trūn'nion (trūn'yun), *n.* A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.

Trūss (2), *n.* A bundle, as of hay; a bandage for ruptures. — *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.

Trūst, *n.* Confidence; faith; credit given. — *v. t.* To rely on; to believe; to sell on credit to. — *v. i.* To be confident; to confide.

Trust-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

Trūst'i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner. [honesty.

Trūst'i-ness, *n.* Fidelity; trusty, *a.* Worthy of trust.

Truth, *n.* Conformity to reality or fact; fidelity; veracity; honesty; an established principle.

Tru'tful, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.


Trÿ, *n. t.* or *i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to test.

Tüb, *n.* An open wooden

, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; čre, veil, čerm; pi'que, firm;

vessel, used for various purposes. [der; a pipe.]
Tûbe, *n.* A long hollow cylinder.
Tû'ber, *n.* A fleshy rounded stem or root.
Tû'ber-ele, *n.* A small swelling; a pimple.
Tu-bér'eu-lar, } *a.* Full of
Tu-bér'eu-loûs, } tubercles.
Tûbe'rôse, or **Tû'ber-ôse**, *n.*
 A flowering plant with a
 tuberous root. [or tubers.]
Tû'ber-ôus, *a.* Full of knobs
Tû'bu-lar, *a.* Resembling, or
 consisting of, a pipe.
Tû'bu-lotus, *a.* Hollow, like a
 tube or pipe.
Tûck, *n.* A fold in a dress. —
v. t. To thrust in or to-
 gether; to fold under.
Tûck'er, *n.* A small, thin
 piece of the dress for cover-
 ing the breast.
Tûes'day (tûz'dy), *n.* Third
 day of the week.
Tûft, *n.* A bunch of grass,
 hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn
 with tufts.
Tûft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts.
Tûg, *v. i.* To pull with great
 effort. — *n.* A pulling with
 great effort; trace of a har-
 ness; a steam tow-boat.
Tu-ÿ'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Guard-
 ianship; instruction; price
 of instruction.
Tû'lip, *n.* A plant and flower.
Tûm'ble, *v. i.* To roll about
 or down. — *v. t.* To turn
 over or throw about care-
 lessly; to disturb; to rum-
 ple. — *n.* A tumbling or roll-
 ing over; a fall.
Tûm'bler, *n.* One who tum-
 bles; a drinking glass.
Tûm'brel, *n.* A ducking
 stool; a cart; a military
 wagon; a kind of basket.
Tû'me-fâ'e'tion, *n.* A swell-
 ing; a tumor.
Tû'me-fy, *v.* To swell.
Tû'mid, *a.* Swelled; distend-
 ed; pompous. [swelling.]
Tû'mor (33), *n.* A morbid
Tû'mu-lar, } *a.* Consisting
Tû'mu-loûs, } in a heap.
Tû'mult, *n.* Wild commo-
 tion; uproar.

Tu-mûlt'u-a-ry, *a.* Disorder-
 ly.
Tu-mûlt'u-ôus, *a.* Full of
 tumult; conducted with tu-
 mult. — *SYN.* Disorderly;
 turbulent; noisy; lawless.
Tûn, *n.* A large cask; a
 measure for liquids of four
 hogsheads. See *Ton*.
Tûne, *n.* A series of musical
 notes; order; harmony. —
v. t. To put in a proper
 musical or other state.
Tûne'ful, *a.* Harmonious.
Tû'nie, *n.* A Roman and East-
 ern under-garment, worn by
 both sexes; a membrane.
Tû'ni-cle, *n.* A natural cov-
 ering; an ecclesiastical robe.
Tûn'nel, *n.* A pipe for pour-
 ing liquids into vessels; a
 funnel; an artificial under-
 ground passage. — *v. t.* (8)
 To form like, or into, a tun-
 nel. [ern head-dress.]
Tûr'ban, *n.* A kind of East-
Tûr'bid, *a.* Muddy; not clear.
Tûr'bid-ness, *n.* Muddiness.
Tûr'bi-nâ'ted, *a.* Shaped
 like a top; spiral; twisted.
Tûr'bine, *n.* A horizontal
 water-wheel.
Tûr'bot, *n.* A kind of flat fish.
Tûr'bu-lence, } *n.* Tumult;
Tûr'bu-len-cy, } confusion.
Tûr'bu-lent, *a.* Tumultuous;
 riotous; disorderly.
Tu-reen', *n.* A large, deep
 vessel for holding soup.
Tûrf (18), *n.* A stratum of
 earth filled with roots; sod;
 sward. — *v. t.* To cover with
 turf. [with, turf.]
Tûrf'y, *a.* Full of, or covered
Tur-gês'çence, *n.* State of
 becoming turgid.
Tûr'gid, *a.* Distended;
 swelled; tumid; bombastic.
Tur-gîd'i-ty, *n.* A turgid or
 swelled state; bombast.
Tûr'key (19), *n.* A large fowl,
 a native of America.
Tur-kois' (-koiz' or -keez'),
n. A bluish green gem.
 See *Turquoise*.
Tûr'mer-ie (5), *n.* An East
 Indian plant used for dye-
 ing.

Tûr'moil, *n.* Harassing
 labor; trouble; disturb-
 ance; commotion.
Tûrn, *v.* To move or go
 round; to revolve; to alter;
 to change. — *n.* Act of mov-
 ing or going round; change.
Tûrn'coat, *n.* One who
 changes sides or principles;
 a renegade; a deserter.
Tûrn'er-y, *n.* The art of
 shaping solid articles by a
 lathe. [esculent root.]
Tûr'nip, *n.* A plant and its
Tûrn'key (19), *n.* One who
 keeps the keys of a prison.
Tûrn'pike, *n.* A toll-gate;
 a road on which are turn-
 pikes.
Tûrn'sôle, *n.* A heliotrope.
Tûrn'stîle, *n.* A kind of
 turnpike in a footpath.
Tûr'pen-tine, *n.* A resinous
 juice from various trees.
Tûr'pi-tûde, *n.* Baseness.
Tur-quoise' (-koiz' or -keez'),
n. A bluish-green mineral,
 used in jewelry.
Tûr'ret, *n.* A small tower.
Tûr'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with
 turrets; formed like a tower.
Tûr'tle, *n.* A
 species of
 wild dove;  a sea-
 tortoise.
Tûr'tle- Turtle.
dôve, *n.* A dove or pigeon.
Tûs'can, *a.* Relating to
 Tuscany, or to a certain
 order of architecture.
Tûsk, *n.* A long, pointed
 tooth of certain animals.
Tûs'sle (tûs'sl), *n.* A scuffle.
Tû'te-lâge, *n.* Guardianship;
 protection; care.
Tû'te-lar, } *a.* Guarding;
Tû'te-la-ry, } protecting.
Tû'tor, *n.* Instructor; teach-
 er. — *v. t.* To instruct; to
 discipline. [guardianship.]
Tû'tor-âge, *n.* Instruction;
Tû'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor.
Twad'dle, *v. i.* To prate.
Twâin, *a. & n.* Two.
Twâng, *v. i.* To sound with
 a quick, sharp noise. — *n.*
 A sharp, quick sound.

âon, ôr, ôq, wôlf, tôo, tôok; ðrn, rÿe, pÿll; ç, ç, soft; e, ê, hard; aç; exist; u as ng; ûis.

- Twat'tle (twót/tl), *v. i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.
- Twéak, *v. t.* To twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.
- Twée'dle, *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.
- Tweeds, *n. pl.* Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.
- Twée'zers, *n. pl.* Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.
- Twélfth, *a.* Ordinal of twelve.
- Twélve, *a.* Two and ten.
- Twélve'mónth, *n.* A year.
- Twén'ti-éth, *a.* Ordinal of twenty.
- Twén'ty, *a.* Twice ten; a score.
- Twíce, *adv.* Two times; doubly.
- Twig, *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.
- Twí'ght (-lit), *n.* Faint light seen after sunset and before sunrise.
- Twíll, *v. t.* To weave in ribs.
- Twín, *n.* One of two produced at a birth.
- Twíne, *v. t. or i.* To twist; to wrap closely round; to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.
- Twíng'e, *v. i.* To feel a short, sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.
- Twínk'le, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.
- Twínk'ling, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.
- Twírl, *v. t.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.
- Twíst, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to convolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.
- Twít, *v. t.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.
- Twítch, *v. t.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.
- Twít'ter (T), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow.
- Two (tŵ), *a.* One and one.
- Two'édged (tŵ/-), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.
- Two'fóld (tŵ/-), *a.* Two of the kind; double.
- Tým'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.
- Tým'pan, *n.* A frame for holding sheets of paper for printing.
- Tým'pa-num, *n.* Drum of the ear.
- Týpe, *n.* A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from.
- Tý'phoid, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.
- Tý-phōōn', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.
- Tý'phus, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance. [figurative.]
- Tý'p'ie-al, *a.* Emblematical;
- Tý'p'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.
- Tý'p'i-fý, *v. t.* To represent by a type, or emblem.
- Tý-pōg'ra-pher (tī- or tī-), *n.* A printer.
- Tý'p'o-graph'ie-al, or Tý'p'o-graph'ie-al, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.
- Tý-pōg'ra-phy (tī- or tī), *n.* Art of printing.
- Tý-rán'nie, } *a.* Imperi-
- Tý-rán'nie-al, } ous; despot-ic; cruel.
- Tý-rán'nie-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.
- Tý-rán'ni-çide, *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant. [a tyrant.]
- Tý-rán-níze, *v. t.* To act as
- Tý'r-an-nois, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.
- Tý'r-an-ny, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.
- Tý'r-ant, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.
- Tý'ro, *n.* (*pl.* Tý'rōs.) A beginner; a novice.

U.

- Ū-BÍQ'UI-TY, *n.* Existence every where.
- Ū-biq'ui-ta-ry (-bik'wī-), *a.* Existing every where.
- Ūd'der, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.
- Ūg'li-ness (13), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.
- Ūg'ly, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.
- Ūl'çer, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.
- Ūl'çer-âte, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer. [ating.]
- Ūl'çer-â'tion, *n.* Act of ulcer-
- Ūl'çer-ôus, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.
- Ūl'lage, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.
- Ūl-tē'ri-or, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.
- Ūl'ti-mate, *a.* Final; furthest.
- Ūl'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.
- Ūl'ti-mā'tum, *n.* A final proposition or condition; last offer.
- Ūl'trà, *a.* Radical; extreme.
- Ūl'tra-ma-rine' (-ma-recu'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.
- Ūl'tra-mōn'tane, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.
- Ūl'tra-mūn'dane, *a.* Being beyond the world.
- Ūm'bel, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head.

ū, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, türn; pique, firm;

Ūm/bel-lif'er-ōūs, *a.* Bearing umbels.

Ūm'ber, *n.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.

Ūm-bil'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [*decr.*]

Ūm'bles, *n.* Entrails of a

Ūm'brage, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.

Ūm-brā'geōūs, *a.* Shady.

Ūm-brél'lā, *n.* A portable screen from the sun or rain.

Ūm'pi-raġe, *n.* The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

Ūm'pire, *n.* A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

Ūn. A negative prefix, which may be attached at will to almost any English adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. As the former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the letter; also, derivatives of these words in *ly* and *ness*. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

Un is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively; as, (1.) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, *unaccordant, unaided, unambitious, unanxious, unappreciable, unartificial, unattainable, unauthORIZED, unbearable, unbrotherly, uncautious, uncanonical, uncheerful, unclassical, uncommercial, uncongential, uncordial, uncourty, undefinable, undemocratic, undevout, undistinguishable, unendurable, un-English, unenviable, unessential, uneventful, unfamiliar, unfeminine, unfraternal, un-*

*genial, ungentle, ungentle, ungrammatical, unimportant, uninhabitable, unjustifiable, unkindly, unmaidenly, unmanly, unmeet, unmelodious, unmotherly, unmusical, unobedient, unobscured, unobscured, unpatriotic, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unpronounceable, unquenchable, unrational, unremunerative, unromantic, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsubstantial, unsuspecting, unthankful, untidy, unvoccal, unwarlike, unwatchful, unweary, unwelcome, unwomanly, unworldly, and the like. (2.) To past passive participles, to indicate the state or absence of the condition or state expressed by the participle; as, *unabated, unabridged, unaccented, unadorned, unadulterated, unaided, unaltered, unanswered, unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unattempted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiased, unbleached, unbought, uncalled, unchanged, unchecked, uncircumcised, unclouded, un-compounded, unconfined, uncongealed, unconquered, unconstrained, uncultivated, un-decided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undiminished, undimmed, undisguised, undisputed, undisturbed, uneduca-ted, unemphatic, unenlightened, unexhausted, unexplor-ed, unexplored, unfastidied, unfermented, unforeseen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unguard-ed, unguessed, unharmed, un-headed, unhelped, unhonored, unimpeached, uninclosed, uninhabited, uninspired, unlearned, unloved, unmarried, unmasked, unmatched, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed, un-moved, unnerved, unnoticed, unobserved, unobstructed, un-ornamented, unperceived, un-polished, unpracticed, unpre-meditated, unprepared, un-protected, unprovoked, unpun-ished, unread, unreconciled, un-refined, unrelated, unrepresent-ed, unresisted, unrewarded, un-satisfied, unscathed, unsettled, unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unsoled, un-sought, unstinted, unstudied, un-sullied, unsurpassed, unsus-pected, untasted, untaught, un-terried, untried, untutored, unvaried, unwarranted, un-wedded, unwept, and the like. (3.) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves em-**

ployed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as *unaccommodating, unaspiring, unblenching, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, un-consuming, unconvincing, un-deserving, undiminishing, un-discerning, undoubting, unedi-fying, unenvying, un fading, un-faltering, unflinching, ungrudg-ing, unheeding, uninteresting, uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobserving, unoffending, un-pitying, unpleasing, unquestion-ing, unrepining, unresisting, un-resting, unsearching, unseeing, unshrinking, unsuspecting, un-sympathizing, unvarying, un-wavering, and the like.*

Ūn-ā'ble, *a.* Not having ability or power; impotent.

Ūn'ae-ċept'a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable; disagreeable.

Ūn'ae-count'a-ble, *a.* Not to be accounted for; inex-plicable.

Ūn'ad-vis'g'a-ble, *a.* Not ad- visible; inexpedient.

Ūn'af-fēet'ed, *a.* Not af-fected or moved; not arti-ficial; simple; natural.

Ūn'al-loyd', *a.* Not alloyed; pure.

Ūn'al'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be altered; changeless.

Ūn-ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Not ami-able; repelling affection; ill-natured.

Ūna-nim'i-ty, *n.* Agreement in opinion or determination.

Ū-nān'i-mōūs, *a.* Being of one mind; harmonious; formed with the agreement of all. [*entire agreement.*]

Ū-nān'i-mōūs-ly, *adv.* With

Ūn-ān'swer-a-ble (-ān'ser-a-ble), *a.* Not answerable; not to be refuted.

Ūn-āpt', *a.* Not apt or ready; dull; stupid.

Ūn'as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not as-suming; humble; modest.

Ūn'a-vā'il'ing, *a.* Of no avail; ineffectual; useless.

Ūn'a-void'a-ble, *a.* Not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable.

Ūn'a-void'a-bly, *adv.* In-evitably; necessarily.

Ūn'a-wā're', *u.* Without

- thought; inattentive; giving no heed.
- Ūn'a-wāres', *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.
- Un-bār', *v. t.* To remove a bar from; to unfasten; to open.
- Ūn'be-cōm'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.
- Ūn'be-liēf', *n.* Incredulity; skepticism; infidelity.
- Ūn'be-liēv'er, *n.* An infidel; a skeptic.
- Ūn'be-liēv'ing, *a.* Incredulous; skeptical; infidel.
- Un-bēnd', *v. t.* To relax or slacken. — *v. i.* To become relaxed.
- Un-bēnd'ing, *a.* Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.
- Un-bī'as (8), *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
- Un-bind', *v. t.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose.
- Un-blēm'ished (-blēm'isht), *a.* Free from blemish; pure; spotless. [happy; wretched.
- Un-blēst', *a.* Not blessed; un-
- Un-bōlt', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.
- Un-bōrn', *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.
- Un-bō'som (-bōz'um), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.
- Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.
- Un-brī'dle, *v. t.* To free from, or as from, the bridle.
- Un-brō'ken (-brō'kn), *a.* Entire; whole.
- Un-būck'le, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
- Un-bur'ied (-bēr'id, 13), *a.* Not buried; disinterred.
- Un-būr'den, *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to relieve.
- Un-būt'ton (-būt'tn), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.
- Un-cēas'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.
- Un-cēr'e-mō'ni-ōūs, *a.* Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.
- Un-cēr'tain, *a.* Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.
- Un-cēr'tain-ly, *adv.* Not certainly; doubtfully.
- Un-cēr'tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.
- Un-chāin', *v. t.* To free from chains or thralldom.
- Un-chānge'a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change; immutable.
- Un-chānge'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
- Un-chār'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.
- Un-chris'tian (-krist'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.
- Un-chūrch', *v. t.* To expel from a church.
- Un-civ'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; uncourteous; rude.
- Un-civ'il-ized, *n.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
- Un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.
- Un-clāsp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
- Ūn'ele (ūnk'l), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.
- Un-elēan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.
- Un-elēan'ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.
- Un-clōse', *v. t.* To open.
- Un-eoil', *v. t.* To unwind and open.
- Un-cōme'ly, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.
- Un-cōm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
- Un-cōm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
- Un-cōm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable.
- Un-cōm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.
- Un-cōm'pro-mis'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.
- Ūn'con-cēr'n', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
- Ūn'con-cēr'n'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.
- Ūn'con-di'tion-al (-dish'-un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
- Un-cōn'quer-a-ble (-kōnk'w-er-a-ble), *a.* Not to be conquered. — *SYN.* Invincible; insuperable.
- Un-cōn'scion-a-ble (-kōn'shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.
- Un-cōn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner.
- Un-cōn'sciōūs (-kōn'shus), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness; imperceptible.
- Un-cōn'sciōūs-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.
- Un-cōn'sciōūs-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.
- Un-cōn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
- Un-cōn'sti-tū'tion-āl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.
- Ūn'con-trōl'a-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.
- Ūn'con-vērt'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; impenitent.
- Un-cōrk', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
- Un-cōurt'e-ōūs (-kūrt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.
- Un-cōuth' (-kōōth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — *SYN.* Odd; strange; awkward. [ness.]
- Un-cōuth'ness, *n.* Awkwardness.
- Un-cōv'er, *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.
- Ūn'cō'tion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.
- Ūnēt'u-ōūs (ūnk't'yū-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy. [a curb.]
- Un-cūrb', *v. t.* To free from
- Un-cūrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled. [date.]
- Un-dānt'ed, *a.* Having no
- Un-dāunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.

- Ūn/de-ċeīve', *v. t.* To free from deception.
 Ūn/de-nī'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious. [putably.
 Ūn/de-nī'a-bly, *adv.* Indis-
 Ūn/der, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.
 Ūn/der-ā'ġent, *n.* A subordinate agent.
 Ūn/der-bīd', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than.
 Ūn/der-brūsh, *n.* Small trees and shrubs in a wood.
 Ūn/der-eīr'rent, *n.* A current below the surface.
 Ūn/der-do', *v.* To do less than is requisite or desirable.
 Ūn/der-gō', *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.
 Ūn/der-ġrād'u-ate, *n.* A student in a college who has not taken his degree.
 Ūn/der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean.
 Ūn/der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs which grow under trees.
 Ūn/der-hānd, *a.* Clandestine; secret; sly. — *adv.* By secret means; by fraud.
 Ūn/der-hānd'ed, *a.* Clandestine.
 Ūn/der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay under or beneath.
 Ūn/der-lēt', *v. t.* To let or lease under a lease.
 Ūn/der-līe', *v. t.* To lie under; to be the basis of.
 Ūn/der-line', *v. t.* To mark a line beneath, as words.
 Ūn/der-ling, *n.* An inferior.
 Ūn/der-mīne', *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in an underhand way.
 Ūn/der-nēath' (or -neeth'), *adv. or prep.* Under; beneath.
 Ūn/der-pin', *v. t.* To lay stones under, as under the sills of a building.
 Ūn/der-pin'ning, *n.* Stones on which a building rests.
- Ūn/der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate below the value.
 Ūn/der-seōre', *v. t.* To draw a line or mark under.
 Ūn/der-sēll', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.
 Ūn/der-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.
 Ūn/der-shōt', *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel.
 Ūn/der-stānd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend; to know; to have information; to suppose to mean.
 Ūn/der-stānd'ing (8), *n.* Knowledge; interpretation; the intellectual powers; intellect; judgment; sense.
 Ūn/der-stōōd', *imp. & p. p.* of *Understand*.
 Ūn/der-strāp'per, *n.* An inferior agent; a subaltern.
 Ūn/der-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand; to attempt; to engage in.
 Ūn/der-tāk'er, *n.* One who undertakes; one who takes the management of funerals.
 Ūn/der-tāk'ing, *n.* An enterprise; any business. [*take*.
 Ūn/der-tōōk', *imp.* of *Understand*.
 Ūn/der-tōne, *n.* A low tone.
 Ūn/der-tōw, *n.* A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface. [*dergo*.
 Ūn/der-wēnt', *imp.* of *Understand*.
 Ūn/der-vāl'ūe, *v. t.* To rate below the worth.
 Ūn/der-wōōd, *n.* Small trees.
 Ūn/der-work' (-wūr'k'), *v. t.* To do like work at a less price than.
 Ūn/der-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v. i.* To insure. [*insurer*.
 Ūn/der-wrīt'er (-rīt'-), *n.* An insurer.
 Ūn/der-sīgn'ing (-sīn'- or -zīn'-), *a.* Artless; sincere.
 Ūn/dē'vī-ā'ting, *a.* Not deviating; steady; regular.
 Ūn/dī-vīd'ed, *a.* Not divided; whole; entire.
 Ūn-dō', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDED; *p. p.* UNDONE.] To reverse
- what has been done; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to ruin.
 Ūn-dō'ing, *n.* Reversal; ruin.
 Ūn-dōne' (-dūn'), *p. p.* Unfastened; ruined; not done; unfinished.
 Ūn-doubt'ed (-dout'ed), *a.* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.
 Ūn-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), *adv.* Indisputably.
 Ūn-drēss', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to deprive of ornaments.
 Ūn'dress, *n.* A loose, negligent dress.
 Ūn-dūe', *a.* Not due; excessive; immoderate.
 Ūn'dū-lāte, *v. t. or i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave; to vibrate.
 Ūn'dū-lā'ted, *a.* Waved; wavy; undulatory.
 Ūn'dū-lā'tion, *n.* A waving motion or vibration.
 Ūn'dū-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.
 Ūn-dū'ly, *adv.* In an undue manner; improperly; excessively.
 Ūn-dy'ing, *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal.
 Ūn-ēarth', *v. t.* To draw from the earth; to remove the earth from; to uncover; to bring to light.
 Ūn-ēarth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural.
 Ūn-ēā'gī-ness, *n.* Disquiet; perturbation.
 Ūn-ēā'sy, *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed.
 Ūn-ēnd'ing, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.
 Ūn-ē'qual, *a.* Not equal, or even; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; partial; unjust; unfair.
 Ūn-ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In different degrees; unfairly.
 Ūn/e-quiv'o-eal, *a.* Not equivocal; clear; evident.
 Ūn-ērr'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.
 Ūn-ē'ven (-ē'vn), *a.* Not

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ġ, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; a; exist; ū as ng; this.

- even; not level or uniform; rough; irregular.
- Un-*ē*'ven-ness, *n.* Want of equality or uniformity.
- Ūn'ex-*ç*ēp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objection; faultless; good.
- Ūn'ex-*ç*ēp'tion-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be liable to no objection.
- Ūn'ex-pēet'ed, *a.* Not expected; sudden; coming without warning. [*denly.*]
- Ūn'ex-pēet'ed-ly, *adv.* Suddenly.
- Un-fāil'ing, *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; abiding.
- Un-fāir', *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest.
- Un-fāir'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.
- Un-fāir'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.
- Un-fāith'ful, *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.
- Un-fāith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.
- Un-fāsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.
- Un-fāst'en (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.
- Un-fāth'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.
- Un-fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.
- Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.
- Un-feignēd' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.
- Un-feign'ed-ly (-fān'-), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.
- Un-fil'ial (-val), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
- Un-fin'ished (-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.
- Un-fit', *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — *SYN.* Improper; unequalled; incompetent.
- Un-fix', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.
- Un-föld', *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose.
- Ūn'for-giv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.
- Un-fört'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.
- Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.
- Un-friēnd'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.
- Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
- Un-für'l', *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.
- Un-für'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.
- Un-gāin'ly, *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
- Un-gēn'er-ōus, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.
- Un-gōd'li-ness, *n.* Impiety.
- Un-gōd'ly, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.
- Un-gōv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.
- Un-grāç'e'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.
- Un-grā'ciōus, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.
- Un-grāte'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable.
- Ūn'guent (üng'gwent), *n.* An ointment.
- Un-hāl'lōwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
- Un-hānd'sōme (-hān'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.
- Un-hānd'sōme-ly (-hān'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.
- Un-hānd'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inexpert.
- Un-hāp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.
- Un-hāp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.
- Un-hāp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.
- Un-hār'ness, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.
- Un-hēalth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
- Un-hēard' (-hērd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.
- Un-hinge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.
- Un-hitch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.
- Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinfulness; wickedness.
- Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.
- Un-hōök', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
- Un-hōrse', *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.
- Un-hürt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.
- Ūni-cōrn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.
- Ūni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being.
- Ūni-fōrm, *a.* Having always the same form. — *SYN.* Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *n.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.
- Ūni-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.
- Ūni-form-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner.
- Ūn'im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.
- Ūn'in-tēll'i-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.
- Un-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.
- Ūn'ion (yūn'yūn), *n.* Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag. [ion.]
- Ūn'ion-ist, *n.* A lover of union.
- U-nip'a-roūs, *a.* Producing one at a birth.



Unicorn.

U-nique' (yŋ-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.

Ū'ni-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.

U-nis'o-nant, } *a.* Being in
U-nis'o-noūs, } unison;
sounded together.

Ū'nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

U-nite', *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

U-nit'ed-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

Ū'ni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

Ū'ni-vālvē, } *a.* Having
Ū'ni-vālv'u-lar, } one valve
only, as a shell.

Ū'ni-vālvē, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ism, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ist, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

Ū'ni-ver-sāl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ly, *adv.* Throughout the whole.

Ū'ni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

Ū'ni-vēr'si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

Un-just', *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful; iniquitous.

Un-just'ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

Un-kind', *a.* Not kind; cruel; harsh.

Un-kind'ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Un-

natural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kind'ness, *n.* Want of kindness.

Un-knit' (-nīt'), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.

Un-knōw'ing-ly (-nō'ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.

Un-lāce', *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.

Un-lāde', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-law'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.

Un-law'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.

Un-law'ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.

Un-lēarn', *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.

Un-lēarn'ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate. [not.]

Un-lēss', *conj.* Except; if

Un-lēt'ter'ed, *a.* Illiterate.

Un-like', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse. [probable.]

Un-like'ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable.

Un-like'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-link', *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.

Un-lōad', *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-lōck', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open. [loveliness.]

Un-lōve'li-ness, *n.* Want of Un-lōve'ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.

Un-lūck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.

Un-lōad', *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.

Un-mān'ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. [rude.]

Un-mān'ner'ed, *a.* Uncivil;

Un-mān'ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior.

Un-māsk', *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.

Un-mēan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.

Un-mēr'ci-ful, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-mōor', *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-nāt'ūr-al, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-nēc'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.

Un-nēc'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nērve', *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.

Un-nūm'bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.

Ū'n-ob-trū'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.

Un-ōs'ten-tā'tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-pāck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.

Un-pāl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable.

Un-pār'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.

Un-pār'li-a-mēnt'a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pin', *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned.

Un-plēas'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable.

Un-pōp'u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; disposing to public disfavor.

Un-prēg'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel.

Un-prēj'u-diced (-prēj'jū-dīst), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.

Un-pre-tēnd'ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

- Ün'pro-dü'e'tive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
 Ün-pröf'it-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.
 Ün-pröm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no promise of good.
 Ün'pro-pi'tious (-pish'us), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.
 Ün-qual'i-fied, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute.
 Ün-quës'tion-a-ble (-kwëst'yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain.
 Ün-quës'tion-a-bly (-kwëst'yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less.]
 Ün-qui'et, *a.* Uneasy; rest-
 Ün-räv'el (-räv'l, 8), *v. t.* To disentangle; to solve.
 Ün-rē'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.
 Ün-rēa'son-a-ble (-rē'zn-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
 Ün-rēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being unreasonable.
 Ün-rēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.
 Ün're-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.
 Ün're-lēnt'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.
 Ün're-mit'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.
 Ün're-sērve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.
 Ün're-sērved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.
 Ün're-sērved'-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
 Ün-rēst', *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness. [ging.]
 Ün-rig', *v. t.* To strip of rig-
 Ün-right'eōus (-ri'chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.
 Ün-right'eōus-ness (-ri'chus-), *n.* Wickedness.
 Ün-ripe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.
 Ün-riv'aled, } *a.* Having no
 Ün-riv'alled, } rival; peerless.
 Ün-riv'et, *v. t.* To loose the rivets of; to fasten.
 Ün-röbe', *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.
 Ün-röll', *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled; to display.
 Ün-röof', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of.
 Ün-rööt', *v. t.* To eradicate.
 Ün-rüf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.
 Ün-ru'ly, *a.* Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.
 Ün-säd'dle, *v. t.* To take a saddle from; to unhorse.
 Ün-säfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.
 Ün-säl'a-ble (11), *a.* Not having a quick sale.
 Ün-sät'is-fäc'to-ry, *a.* Not affording sati-faction.
 Ün-sä'vor-y, *a.* Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid.
 Ün-säy', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. UNSAID.] To recall, as what has been said.
 Ün-screw' (-skriv'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw, as a screw.
 Ün-serü'pu-loüs, *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
 Ün-sēal', *v. t.* To open, as what is sealed.
 Ün-sēarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.
 Ün-sēa'son-a-ble (-sē'zn-), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.
 Ün-sēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Not in due season. [from a seat.
 Ün-sēat', *v. t.* To throw
 Ün-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; improper. — *adv.* Indecently.
 Ün-seen', *a.* Not seen; invisible. [disturb.]
 Ün-sēt'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to
 Ün-shäck'le, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free.
 Ün-shäk'en, *a.* Not shaken; firm; stable.
 Ün-shēathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath. [a ship.
 Ün-ship', *v. t.* To take out of
 Ün-sight'ly (-sīt'lŷ), *a.* Not sightly; deformed; ugly.
 Ün-skill'ful, } *a.* Wanting
 Ün-skil'ful, } skill or dex-
 terity; clumsy.
 Ün-skill'ful-ness, } *n.* Want
 Ün-skil'ful-ness, } of skill;
 clumsiness.
 Ün-sö'cia-ble (-sö'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; averse to so-
 ciety.
 Ün'so-phīs'ti-cā'ted, *a.* Not adulterated; pure; simple.
 Ün-söund', *a.* Not sound; defective; deceptive.
 Ün-söund'ness, *n.* Defect-
 iveness; infirmity.
 Ün-spär'ing, *a.* Not sparing;
 liberal; profuse.
 Ün-spēak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be
 uttered or expressed; inef-
 fable; unutterable.
 Ün-spēak'a-bly, *adv.* In-
 expressibly; unutterably.
 Ün-spöt'ted, *a.* Not spotted;
 spotless; pure; immaculate.
 Ün-stä'ble, *a.* Not stable or
 steady. — SYN. Inconstant;
 irresolute; wavering; muta-
 ble; changeful.
 Ün-stēad'y, *a.* Not steady;
 mutable; variable; change-
 able.
 Ün-stö'p', *v. t.* To take a
 stopple or any obstruction
 from; to open.
 Ün-string', *v. t.* To deprive
 of strings; to relax; to
 loosen; to take from a
 string.
 Ün'sue-çäss'ful, *a.* Not suc-
 cessful; meeting with fail-
 ure; unhappy.
 Ün-süit'a-ble, *a.* Not suit-
 able; unfit; improper.
 Ün-süit'a-bly, *adv.* In an
 unsuitable manner; incon-
 sultably. [song.]
 Ün-süng', *a.* Not recited in
 Ün-swäthe', *v. t.* To relieve
 from a bandage.
 Ün-täm'a-ble, *a.* Not to be
 tamed or subdued.
 Ün-think'ing, *a.* Thought-
 less; inconsiderate.
 Ün-thräft'y, *a.* Prodigal; not
 thriving; profuse; lavish.
 Ün-tie', *v. t.* To loosen, as a
 knot; to unbind.
 Ün-til' (16), *prep.* Till; as

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, türn; pique, firm;

far as. — *conj.* Up to the time that; till.
 Un-time'ly, *a.* Not timely; premature; unseasonable.
 Un-tir'ing, *a.* Not tiring; enduring; patient; indefatigable.
 Un'to, *prep.* To.
 Un-told', *a.* Not told; not related; not numbered.
 Un-tō'ward, *a.* Froward; refractory; awkward; cross; inconvenient.
 Un-trāet'a-ble, *a.* Ungovernable; stubborn; intractable.
 Un-trāv'eled, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; not traveled; never having seen foreign countries.
 Un-true', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to fact; disloyal.
 Un-trū'ly, *adv.* Falsely.
 Un-trūss', *v. t.* To loose from a truss; to let out.
 Un-truth', *n.* Falsehood; treachery; a lie.
 Un-twine', *v. t.* To untwist.
 Un-twist', *v. t.* To separate and open, as twisted threads; to disentangle.
 Un-ūsed', *a.* Not used; not accustomed.
 Un-ū'su-al (-yū'zhī-), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; infrequent.
 Un-ūt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered; inexpressible.
 Un-vār'nished (-vār'nisht), *a.* Not varnished; plain; truthful.
 Un-veil', *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover.
 Un-wā'ri-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.
 Un-wā'ri-ness, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.
 Un-wār'rānt-a-ble (un-wōr'rānt-), *a.* Not warrantable; illegal; improper.
 Un-wār'rānt-a-bly, *adv.* Without warrant or authority; improperly.
 Un-wā'ry, *a.* Not vigilant or cautious; precipitate.
 Un-wēa'ried, *a.* Not wearied; indefatigable.
 Un-wēave', *v. t.* To undo, as what has been woven.

Un-wēll', *a.* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.
 Un-whōle'sōme (-hōl'sum), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious.
 Un-wiēld'y, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.
 Un-will'ing, *a.* Not willing; reluctant; loath; disinclined.
 Un-wind', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.
 Un-wisē', *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet.
 Un-wit'ting-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.
 Un-wōnt'ed, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare.
 Un-wor'thi-ly (-wūr'thī-), *adv.* Not according to desert.
 Un-wor'thi-ness (-wūr'thī-), *n.* Want of worth.
 Un-wor'thy (-wūr'thī), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.
 Un-wrēathe' (-reeth'), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.
 Un-writ'ten (-rit'tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.
 Un-yiēld'ing, *a.* Not yielding; stubborn; obstinate.
 Un-yōke', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
 Ūp, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.
 Ūp-brāid', *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — *SYN.* To reproach; blame; censure.
 Ūp'eāst, *a.* Thrown upward.
 Ūp-hēave', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.
 Ūp-hēav'al, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.
 Ūp'hill, *a.* Ascending; difficult; laborious.
 Ūp-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPHELD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance.

Ūp-hōld'er, *n.* One who upholds. [furnishes houses.
 Ūp-hōl'ster-er, *n.* One who
 Ūp-hōl'ster-y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.
 Ūp'land, *n.* High land. — *a.* Higher in situation.
 Ūp-lift', *v. t.* To raise aloft.
 Ūp-ōn', *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.
 Ūp'per, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.
 Ūp'per-hānd', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.
 Ūp'per-mōst, *a.* Highest in place or rank. [lift up.
 Ūp-rāise', *v. t.* To raise; to
 Ūp'right or Ūp-right' (-rit-), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest.
 Ūp'right-ly or Ūp-right'ly (-rit-), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly.
 Ūp'right-ness or Ūp-right'-ness (-rit-), *n.* Erectness; honesty.
 Ūp'rōar, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.
 Ūp-rōot', *v. t.* To root up; to eradicate.
 Ūp-sēt', *v. t.* To overturn; to upset. [elusion.
 Ūp'shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion.
 Ūp'side, *n.* The upper side.
 Ūp'stārt, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.
 Ūp'ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
 Ūp'ward, } *adv.* Toward a
 Ūp'ward's, } higher place;
 above; in the upper parts.
 Ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* A metal.
 Ū-rān-ōg'ra-phy, } *n.* A de-
 Ū-rān-ōl'o-gy, } scription
 of the heavens and heaven-
 ly bodies. [sets.
 Ū-rā-nus, *n.* One of the plan-
 Ū-r'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a city.
 Ūr-bāne', *a.* Polite; courteous; refined.
 Ūr-bān'i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy. [hog.
 Ūr'chin, *n.* A child; a hedge-
 Ūrge, *v. t.* To impress; to impel; to incite; to solicit.
 Ūr'gen-cy, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.

ōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a; exist; u as ū; this.

Ūr'gent, *a.* Pressing; earnest; importunate.
 Ū'ri-nal, *n.* A vessel for urine.
 Ū'ri-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.
 Ū'rīne, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
 Ūrn, *n.* A vessel of various form; a kind of vase. [*We.*]
 Ūs (2), *pron.* Objective case of Ūs'age (11), *n.* Mode of using; treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
 Ūse (yŭss), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
 Ūse (yŭz), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar.—*v. i.* To be accustomed.
 Ūse'ful, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial.
 Ūse'ful-ly, *adv.* With use or profit.
 Ūse'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
 Ūse'less, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
 Ūsh'er, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of

rank; an under teacher.—*v. t.* (8) To introduce.
 Ūs'que-baugh (-baw), *n.* A kind of whisky.
 Ū'su-al (yŭ'zhŭ-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.
 Ū'su-al-ly, *adv.* Customary.
 Ū'su-cāp'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.
 Ū'su-fruct (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.
 Ū'su-rer (yū'zhŭ-), *n.* One who practices usury.
 Ū-sū'ri-ōus (yŭ-zū'-), *a.* Practicing usury.
 Ū-sūrp', *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.
 Ū'sur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
 Ū-sūrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.
 Ū'su-ry (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
 Ū-tēn'sil, *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.

Ū'ter-ine, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
 Ū-til'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to utility.—*n.* One who considers utility as the sole standard of virtue.
 Ū-til'i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.
 Ū-til'i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.
 Ū't'mōst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest.—*n.* The most that can be.
 Ū-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
 Ū't'ter, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire.—*v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.
 Ū't'ter-ance, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation.
 Ū't'ter-ly, *adv.* Completely; fully.
 Ū't'ter-mōst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme.—*n.* Greatest degree.
 Ū've-ōus, *a.* Like a grape.
 Ūx-ō'ri-ōus, *a.* Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

V.

V (ve), is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other.
 Vā'can-cy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacancy; an unoccupied office.
 Vā'cant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.
 Vā'cāte, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul. [*recess.*]
 Va-cā'tion, *n.* Intermission;
 Vāc'ci-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.

Vāc'ci-nā'tion, *n.* Art or act of vaccination; inoculation with cow-pox.
 Vāc'cine, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.
 Vāc'il-lan-cy, *n.* Vacillation.
 Vāc'il-lāte, *v. i.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.
 Vāc'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.
 Va-cū'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.
 Vāc'u-um, *n.* Empty space.
 Vāg'a-bōnd, *n.* A vagrant.—*a.* Wandering idly or

without any settled habitation. [*whim.*]
 Va-gā'ry (19), *n.* A freak; a
 Vā'gran-cy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.
 Vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled.—*n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.
 Vāgue, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; loose. [*manner.*]
 Vāgue'ly, *adv.* In a vague
 Vāil, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil.—*v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.
 Vāin, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ă, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; ěre, vĕil, tĕrm; pĭque, firm;


- of one's self, or of what belongs to one. [ful.]
- Vain-glō'ri-ōūs, *a.* Boast-vain-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.
- Vain'ly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.
- Vāl'ance, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [valley.]
- Vāle, *n.* A low ground; a Vāl'e-die'tion, *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu.
- Vāl'e-die'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.
- Vāl'en-tine, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of Feb.
- Va-lē'ri-an, *n.* A plant used in medicine.
- Vāl'et (or vāl'ā), *n.* A personal attendant.
- Vāl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* Sickly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.
- Vāl'e-tū'di-na-ry, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.
- Vāl'iant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — SYN. Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.
- Vāl'id, *a.* Firm; good in law.
- Va-lid'i-ty, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency.
- Va-lise', *n.* A traveling-case; a portmanteau.
- Val-lā'tion, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.
- Vāl'ley (19), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.
- Vāl'or (23), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.
- Vāl'or-ōūs, *a.* Valiant; gallant; brave. [precious.]
- Vāl'u-a-ble, *a.* Having value;
- Vāl'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisalment; value set.
- Vāl'ue, *n.* Worth; price; rate. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to prize.
- Valve, *n.* A folding door; a lid opening only one way.
- Vāl'v-u-lar, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.
- Vāmp, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.
- Vāmp'ire, *n.* A species of bat; a fabled demon.
- Vān, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon.
- Vān'dal, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignominious barbarian.
- Vān'dal-ism, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism.
- Van-dýke', *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.
- Vāne, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.
- Vān'guārd, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.
- Va-nil'lā, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.
- Vān'ish, *v. i.* To disappear; to become invisible.
- Vān'i-ty, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit.
- Vān'quish (vānk'wish), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue; to overcome; to beat.
- Vān'tage, *n.* Superiority.
- Vān'tage-ground, *n.* Superiority of place or state.
- Vāp'id, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.
- Vā'por (33), *n.* A fluid rendered aeriform by heat; steam; (*pl.*) a disease of debility. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.
- Vāp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.
- Vā'por-bāth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.
- Vāp'or-ize, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.
- Vā'por-y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.
- Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
- Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.
- Vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.
- Vā'ri-ance, *n.* Disagreement.
- Vā'ri-ā'tion, *n.* A change; deviation; difference.
- Vā'ri-eōse, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.
- Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary.
- Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* Diversity of colors.
- Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* Change; difference; diversity.
- Vā'ri-o-loid, or Vār'i-o-loid', *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox.
- Va-rī'o-loūs, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.
- Vā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Different; diverse. [ent ways.]
- Vā'ri-ōūs-ly, *adv.*
- Vār'let, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.
- Vār'nish, *n.* A glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.
- Vā'ry (13), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.
- Vās'e-u-lar, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.
- Vāse (in England, vāz or vāz), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel.
- Vās'sal, *n.* A dependent; a bondman.
- Vās'sal-āge, *n.* Slavery; bondage; thralldom.
- Vāst, *a.* Immense; great; numerous; enormous.
- Vas-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [ly.]
- Vāst'ly, *adv.* Greatly; hugely.
- Vāst'ness, *n.* Immense extent; immensity.
- Vāt, *n.* A large cistern.
- Va-tic'i-nāte, *v. i.* To prophesy; to foretell. [cy.]
- Va-tic'i-nā'tion, *n.* Prophecy.
- Vāult, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cellar. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.
- Vāult'ed, *a.* Arched; concave.
- Vāunt (vānt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.
- Vēal, *n.* Flesh of a calf.
- Ve-dētte' (ve-dēt'), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.
- Veer, *v. t. or i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.
- Vēg'e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant, es-

són, ór, dg, wqf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

- pecially an edible plant. — *a.* Of the nature of plants.
- Věg'e-tāte, *v. i.* To grow, as plants. [plants.]
- Věg'e-tā'tion, *n.* Growth of
- Věg'e-tā'tive, *a.* Growing, as plants.
- Vě'he-men'ce, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.
- Vě'he-ment, *a.* Acting with force. — *SYN.* Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.
- Vě'hi-ele, *n.* A carriage.
- Veil, *n.* A thin cover for the face. — *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to conceal.
- Vein, *n.* A vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a current. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.
- Veined, } *a.* Full of veins;
Vein'y, } variegated.
- Vě'l'lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.
- Ve-lōč'1-pěde, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.
- Ve-lōč'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; celerity; speed.
- Vě'l'vet, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.
- Vě'l'vet-een', *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton. [vet.]
- Vě'l'vet-y, *a.* Soft; like velvet.
- Vě'nal, *a.* Mercenary; sordid; — pertaining to a vein, or to veins.
- Ve-nāl'i-ty, *n.* Mercenariness.
- Věnd, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.
- Ven-dee', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.
- Věnd'er, *n.* One who sells.
- Věnd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being sold; salable.
- Ven-dit'ion (-dīsh'un), *n.* Act of selling; sale.
- Ven-dūe', *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.
- Ve-neer', *v. t.* To overlay with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.
- Věn'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.
- Věn'er-āte, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.
- Věn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence.
- Ve-ně're-al, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.
- Věn'e-sēe'tion, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.
- Věng'e'an'ce, *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.
- Věng'e'ful, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable.]
- Vě'ni-al, *a.* Pardonable; excusable.
- Věn'i-son (věn'i-zn or věn'zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [spite.]
- Věn'om, *n.* Poison; malice;
- Věn'om-oūs, *a.* Poisonous.
- Vě'noūs, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.
- Věnt, *n.* A passage for a fluid. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.
- Věnt'-hōle, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent. [for air.]
- Věn'ti-dūct, *n.* A passage
- Věn'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make public.
- Věn'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Act of ventilating.
- Věn'ti-lā'tor, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to introduce pure air.
- Věn'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.
- Věn'tri-ele, *n.* A cavity in an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.
- Ven-tril'o-quism, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.
- Ven-tril'o-quist, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.
- Věnt'ūre, *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — *SYN.* To dare; hazard; risk. — *n.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.
- Věnt'ūre-sōme, } *a.* Inclined
Věnt'ūr-oūs, } to vent-
ure; bold; daring.
- Věn'ūe, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.
- Vě'nus, *n.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.
- Ve-rā'ciōus, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.
- Ve-rāč'i-ty, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.
- Ve-rān'dā (18), *n.* A kind of open portico.
- Věrb, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.
- Věrb'al, *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; literal.
- Věrb'al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.
- Ver-bā'tim, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.
- Věrb'i-age, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity.
- Ver-bōse', *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.
- Ver-bōs'i-ty, *n.* The use of too many words; prolixity.
- Věrb'dan-gy, *n.* Greenness; rawness. [raw.]
- Věrd'ant, *a.* Green; fresh;
- Věrd'ict, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced. [copper.]
- Věrdi-grīs, *n.* Green rust of
- Věrd'ūre, *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation.
- Věrg'e, *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge. — *v. i.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.
- Věrg'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.
- Věri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.
- Věri-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [tainly.]
- Věri-ly, *adv.* Truly; cer-
- Věri-sim'i-lar, *a.* Probable.
- Věri-si-mil'i-tūde, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.
- Věri-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.
- Věri-tā-bly, *adv.* Really; truly; actually. [ality.]
- Věri-ty (19), *n.* Truth; re-
- Vě'rjuice, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.

Vĕr'mi-cĕl'li (-chĕl'li or -sĕl'li), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form. [worm.]
 Vĕr-mĕ'ū-lar, *a.* Like a Vĕr-mĕ'ū-lāte, *v. t.* To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.
 Vĕr-mĕ'ū-lā'tion, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion. [to expel worms.]
 Vĕr'mi-fūge, *n.* A medicine
 Vĕr-mil'ion (-mĭl'yun), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.
 Vĕr'min, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.
 Vĕr-mĭp'a-roūs, *a.* Producing worms. [on worms.]
 Vĕr-mĭv'o-roūs, *a.* Feeding
 Vĕr-nāc'ū-lar, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.
 Vĕr'nal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.
 Vĕr'nā-tile, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.
 Vĕr'sa-tĭl'ī-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.
 Vĕr'se (18), *n.* A single line of poetry; a short division of a prose composition.
 Vĕr'sed (vĕrst), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.
 Vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The art of composing verses.
 Vĕr'si-fĭ'er, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.
 Vĕr'si-fŷ, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse. — *v. i.* To make verses.
 Vĕr'sĭon, *n.* A translation.
 Vĕr'te-brā, *n.* (*pl.* Vĕr'te-brā, 25.) One of the joints of the spine. [the vertebrae.]
 Vĕr'te-bral, *a.* Relating to Vĕr'te-brate, *a.* Having a back-bone. — *n.* An animal having a back-bone.
 Vĕr'te-bre (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
 Vĕr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Vĕr'tex-eg or Vĕr'ti-gĕs, 25.) The crown or top; summit.
 Vĕr'ti-cal, *a.* Being in the

zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.
 Vĕr-tĭg'ī-ty, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.
 Vĕr-tĭg'ī-noūs, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.
 Vĕr'ti-go, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
 Vĕr'vain, *n.* A plant.
 Vĕr'y, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.
 Vĕs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To blister.
 Vĕs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of raising blisters.
 Vĕs'ti-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.
 Vĕs'ti-cle, *n.* A little air-bladder.
 Vĕ-sĭe'ū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.
 Vĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.
 Vĕs'sel, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, &c.
 Vĕst, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession. — *v. i.* To come or descend.
 Vĕs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.
 Vĕs'ted, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.
 Vĕs'ti-bŭle, *n.* An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [a trace.]
 Vĕs'tĭge (18), *n.* A footstep;
 Vĕs't'ment, *n.* A garment.
 Vĕs'try, *n.* A room for vestments in a church; a parochial committee.
 Vĕs'tŷre, *n.* A garment; articles worn. — *SYN.* Apparel; dress; clothing.
 Vĕtch, *n.* A leguminous plant.
 Vĕt'er-an, *a.* Long exercised in anything, especially in war. — *n.* An old soldier.
 Vĕt'er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.

Vĕt'er-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
 Vĕ'to (18), *n.* An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.
 Vĕx, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.
 Vĕx-ā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; trouble; annoyance.
 Vĕx-ā'tious, *a.* Provoking; troublesome.
 Vĭ'a-ble, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.
 Vĭ'a-dŭet, *n.*

 A structure for carrying a railroad across a valley or river. Viaduct.

Vĭ'al, *n.* A small bottle. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a vial, or into vials. [food; victuals.]
 Vĭ'ands, *n. pl.* Articles of Vĭ'brāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To move to and fro; to oscillate.
 Vĭ-brā'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.
 Vĭ'bra-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.
 Vĭe'ar, *n.* Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.
 Vĭe'ar-āge, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.
 Vĭ-cā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.
 Vĭce, *n.* A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.
 Vĭ'ce, a Latin prefix, denoting one who acts in the place of another.
 Vĭce-'ād'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank to an admiral. [for the consul.]
 Vĭce-eōn'sul, *n.* One acting
 Vĭce-gĕ'rent, *n.* An officer acting in place of another.
 Vĭce-rĕ'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroys.
 Vĭce'roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.
 Vĭce roy'al-ty, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroys.
 Vĭc'ī-nāge, *n.* Neighborhood. t

- Vi-cin'i-ty**, *n.* Neighborhood.
- Vi'ciouš** (vish'us), *a.* Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.
- Vi-cis'si-tūde**, *n.* Regular change; alternation; mutation; mutual succession.
- Vict'im**, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.
- Vict'im-ize**, *v. t.* To make a victim or dupe of.
- Vict'or**, *n.* A conqueror.
- Vict'ō'ri-ōus**, *a.* Superior in contest. — **SYN.** Conquering; triumphant; successful.
- Vict'o-ry**, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.
- Vict'ual** (vit'l, 8), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.
- Vict'ual-er** (vit'l-er), *n.* One who supplies provisions.
- Vict'uals** (vit'lz), *n. pl.* Food prepared for the table.
- Vi-dēl'i-çet**, *adv.* To wit; namely; — abbreviated *viz.*
- Vie** (12), *v. i.* To strive for superiority; to contend.
- View** (vū), *v. t.* To see; to behold; to survey. — *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion.
- View'less** (vū'-), *a.* Invisible.
- Viç'il**, *n.* Watch; nocturnal devotion; a fast.
- Viç'i-lance**, *n.* Watchfulness.
- Viç'i-lant**, *a.* Watchful; circumspect; attentive.
- Vignette** (vin-yēt' or vin'-yet), *n.* A wood-cut or engraving, in a book, not inclosed within a definite border.
- Viç'or** (33), *n.* Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.
- Viç'or-ōus**, *a.* Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — **SYN.** Strong; powerful; forcible; agile.
- Vile**, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid.
- Vile'ly**, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.
- Vil'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce.]
- Vil'i-fy**, *v. t.* To defame; to
- Vil'là** (18), *n.* A country residence; a country-seat.
- Vil'lage**, *n.* A small inhabited place. [of a village.]
- Vil'l-a-çer**, *n.* An inhabitant
- Vil'lain**, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a rascal.
- Vil'lain-ōus** (27), *a.* Wicked;
- Vil'lan-ōus** } base.
- Vil'lain-y** } (27), *n.* Extreme
- Vil'la-ny** } depravity or wickedness.
- Vil'lan-āçe**, *n.* Feudal servitude.
- Vil-lōse'**, } *a.* Nappy; downy;
- Vil'lōus**, } shaggy; velvety.
- Vi-min'e-ōus**, *a.* Made of, or producing, twigs.
- Vi-nā'ceōus** (-nā'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.
- Vin'di-cāte**, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.
- Vin'di-cā'tion**, *n.* Justification; defense; support.
- Vin'di-cā'tive**, } *a.* Tend-
- Vin'di-ca-to-ry**, } ing to vindicate. [vindicates.]
- Vin'di-cā'tor**, *n.* One who vindicates.
- Vin-di'e'tive**, *a.* Revengeful.
- Vine**, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.
- Vin'e-gar**, *n.* An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.
- Vine'yard** (vin'yard), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.
- Vi'noūs**, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.
- Vint'age**, *n.* Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.
- Vint'a-çer**, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
- Vint'ner**, *n.* A dealer in wines.
- Vin'y**, *a.* Pertaining to vines.
- Vi'ol**, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
- Vi'o-là**, *n.* An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.
- Vi'o-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being violated.
- Vi'o-lā'ceōus**, *a.* Like violets in color.
- Vi'o-lāte**, *v. t.* To abuse; to do violence to; to ravish.
- Vi'o-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of violating; transgression; rape.
- Vi'o-lençe**, *n.* Highly excited action; unjust force; rape.
- Vi'o-lent**, *a.* Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.
- Vi'o-let**, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.
- Vi'o-lin'**, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.
- Vi'per**, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent.
- Vi'per-ine**, *a.* Pertaining to vipers.
- Vi-rā'go** (*pl.* Vi-rā'gōes, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.
- Vir'gin**, *n.* A maid; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.
- Vir'gin-al**, *a.* Maidenly.
- Vir'gin'i-ty**, *n.* Maidenhood.
- Vi-ri'd'i-ty**, *n.* Greenness.
- Vir'ile**, or **Vir'ile**, *a.* Belonging to males.
- Vi-ri'l'i-ty** (vi-or vi-), *n.* Manhood.
- Vir-tu'**, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
- Virt'u-al**, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.
- Virt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.
- Vir'tue**, *n.* Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.
- Vir'tu-ō'so**, *n.* (*pl.* Vir'tu-ō'sōs or Vir'tu-ō'si, 18, 25.) One skilled in the fine arts, in curiosities, &c.
- Virt'u-ōus**, *a.* Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure.
- Vir'ū-lençe**, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.
- Vir'ū-lent**, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.
- Virus**, *n.* Contagious matter from ulcers, &c.; poison.
- Viç'age**, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.
- Viç'er-ā**, *n. pl.* The bowels.
- Viç'er-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.
- Viç'id**, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

Vis-çid'i-ty, } *n.* Glutinous-
 Vis-eôs'i-ty, } ness; sticki-
 ness; tenacity.
 Vis'eount (vi'kount), *n.* A
 nobleman next in rank be-
 low an earl.
 Vis'eount-ess (vi'kount-), *n.*
 A viscount's wife.
 Vis'eouûs, *a.* Glutinous; ad-
 hesive; sticky.
 Vise, *n.* An instrument for
 gripping and holding things.
 Vig'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state
 or quality of being visible.
 Vig'i-ble, *a.* Perceivable by
 the eye; perceptible.
 Vig'i-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly;
 plainly; clearly.
 Vig'ion (vizh'un), *n.* Faculty
 or sense of sight; apparition;
 phantom.
 Vig'ion-a-ry (vizh'un-), *a.*
 Given to reverie; imagin-
 ary; having no foundation.
 — *n.* One who forms im-
 practicable schemes.
 Vig'it (8), *v. t.* To go or come
 to see; to examine. — *n.*
 Act of going or coming to
 see; examination.
 Vig'it-ant, *n.* One who visits.
 Vig'it-â'tion, *n.* Act of visit-
 ing; access for examination.
 Vig'it-or, *n.* One who visits.
 Vig'or, or Vig'or, *n.* A mask;
 disguise; forepiece of a cap.
 Vig'tâ (18), *n.* A prospect or
 view through an avenue;
 the avenue itself.
 Vig'u-al (vizh'yû-), *a.* Bel-
 onging to the sight; used
 in sight.
 Vi'tal, *a.* Pertaining to life;
 very important. — *SYN.* Es-
 sential; necessary; imme-
 diate; absolute.
 Vi-tâl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of
 being vital; principle of life;
 animation; tenacity of life.
 Vi'tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner
 affecting life; essentially.
 Vi'tals, *n. pl.* Parts of ani-
 mal bodies essential to life,
 or to a sound state.
 Vi'ti-âte (vish'i-ât), *v. t.* To
 make vicious or faulty; to
 injure; to invalidate.
 Vi'ti-â'tion (vish-i-), *n.* Dep-

ravation; corruption; in-
 validation.
 Vit're-ouûs, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or resembling, glass.
 Vit'ri-fâ'e'tion, *n.* Act of
 converting into glass by
 heat. [*glass.*]
 Vit'ri-fy, *v.* To convert into
 Vit'ri-ol, *n.* A soluble sul-
 phate of any metal.
 Vit'ri-ô'lie, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or obtained from, vitriol.
 Vi-tû'per-âte, *v. t.* To over-
 whelm with abuse.
 Vi-tû'per-â'tion, *n.* Severe
 censure; abuse.
 Vi-tû'per-a-tive, *a.* Contain-
 ing severe censure; abusive.
 Vi-vâ'ciouûs, *a.* Lively; brisk.
 Vi-vâç'i-ty, *n.* Liveliness;
 sprightliness; animation.
 Viv'id, *a.* Lively; bright;
 active; spirited; sprightly.
 Viv'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of
 vivifying. [*to.*]
 Viv'i-fy, *v. t.* To impart life
 Vi-vip'a-roûs, *a.* Producing
 young alive.
 Vix'en, *n.* A cross, ill-tem-
 pered woman.
 Viz'ard, *n.* A mask.
 Viz'ier (viz'yer or vi'zeer'), *n.*
 A high executive officer in
 Turkey, &c.
 Vö'ea-ble, *n.* A word; term.
 Vo-câb'u-la-ry, *n.* A list of
 words arranged alphabeti-
 cally and explained; sum of
 words used.
 Vö'eal, *a.* Having a voice;
 spoken with voice or tone.
 Vo-câl'ie, *a.* Consisting of
 the voice, or of vowel
 sounds. [*vocal musician.*]
 Vö'eal-ist, *n.* A singer, or
 Vo-câl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of
 being vocal. [*vocal.*]
 Vö'eal-ize (31), *v. t.* To make
 Vo-câ'tion, *n.* Act of call-
 ing; occupation; employ-
 ment; calling; business.
 Vö'e-a-tive, *n.* Fifth case of
 Latin nouns, used in direct
 address.
 Vo-çif'er-âte, *v. i.* To cry
 out with vehemence.
 Vo-çif'er-â'tion, *n.* Loud or
 violent outcry; clamor.

Vo-çif'er-ouûs, *a.* Clamorous.
 Vögue (vög), *n.* Temporary
 fashion or mode.
 Voige, *n.* Sound uttered by
 the mouth; a vote; suffrage.
 Void, *a.* Vacant; empty;
 destitute; null; unsubstan-
 tial. — *n.* An empty space;
 a vacuum. — *v. t.* To quit;
 to eject; to annul.
 Void'ance, *n.* Act of void-
 ing; ejection.
 Void'er, *n.* One who voids;
 a tray for removing dishes.
 Völ'a-tile, *a.* Evaporating
 quickly; lively; gay; fickle.
 Völ'a-til'i-ty, *n.* Disposition
 to fly off in vapor; levity.
 Völ'a-til-ize, *v. t.* To cause
 to exhale or evaporate.
 Vol-eân'ie, *a.* Pertaining to,
 or produced by, a volcano.
 Vol-eâ'no, *n.* (*pl.* Vol-eâ'-
 nôes, 18.) A mountain emit-
 ting fire, lava, &c.
 Vol'i'tion (-lish'un), *n.* The
 act or power of willing.
 Völ'ley (19), *n.* A discharge
 of many small arms at once.
 Völ'u-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fluency of
 speech.
 Völ'u-ble, *a.* Apt to roll;
 fluent
 Völ'u-bly, *adv.* In a rolling
 or fluent manner.
 Völ'ume (völ'yûm), *n.* A
 book; dimensions; compass.
 Vo-lû'mi-noûs, *a.* Consisting
 of many volumes; copious.
 Völ'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Of one's
 own free will.
 Völ'un-ta-ry, *a.* Proceeding
 from choice; willing; free.
 — *n.* An air played at will.
 Völ'un-teer', *n.* One who
 enters into any service of
 his own free will. — *v.* To
 offer or engage voluntarily.
 Vo-lüpt'u-a-ry, *n.* One given
 to luxury; a sensualist.
 Vo-lüpt'u-ouûs, *a.* Luxuri-
 ous; sensual.
 Vo-lüte', *n.* A kind of spiral
 scroll, used in the capital of
 a column.
 Vöm'it, *v. t.* To throw up
 from the stomach; to spew;
 to puke. — *n.* An emetic.

Vo-rā'ciōūs, *a.* Greedy to eat.
 Vo-rāq'i-ty, *n.* Greediness of appetite.
 Vōr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Vōr'tex-es or Vōr'ti-ces, 25.) A whirlpool; a whirlwind.
 Vōr'ti-cal, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
 Vō'ta-ry (19), *n.* One devoted to any service or pursuit. — *a.* Devoted; promised.
 Vōte, *n.* Expression of choice; suffrage; ballot. — *v.* To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.
 Vōt'er, *n.* One who votes, or who has a right to vote.
 Vō'tive, *a.* Given by vow.
 Vouch, *v. t.* To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish.
 Vouch'er, *n.* One who vouches; a book or paper that

confirms the truth of accounts.
 Vouch-sāfe', *v. t.* To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To deign; to descend.
 Vow, *n.* A solemn promise to God or to some deity. — *v.* To consecrate by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly.
 Vow'el, *n.* A vocal sound made through an open position of the mouth organs, as *a, e, o.* — *a.* Vocal.
 Voy'āge (*colloq.* voj), *n.* A journey by water. — *v. i.* To travel by water.
 Voy'a-ger (*colloq.* voj'er), *n.* One who journeys by water.
 Vūl'can'ize, *v. t.* To impart certain properties to, as india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.
 Vūl'gar, *a.* Pertaining to common people; being in general use; offensively

mean or low. — **SYN.** Common; ordinary; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people; the populace.
 Vūl'gar-ism, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
 Vūl'gār'i-ty, *n.* Clownishness; rudeness.
 Vūl'gar-ly, *adv.* Commonly; coarsely; rudely.
 Vūl'gate, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Bible.
 Vūl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being wounded.
 Vūl'ner-a-ry, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.
 Vūl'pine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.
 Vūlt'ūre (18), *n.* A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.
 Vūlt'ūr-ine, *a.* Pertaining to the vulture; resembling the vulture.

W.

WAB'BLE (wōb/bl), *v. i.*
 To move staggeringly from side to side. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.
 Wād, *n.* A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. — *v. t.* To form into a wad.
 Wād'ded, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted.
 Wād'ding, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.
 Wād'dle, *v. i.* To walk like a duck or a fat person.
 Wāde, *v.* To walk through any yielding substance.
 Wā'fer, *n.* A thin kind of cake or bread; a thin layer of paste for sealing letters, &c. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer. [*cake.*]
 Wā'fle, *n.* A thin kind of

Wāft, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium.
 Wāg, *n.* A merry, droll fellow. — *v. t.* To move one way and the other; to move; to stir.
 Wāge, *v. t.* To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet.
 Wā'ger, *n.* Something hazarded; a bet. — *v. t.* To offer to bet.
 Wā'ges, *n. pl.* Hire; reward of services.
 Wāg'ger-y, *n.* Pleasantry; drollery; sportive trick.
 Wāg'gish, *a.* Roguish; droll.
 Wāg'on, *n.* A vehicle on four wheels, especially one for carrying freight.
 Wāg'on-er, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.
 Wāif (4), *n.* Goods found, but not claimed.
 Wāil, *v.* To weep; to lament.
 Wāin, *n.* A wagon.

Wāin'scot, *n.* A wooden lining of rooms, made in panels. — *v. t.* To line with boards in panel.
 Wāist, *n.* Part of the body just below the ribs; middle part of a ship.
 Wāist'band, *n.* The band or upper part of trousers, &c.
 Wāist'coat, *n.* A garment worn under the coat.
 Wāit, *v. i.* To stay in expectation; to attend.
 Wāit'er, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a tray.
 Wāit'ing-māid, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.
 Wāive, *v. t.* To relinquish voluntarily; to forego.
 Wāke, *v. i.* To cease to sleep. — *n.* A watch; track of a vessel in water.
 Wāke'ful (17), *a.* Unable or indisposed to sleep; vigilant; watchful.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ě, ĩ, ö, ů, ŷ, *short*; cāre, cūr, āsk, gll, whāt; ěre, veġl, tĕrm; pi'que, firm;

Wāk'en, *v. i. or t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

Wāle, *n.* A ridge or streak; one of the long planks of a ship's side. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.

Walk (*wawk*), *v. i.* To move on foot; to go by steps. — *n.* A gait; a step; a path.

Wall (1), *n.* An inclosing fence of brick or stone; side of a room; a defense. — *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.

Wal'let, *n.* A bag or knapsack; a pocket-book. [*eye.*]

Wall'-eye, *n.* A whitish **Wal'lop** (8), *v. t.* To boil. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Wal'low, *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as on mire.

Wal'nut, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Wal'rus, *n.*
An aquatic animal resembling the seal.



Walrus.

Waltz (*walts*), *n.* A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

Wam'pum, *n.* Strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.

Wan (*wōn*), *a.* Having a pale and sickly hue.

Wand (*wōnd*), *n.* A long staff or rod.

Wan'der, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to be delirious.

Wan'der-er, *n.* One who wanders; a rover.

Wāne, *v. i.* To decrease; to fail. — *n.* Decrease; decline; failure.

Wan'ness (*wōn'ness*), *n.* A sallow, dead, pale color.

Want, *n.* Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. — *v. i. or t.* To be deficient or destitute of; to desire.

Wan'ton, *a.* Sportive; licentious. — *v. i.* (8) To revel; to frolic. — *n.* A lewd person.

Wār, *n.* A contest between

states, carried on by force. — *v. t.* To carry on war; to contend.

War'ble, *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the voice. — *v. t.* To trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering of the voice.

War'bler, *n.* One who warbles; a singing-bird.

War'-er, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

Ward, *n.* A watch; guard; custody; protection or protector; part of a lock; a person under a guardian; division of a city or of a hospital. — *v. t. or i.* To watch; to guard.

Ward'en, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

Ward'er, *n.* A keeper; a guard.

Ward'rōbe, *n.* A portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

Ward'-rōom, *n.* A room in ships in which officers mess.

Wāre, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE.] To wear; to veer.

Wāres, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.

Wāre'house, *n.* A storehouse for goods.

War'fare, *n.* Military service; hostilities; contest.

Wā'ri-ly (13), *adv.* Cautiously; with circumspection.

Wā'ri-ness, *n.* Cautiousness; circumspection.

War'like, *n.* Relating or adapted to war; martial.

Warm, *a.* Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t. or i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to become, animated.

Warmth, *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.

Warn, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify.

Warn'ing, *n.* Caution; admonition; previous notice.

Warp, *n.* Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. i. or t.* To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or

line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.

War'rant, *n.* A commission; authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to assure. [*ble.*]

War'rant-a-ble, *a.* Justifiable.

War'ran-tee', *n.* One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

War'ran-ty, *n.* A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.

War'ren, *n.* A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish, &c.

War'rior (*war'yur*), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

Wart, *n.* A small hard excrescence on the skin.

Wart'y, *a.* Having warts; like warts. [*war.*]

Wart'-wōrn, *a.* Worn with warts.

Wā'ry, *a.* Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

Was (2), Past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

Wash, *v. t.* To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave; to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution; al-luvial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap.

Wash'-bōard, *n.* A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wash'er, *n.* One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

Wash'er-wōm'an (21), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

Wash'ing, *n.* Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, *a.* Watery; weak; thin; diluted.

Wasp, *n.* An insect that stings severely.

Wasp'ish, *n.* Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

Was'sail, *n.* A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rjō, pull; ō, ġ, soft; ē, ġ, hard; a₂; exist; ū as ng; thia.

- Wast**, *imp.* of *To be*, in the 2d person sing., indicative.
- Waste**, *v. t.* To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.
- Waste'ful**, *a.* Destructive; lavish; extravagant.
- Watch**, *n.* Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch; a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. — *v. i.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To observe closely; to have in keeping.
- Watch'er**, *n.* One who watches.
- Watch'ful** (17), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — *SYN.* Vigilant; cautious; attentive; circumspect; wary.
- Watch'-house**, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.
- Watch'man** (21), *n.* A sentinel; a night-guard.
- Watch'-tow'er**, *n.* Tower for a watch or sentinel.
- Watch'-word** (-wörd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.
- Wa'ter**, *n.* The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* or *i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.
- Wa'ter-cól'org**, *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.
- Wa'ter-cóurse**, *n.* A channel or canal for water.
- Wa'ter-crëss**, *n.* A small plant, used as a salad.
- Wa'ter-fall**, *a.* A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.
- Wa'ter-fowl**, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.
- Wa'ter-i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being watery.
- Wa'ter-ish**, *a.* Like water; thin; moist; wet. [man.]
- Wa'ter-man** (21), *n.* A boat.
- Wa'ter-märk**, *n.* A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.
- Wa'ter-mél'on**, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy fruit.
- Wa'ter-mill**, *n.* A mill turned by water.
- Wa'ter-pöt**, *n.* A vessel to hold water.
- Wa'ter-pröof**, *a.* Not admitting water.
- Wa'ter-röt**, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as flax.
- Wa'ter-spout**, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea.
- Wa'ter-tight** (-tit), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.
- Wa'ter-wheel**, *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c., made to revolve by the action of water.
- Wa'ter-y**, *a.* Aqueous; thin; tasteless; wet; washy.
- Wat'tle**, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. — *v. t.* To interweave, as twigs; to plait; to form of platted twigs.
- Waul**, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.
- Wäve**, *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water. — *v. i.* or *t.* To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquish; to waive.
- Wäve'less**, *a.* Free from waves; calm; smooth.
- Wäve'-öf'fer-ing**, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services made by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.
- Wä'ver**, *v. i.* To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.
- Wä'vy**, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; undulating.
- Wäx** (3), *n.* A tenacious substance formed by bees. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WAXED; *p. p.* WAXED or WAXEN.] To grow; to increase; to become. — *v. t.* To rub or smear with wax. [sembling, wax.]
- Wäx'en**, *a.* Made of, or re-
Wäx'-work (-wörk), *n.* A figure or figures formed of wax.
- Wäx'y**, *a.* Like wax; soft; yielding.
- Wäy**, *n.* A road; room; course; means; mode.
- Wäy'-bill**, *n.* A list of passengers or of baggage.
- Wäy'fär-er**, *n.* A traveler.
- Wäy'fär-ing**, *a.* Traveling.
- Wäy'läy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slay.
- Wäy'ward**, *a.* Froward; perverse; willful.
- Wē**, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I*.
- Wēak** (4), *a.* Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless.
- Wēak'en**, *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.
- Wēak'ly**, *adv.* In a weak or feeble manner. — *a.* Infirm.
- Wēak'ness**, *n.* Feebleness; infirmity; debility.
- Wēäl**, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state. [es.]
- Wēälth**, *n.* Affluence; richness.
- Wēälth'y**, *a.* Rich; opulent.
- Wēän**, *v. t.* To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any desire.
- Wēän'ling**, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.
- Wēap'on**, *n.* An instrument of offense or defense.
- Wēär**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN.] To carry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind. — *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.
- Wēär**, *n.* A dam in a river; a net of twigs in a stream.
- Wēär-i-söme**, *a.* Tiresome; fatiguing; tedious.
- Wēär'y**, *a.* Tired; fatigued; — *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.
- Wēäs'and**, *n.* The windpipe.
- Wēäs'el** (wē'zl), *n.* A certain small quadruped, very slender and agile.
- Wēäth'er**, *n.* State of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* To sail toward the windward of; to endure.

Wéath'er-cóck, *n.* A vane; a vacillating person.

Wéath'er-gáge, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.

Wéath'er-gláss, *n.* A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.

Wéath'er-wíse, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.

Wéave, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVE, WOVEN.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth. [weaves.

Wéav'er, *n.* One who weaves.

Wéb, *n.* Any thing woven; a film; a membrane.


Wébbed (7), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.

Wéb'bing, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.

Wéb'-fóot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet.

Wéd, *v. t.* To marry; to unite closely or strongly.

Wéd'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wéd'ge, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, used for splitting.  Wedge. — *v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges. [state.

Wéd'lóck (5), *n.* Married

Wédnes'day (wénz/dý), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

Wee, *a.* Small; little.

Weed, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.

Weed'y, *a.* Full of weeds.

Week, *n.* Period of seven days. [cept Sunday.

Week'-dáy, *n.* Any day except Sunday.

Week'ly, *a.* Happening or done every week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once every week.

Ween, *v. i.* To think; to fancy.

Weep, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WÉPT.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.

Wee'vil (wé/vl), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.

Wéft, *n.* The woof of cloth.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder. — *v. i.* To have weight.

Weight (wät), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.

Weight'y (wät'/), *a.* Heavy; important.

Wéird, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Wél'cómé (17), *n.* Kind reception or salutation. — *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *v. t.* To salute or entertain with kindness.

Wéld, *v. t.* To beat or press into union, as heated metals.

Wél'fáre (17), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [heavens.

Wél'kin, *n.* The sky; the Well, *n.* A spring; a deep circular pit for water. — *v. i.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue. — *a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. — *adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.

Wél'l'bé'ing, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.

Wél'l-bréd (17), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.

Wél'l-nígh (-ní), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.

Wél'l-spént, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.

Wél'l-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.

Wél'l-wísh'er, *n.* A friend.

Wéls'h, *a.* Pertaining to Wales. — *n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.

Wélt, *n.* A border; an edging.

Wélt'er (8), *v. i.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

Wén, *n.* A fleshy tumor.

Wénch, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.

Wént, *imp.* of *Go*.

Wépt, *imp.* of *Weep*.

Wére (wēr), *imp. pl.* of *Be*.

Wért. Second person singular of *Were*.

Wést, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.

Wést'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

Wést'ern, *a.* Being in, or moving toward the west.

Wést'ward, } *adv.* To-
Wést'ward-ly, } ward the west.

Wét, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WÉT.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

Wéth'er, *n.* A castrated ram.

Whále (hwāl), *n.* The largest of marine animals.

Whále'bóne, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Whále'man (21), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

Wharf (hwarf, 20), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at.

Wharf'in-ger, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

Whát (hwöt), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used interrogatively. [or that.

Whát-év'er, *pron.* Being this

Whát'nót, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Whát'so-év'er, *pron.* Whatever. [grain.

Whéat, *n.* A species of fine

Whéat'en, *a.* Made of wheat.

Whéed'le, *v. t.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.

Wheel (3), *n.* A circular frame, turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *t. v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'bār-rōw, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

Wheel'-wriġht (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels. [hard.

Wheeze, *v. i.* To breathe
Whēlm, *v. t.* To cover; to immerse; to bury.

Whēlp, *n.* A puppy; a cub.
— *v. t.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.

Whēn, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.

Whēnċe, *adv.* From what or which place.

Whēnċe'so-ēv'er, *adv.* From whatever place.

Whēn-ēv'er, } *adv.* At
Whēn'so-ēv'er, } whatever time.

Whēre, *adv.* At or in what place; whither.

Whēre'a-bouts', *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which.

Whēre-ās', *adv.* Since; when in fact.

Whēre-āt', *adv.* At what.

Whēre-bŷ', *adv.* By which; by what.

Whēre'fōre (18), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. [what.

Whēre-in', *adv.* In which or

Whēre-in-to', *adv.* Into which or what.

Whēre-ōf' (-ōf' or -ōv'), *adv.* Of which or what.

Whēre-ōn', } *adv.* On
Whēre-up-ōn', } which or what.

Whēre'so-ēv'er, *adv.* In what place soever; where-ever. [to what end.

Whēre-to', *adv.* To which;

Whēre-up-ōn', *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.

Whēr-ēv'er (17), *adv.* At whatever place.

Whēre-with' (-wġth' or -wġth'), *adv.* With which; with what.

Whēr'ry, *n.* A light shallow boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

Whēt (7), *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate. — *n.* Act of sharpening by friction; a stimulant.

Whēth'er, *pron.* Which of the two. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses.

Whēt'stōne, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.

Whġy, *n.* The thin, watery part of milk.

Which, *pron.* relating to things. It is used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective. [of air.

Whiff (1), *n.* A quick puff

Whiff'le, *v. i.* To waver; to be unsteady or fickle.

Whiff'le-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (3), *n.* One of a certain political party.

Whig'gish (7), *a.* Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.

Whig'gism, } *n.* The princi-
Whig'ger-y, } ples of whigs.

While, *n.* Time; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *v. t.* To spend or pass, as time.

Whġst, *adv.* While.

Whim, } *n.* A freak of
Whim'sey, } fancy; a caprice, or capricious notion.

Whim'per, *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to complain in a shrill tone.

Whim'si-eal, *a.* Full of whims; curious; odd; fantastic; freakish; capricious.

Whin, *n.* Gorse; furze.

Whine, *v. i.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. — *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.

Whin'ny, *v. i.* To make a shrill noise, as a horse.

Whip, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correction: a coachman. — *v. t.* To strike with a whip; to lash; to beat; to jerk.

Whip'ple-tree, *n.* A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.

Whip'-pōor-will, *n.* An

American bird, so called from its note.

Whip'saw, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

Whip'-stōck, *n.* The handle of a whip.

Whġr, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of any thing in rapid revolution.

Whġrl, *v.* To turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid turning.

Whġrl'i-ġġig, *n.* A child's toy.

Whġrl'pōol, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.

Whġrl'wind, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly.

Whisk, *n.* A small brush; a rapid, sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.

Whisk'er, *n.* Hair growing on the sides of the face.

Whisk'y, } *n.* A spirit dis-
Whisk'key, } tilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whisk'per, *v.* To speak or address in a low voice. — *n.* A soft, sibilant voice; utterance without sonant breath.

Whġst, *n.* A certain game at cards. — *a.* Silent; mute.

Whġst'le (hwġs'l), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. — *n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, &c.; a pipe that makes a shrill sound.

Whġt, *n.* A bit; a jot; a tittle.

White, *a.* Of the color of snow; pale; pure; clean. — *n.* A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye.

Whġt'en, *v.* To make or become white; to bleach.

Whġte'ness, *n.* State or quality of being white.

Whġte'-swēll'ing, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.

Whġte'wash, *n.* Lime and water for whitening walls, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to.

Whġth'er, *adv.* To what or

, ē, I, ō ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, I, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, whät; ċre, veil, tċrm; pġquo, firm;

- which place, point, or degree.
- Whith'er-so-ëv'er, *adv.* To whatever place.
- Whit'ing, *n.* Ground chalk; a sea-fish allied to the cod.
- Whit'ish, *a.* Moderately white; somewhat white.
- Whit'leath'er, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.
- Whit'lôw, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.
- Whit'tle, *v. t.* To cut off the surface of with a knife.
- Whiz, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (7) To make a humming or hissing sound.
- Who (hō), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.
- Who-ëv'er (hō-), *pron.* Any person whatever.
- Whôle (hōl), *a.* All; entire; complete; sound. — *n.* The entire thing; totality.
- Whôle'sälë (hōl'-), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.
- Whôle'sômë (hōl'sum), *a.* Favorable to health; salutary; useful.
- Whôl'y (hōl'y, 10), *adv.* Totally; entirely.
- Whôm (hōm), *pron.* Objective case of *Who*.
- Whôm'so-ëv'er (hōm'-), *pron.* Objective case of *Whoever*.
- Whôop (hōop), *n.* A shout. — *v. i.* To shout; to hoot.
- Whôop'ing-côugh (hōop'ing-kōf), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough; whooping-cough.
- Whôre (hōr), *n.* A prostitute.
- Whort'le-bër'ry (hwôr'tl-), *n.* A plant, and its small edible berry.
- Whôse (hōz), *pron.* Possessive case of *Who*.
- Who'so-ëv'er (hōo'-), *a.* Any person whatever.
- Whûr, *n.* A humming sound; whir. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.
- Whÿ (18), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason, or cause for which.
- Wick (5), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.
- Wick'ed, *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; iniquitous.
- Wick'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously.
- Wick'ed-ness, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.
- Wick'er, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.
- Wick'et, *n.* A small gate.
- Wide, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides; not narrow. — *SYN.* Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.
- Wide'ly (10), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.
- Wid'en, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow wider.
- Wid'geon (wid'jun), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.
- Wid'ôw, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.
- Wid'ôw-er, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.
- Wid'ôw-hôôd, *n.* The state or condition of a widow.
- Width, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.
- Wiêld, *v. t.* To control; to sway; to employ; to use.
- Wife (20), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.
- Wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
- Wight (wit), *n.* A person; a being. [cabin or hut.
- Wig'wam, *n.* An Indian Wild, *a.* Fierce; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.
- Wild'eat, *n.* A feline animal, very strong and fierce.
- Wild'er-ness, *n.* A wild, uncultivated tract.
- Wild'fire, *n.* An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.
- Wild'y, *adv.* In a wild manner.
- Wile, *n.* A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.
- Wîl'i-ness, *n.* State of being wily; cunning; craft.
- Will, *n.* The faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of, by testament. — *auxiliary verb* [imp. WOULD], used to denote futurity.
- Will'ful, } *a.* Stubborn; un-
Will'ful, } governable.
- Will'ful-ly, } *adv.* Stub-
Will'ful-ly, } bornly.
- Will'ful-ness, } *n.* Obstina-
Will'ful-ness, } cy of will; stub-
bornness.
- Will'ing, *a.* Free to do; ready.
- Will'ing-ly, *adv.* By free will or one's own choice.
- Will'ing-ness, } *n.* Free
Will'ing-ness, } choice; readiness.
- Wîl'ôw, *n.* A kind of tree.
- Wîl'ôw-y, *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow.
- Wilt, *v. i.* To begin to wither.
- Wî'ly, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; sly.
- Wim'ble, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.
- Win, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. WON.] To gain; to get; to allure. [start back.
- Wînce, *v. i.* To shrink; to Winch, *n.* A kind of lever; a crank-handle. [breath.
- Wind, *n.* A current of air;
- Wind, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing.
- Wind'age, *n.* Difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball.
- Wind'bound, *a.* Detained by contrary winds.
- Wind'fall, *n.* Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.
- Wind'flow'er, *n.* The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.
- Wind'gall, *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.
- Wind'gün, *n.* A gun discharged by air.
- Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.

són, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōo, tōok; ūra, rjē, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ê, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

Wind'lass, *n.*

A machine for raising weights.



Wind'mill, *n.*

A mill turned by the wind.

Windlass.

Wind'dōw, *n.* An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light.

Wind'pipe, *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wind'rōw, *n.* A line of hay.

Wind'ward, *a.* Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

Wind'y, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.

Wine, *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.

Wine'-bib'ber, *n.* One who drinks much wine.

Wine'-glass, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drank.

Wing, *n.* Limb of a bird. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.

Wink, *v. i.* To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Win'ner, *n.* One who wins.

Win'ning, *a.* Attractive; charming.

Win'nōw, *v. t.* To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.

Win'ter, *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* (8) To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To feed in winter.

Win'ter-green, *n.* A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.

Win'ter-kill, *v. t.* To kill by the cold of winter.

Win'ter-y, } *a.* Suitable to,
Win'try, } or like, winter;
v cold.

Wipe, *v. t.* To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.

Wip'er, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping.

Wire, *n.* An even thread of metal.

Wire'-draw'er, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.

Wire'-pull'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.

Wir'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, wire; sinewy.

Wis'dom (10), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; sagacity.

Wise, *a.* Having wisdom. — *SYN.* Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manner or way.

Wise'ā-ere, *n.* A shallow pretender to great wisdom.

Wish, *v. i.* To desire or long for. — *v. t.* To desire; to long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.

Wish'ful, *a.* Feeling or showing desire; eager.

Wisp, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

Wist'ful, *a.* Eagerly attentive; wishful.

Wit, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; sense; a man of genius, fancy, or humor. — *v. t.* To know; to be known.

Witch, *n.* A woman who practices sorcery. — *v. t.* To charm. [witches.]

Witch'erāft, *n.* Practices of

Witch'er-y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment.

With, *prep.* By, denoting cause, nearness, means, or instrument, &c.

With'al', *adv.* With; likewise; at the same time.

With-draw', *v. t.* To take back. — *v. i.* To retire; to retreat. [withdrawing.]

With-draw'al, *n.* Act of Withe (with), *n.* A willow twig, or band made of twigs.

With'er, *v. t. or i.* To fade; to dry up; to decay.

With'erg, *n. pl.* The ridge

between the shoulder-bones of a horse.

With-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. WITHHELD.*] To hold or keep back.

With-in', *prep.* In the inner part of. — *adv.* Inwardly.

With-out', *prep.* Out of; beyond; independently of. — *adv.* On the outside. — *conj.* Unless; except.

With-stand', *v. t.* [*imp. WITHSTOOD.*] To oppose; to resist.

With'y, *a.* Made of, or like, withes; flexible.

Wit'less, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.

Wit'ling, *n.* A pretender to wit; one who has little wit.

Wit'ness, *n.* Testimony; evidence; a person who testifies or gives evidence. — *v.* To see; to bear testimony; to attest.

Wit'ti-cedny, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* With wit.

Wit'ting-ly, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Wit'ty (7), *a.* Full of wit; smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

Wives, *n.*; *pl. of Wife.*

Wiz'ard, *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer.

Wiz'en, *a.* Thin; dried up.

Wōad, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which furnish a blue coloring matter.

Wōe (27), *n.* A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.

Wōe'-be-gōne', *a.* Overwhelmed with woe.

Wō'ful } (17), *a.* Very sor-

Wōe'ful } rowful; full of distress. — *SYN.* Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

Wolf (wulf, 20), *n.* A carnivorous animal.

Wolf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious; destructive.

Wolf's'bāne, *n.* A poisonous plant.

Wom'an (21), *n.* An adult female of the human race.

Wom'an-hōöd, *n.* The state or qualities of a woman.

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman.

Womb (wóm), *n.* Place where any thing is generated or produced. [*Woman.*]

Wom'en (wím'en), *n. pl.* of Wóm, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Win.

Wón'der, *n.* Surprise; astonishment.—*v. i.* To be surprised; to marvel.

Wón'der-ful, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; surprising.

Wón'droüs, *a.* Wonderful; marvelous; strange.

Wónt (wünt), *a.* Accustomed; habituated.—*v. i.* To be accustomed.

Wónt'ed (wünt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; customary.

Wóo (15), *v. t.* To solicit in marriage.—*v. i.* To make love; to court.

Wóod, *n.* A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel.—*v. t.* To supply with wood. [plant.]

Wóod'bíne, *n.* A climbing Wóod'chuck, *n.* A certain small burrowing animal.

Wóod'cöck, *n.* A bird of the snipe family.

Wóod'-eüt, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from it.

Wóod'ed, *a.* Covered or supplied with wood.

Wóod'en (wóod'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

Wóod'-house, *n.* A house or shed for wood.

Wóod'land, *n.* Land covered with wood or trees.

Wóod'-nÿmph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

Wóod'péck-er, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.

Wóod'y, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood.

Wóo'er, *n.* One who woos.

Wóof, *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.

Wóol, *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick, crispy hair.

Wóol'en (8), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, wool.

Wóol'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.

Wóol'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, wool.

Wóol'-säck, *n.* A sack of wool; seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords.

Word (würd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures.—*v. t.* To express in words.

Word'i-ness (würd'-), *n.* Verbosity; verbiage.

Word'ing (würd'ing), *n.* Manner of expressing in words.

Word'y (würd'y), *a.* Using many words; verbose.

Wöre, *imp.* of Wear.

Work (würk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORKED; WROUGHT.]

To labor; to operate; to strain; to toil; to ferment.

—*v.* To prepare or form by labor; to embroider.—*n.*

Labor; toil; employment; a book; any thing made.

Work'-house (würk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor. [tion.]

Work'ing (würk'-), *n.* Operation.

Work'man (würk'-, 21), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.

Work'man-ship (würk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.

Work'shop (würk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.

World (würld), *n.* The earth; the universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.

World'i-ness (würld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.

World'ling (würld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.

World'y (würld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments; temporal.

Worm (würm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral.—

v. t. To work slowly and secretly.—*v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.

Worm'wóod (würm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.

Worm'y (würm'-), *v.* Full of worms; like a worm.

Wörn, *p. p.* of Wear.

Wör'ry (wür'ry, 13), *v. t.* To harass with impertunity, anxiety, or labor.—SYN.

To tease; trouble; vex.—*n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse (würrs), *a.* More bad. *n.* A more evil state.—*adu.*

In a manner more evil.

Wor'ship (wür'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor.—*v. t.* or *i.*

(8) To adore.

Wor'ship-er (wür'-), *a.* One who worships.

Wor'ship-per (wür'ship-er), *a.* Worthy of honor.

Worst (würst), *a.* Most vile or wicked.—*n.* The most evil state.—*v. t.* To defeat.

Worst'ed (würst'ed), *n.* Yarn from combed and long staple wool.—*a.* Consisting of worsted. [herb.]

Wort (würt), *n.* A plant; an

Worth (würth), *v. i.* To be, as, wee worth the day.—*n.* Value; desert.

Wor'thi-ly (würth'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.

Worth'less (würth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.

Wor'thy (wür'thy), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious.—*n.* A man of eminent worth.

Wóuld (wóod), *imp.* of Will.

Wóund (wóund or wóund), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise.—

v. t. To hurt or bruise.—*imp.* of Wind.

Wóve, *imp.* of Weave.

Wóv'en, *p. p.* of Weave.

Wrán'gle (ráng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute.—*v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.

Wrán'gler (ráng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.

Wráp (ráp, 7), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.

Wráp'per (ráp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [covering.]

Wráp'ping (ráp'-), *n.* A

Wráth (ráth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation. — SYN. Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.
 Wráth'ful (ráth'/-), *a.* Angry; enraged; furious. [angry.
 Wráth'y (ráth'/-), *a.* Very
 Wréak (reek), *v. t.* To inflict.
 Wréath (reeth), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.
 Wréathe (reeth), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.
 Wréck (rêk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.
 Wréck'er (rêk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.
 Wrén (rén), *n.* A small bird.
 Wrénch (rénch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest. — *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, &c.
 Wrést (rést), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort. — *n.* Violent perversion.
 Wrés'tle (rés'/l), *v. i.* To grapple and struggle; to strive. [skilled in wrestling.
 Wrés'tler (rés'/ler), *n.* One

Wrést'ling (rés'/ling), *n.* A wrestler; a struggle.
 Wrétch (rêch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.
 Wrétch'ed (rêch'ed), *a.* Very miserable. — SYN. Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.
 Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.
 Wrig'gler (rig'/-), *n.* One who wriggles.
 Wright (rit), *n.* A workman; an artificer.
 Wring (ring), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRINGED or WRUNG.] To twist; to turn; to strain; to distress; to extort.
 Wring'er (ring'-), *n.* One who rings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.
 Wring'le (ring'kl), *n.* A crease; ridge; furrow. — *v.* To contract into furrows.
 Wrist (rist), *n.* Joint connecting the hand and arm.
 Wrist'band (rist'-), *n.* Part of a sleeve covering the wrist.
 Writ (rit), *n.* A writing; the Scriptures; a legal instrument or process.
 Write (rit), *v. t.* [*imp.*

WROTE; *p. p.* WRITTEN.] To form as letters and words, with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.
 Writ'er (rit'er), *n.* One who writes; an author.
 Writhe (rith), *v. t.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.
 Writ'ing (rit'ing, ll), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed.
 Writ'ten (rit'tn), *a.* Expressed in letters.
 Wrông (rông), *n.* Injustice; injury. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure.
 Wrông'ful (rông'f-, ll), *a.* Unjust; injurious.
 Wrông'héad'ed (rông'/-), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.
 Wrông'ly (rông'/-), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; amiss.
 Wrôte (rôt), *imp.* of Write.
 Wrôth (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry.
 Wrôught (rawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* Formed by labor.
 Wrung (rùng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Wring.
 Wry (ri), *a.* Twisted; distorted.
 Wry'ness (ri'-, ll), *n.* Quality of being wry.

X.

XĀN'THĪE (zān'thik), *a.* Yellowish.
 Xē'bec (zē'bek, 5), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.

Xy-lōg'ra-pher (zī-), *n.* A wood-engraver.
 Xy'lo-grāph'ic (zī-), *a.*
 Xy'lo-grāph'ic-al } Belong-
 ing to wood-engraving.

Xy-lōg'ra-pher (zī-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.
 Xy-lōph'a-goūs (zī-), *a.* Feeding on wood.

Y.

YACHT (yōt), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.
 Yacht'ing (yōt'ing), *n.* Sail-

ing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root.
 Yām, *n.* A tropical plant and
 Yān'kee (10), *n.* A New-Eng-

lander; a citizen of the Northern States.

Yārd, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long,

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, é, ĩ, ö, ŷ, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, whät; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm;

slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended.
Yárd'-árm, n. Half of a ship's yard.
Yárd'-stíck, } n. A stick
Yárd'-wánd, } three feet in
length, used as a measure.
Yárn, n. Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.
Yár'rów, n. A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Yáw, n. Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. — *v. i.* To deviate.
Yáwl, n. A ship's boat.
Yáwn, v. i. To gape. — *n.* Act of gaping.
Yē, pron. Plural of *Thou*.
Yēā (or yē), adv. Yes; verily; certainly; ay.
Yēan, v. To bring forth.
Yēan'ling, n. A young sheep.
Yēar, n. Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days.
Yēar'ling, n. A beast a year old.
Yēar'ly, a. Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.
Yēarn, v. i. To feel earnest desire; to long.
Yēarn'ing, n. Strong desire.
Yēast, n. Froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation.
Yēast'y, a. Foamy, like yeast.
Yēlk, n. Yellow part of an egg.

Yéll (1), v. i. To utter a sharp outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.
Yéll'lów, a. Of the color of gold. — *n.* A bright gold color.
Yéll'lów Fē'ver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin.
Yéll'lów-ish, a. Moderately yellow.
Yéll'lóws, n. pl. Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [a dog.
Yélp, v. i. To bark shrilly, as **Yēō'man (21), n.** A freeholder; a man free born.
Yēō'man-ry, n. The collective body of yeomen.
Yērk, v. i. To jerk. — *n.* A jerk.
Yēs (2), adv. Yea; a word that affirms.
Yēst, n. See *Yeast*.
Yēs'ter, a. Last; next before the present.
Yēs'ter-day, n. The day last past. — *adv.* On the day last past.
Yēt, conj. Nevertheless. — *adv.* Besides; at least; even; at all; thus far.
Yew (yū), n. An evergreen tree allied to the pines.
Yiēld, v. t. To produce; to furnish; to afford. — *v. i.* To surrender; to comply; to give way. — *n.* A jerk.
Yiēld'ing, p. a. Inclined to give way; compliant.

Yōke, n. A frame worn on the neck, used to connect oxen for work; bondage; a couple. — *v. t.* To connect; to unite.
Yōke'-fél'lów, } n. An asso-
Yōke'máte, } ciate; a
companion; a partner.
Yōlk (yōlk or yōk), n. The yolk of an egg.
Yōn, } a. Being at a dis-
Yōn'der, } tance, but within
view. — adv. At a distance, within view.
Yōrc, adv. Of old time.
Yōu (yō), pron. Second person singular or plural.
Yōung, a. Not long born; juvenile. — *n.* The offspring of animals.
Yōun'ger (yūng'ger), a. Not so old as another.
Yōun'gest (yūng'gest), a. Having the least age.
Yōung'ish, a. Rather young.
Yōung'ling, n. A youth; any young creature.
Yōung'ster, n. A young person; a lad.
Your, possessive pron. Belonging to you.
Your-sélf', pron. You only; — used emphatically.
Youth, n. The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.
Yoyth'ful, a. Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining to youth.
Yūle, n. Christmas.

Z.

ZÁF'FER, n. Impure oxide of cobalt.
Zá'ny (19), n. A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Zēal, n. Passionate ardor; earnestness.
Zēal'ot (zēl'ot), n. One full of zeal.
Zēal'ōūs (zēl'us), a. Filled with zeal; eager; earnest.

Zē'brá (18), n.

A South African animal marked with stripes.

Zē'nith, n.

That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.



Zebra.

Zéph'yr, n. A gentle west wind.

Zē'ro (pl. Zē'rōg, 18), n. The cipher, 0; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.

Zēst, n. Orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste. — *v. t.* To give a flavor to.

Zig'zāg, a. Having frequent

zón, ôr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

short, sharp turns. — *n.*
Something with short turns.
— *v. t.* (8) To form with
short turns.

Zinc (5), *n.* A bluish-white
metal. [zinc.]

Zinck'y (6), *a.* Pertaining to
Zō'di-āc (5), *n.*

An imaginary
belt in the
heavens,
which is the
sun's path,
and contains
twelve constellations or
signs.



Zo-dī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to,
or within, the zodiac.

Zōne, *n.* One of five great
divisions of the earth hav-

ing relation to climate; a
girdle; circumference.

Zo-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* One who
describes animals, their
habits, &c.

Zō'o-grāph'ic-al, *a.* Per-
taining to the description of
animals.

Zo-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* The de-
scription of animals.

Zō'o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining
to zoölogy. [in zoölogy.]

Zo-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed
in zoölogy.

Zo-ōl'o-gy, *n.* Science of an-
imals, their structure, hab-
its, &c.

Zo-ōn'o-my, *n.* The laws of
animal life.

Zō'o-phŷte, *n.* A body par-
taking of the nature both

of an animal and a vegeta-
ble. [to zoöphytes.]

Zō'o-phŷt'ic, *a.* Pertaining
to zoöphytes.

Zo-ōt'o-mist, *n.* One who
dissects the bodies of an-
imals.

Zo-ōt'o-my, *n.* The anatomy
of brute animals.

Zouāve (zŷāv or zōō-āv'), *n.*
One of a body of soldiers
wearing an Arab dress.

Zŷg'o-māt'ic, *a.* Pertaining
to the cheek bone.

Zŷ-mōl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise
on, or the doctrine of, fer-
mented liquors.

Zŷ-mōt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to,
or caused by, fermentation,
or some principle of disease
acting like a ferment.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ŷ, short; cäre, cär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērŷ; pŷque, firm;
són, ör, dŷ, wŷlf, tōō, tōök; ŷrn, rŷe, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; äç; exiŷt; ŷ as ng; thiŷ.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym.
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish.

ʀ, ʁ, î, ʒ, marked with this sign [.] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grät'tan might be pronounced grät'tün or grät't'n; Hël'lør, hël'lur or hël'l'r, &c.

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ā is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her*; it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German *u* and the French *u*, which are uttered with the lips in the position for *oo* and the tongue in that for *ee*; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*.

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

I (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are āN, ōN, ūN, being similar in sound to āng, ōng, ūng, üng.

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger.

š is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

ŵ has a sound similar to our *v*. The *˘* over the *w* is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and ey at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and aw have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ĉ indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like *ō*, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

☞ The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary

A.	Al'der-ney	Anhalt (än'hält)	Är'ras (Fr. pron. ä-r-räs')
Aa (ä)	Älem Tejo, or Alen-	Anholt (än'hölt)	Artois (ar'twä')
Aalborg (öl'borg)	Tejo (ä-len-tä'zho)	An'jou (Fr. pron. ön'-zho')	Är'un-del (Eng.)
Abbeville (Fr.) (äb'-vël')	Alençon (a-len'son ; Fr. pron. ä'lön'sön')	Annagh (an-nä')	A-run'dgl (U. S.)
Ab'be-ville (S. C.)	Alessandria (äl-ës-sän'dre-ä)	An-nap-o-lis	As'aph
Ab'er-bröth'qek, or Är'bröth	Aleutian (ä-lu'shī-än)	Ann A-run/del	Aschaffenburg (ä-shaf'fen-burg)
Ab'er-bröth'qek, or Är'bröth	Al'ex-an-dret'ta	Annobon (än'no-bön')	Ascoli (äs'ko-lee)
Ab'er-ist'with (th as in thin)	Al'ge-an'dri-ä	Anspach (äns'päk)	A-shan'tee, or Äsh'-an-tee'
Ab'erg-ist'with (th as in thin)	Al'ge-ri-ä [räs]	Antibes (än's'teeb')	Ash'ta-bu'la [löt]
Abomey (ab'o-mä')	Al'ge-ziras (al-jä-zee'-Al-gi'erg')	An'ti-cos'ti	Ash'ue-lot' (ash'we-Asia (ä'shī-ä, not ä'-zhī-ä)
Abockeer, or Abukir (ä-boo-keer')	Al-ī-cānt', or Alicante (ä-le-kän'tä')	Antigua (an-te'gä)	As-sam'
Ab'ys-sin'i-ä [ko]	Allahabad (äl'läh-hä-Al'le-ghä'ny [bäd')	Antilles (än-teel' or ön'teel')	As-sin'ni-boin'
Acapulco (ä-kä-pool'-Ac'co-mac')	Almaida (äl-mä-dēu')	Antioquia (än-te-o-kee'ä)	Assisi (äs-see'see)
Ach-ee'n', or Atch-ee'n' [kwee]	Alsace (äl'säss')	Ant'werp	Asterabad (äs'tär-ä-bäd')
Acqui, or Aquì (ä-kwi'ä)	Altamaha (awl'tä-mä-haw')	Apache (ä-pä'chä)	Asti (äs'tee)
Acquia (ä-kwi'ä)	Altai (äl'ti')	Ap'che-nineä	Astorga (äs-tor'gä)
Acre (ä'kr or ä'ker)	Altora (äl'tor'f, or Ältdorf)	Ap'pā-lach'ee	As-to'ri-ä [trakhan
Adige (ä'de-je) [bērag')	Am'ä-zon	Ap'pā-lach'i-co'lä	As-tra-can', or As-
Adlerberg (ä'dlēr-Adour (ä'door')	Am'ä-ron	Apuimac (ä-poo-re-mäk')	Asturias (äs-too're-äs)
Adrianople (ad'ri-än-Ad'ri-at'ic [of'pl)	Am'boy'	Aquila (ä'kwe-lä)	Atacama (ä-tä-kä'mä)
Ægean (Sea) (e-je'e'an)	Am-boy'nä	Arabia (ä-rä'bi-ä)	Atchafalaya (atch-af-ä-lä'ä)
Afghanistan (äf-gän'-is-tän')	Am-ber'i-ca	Arad (ör'öd')	Ath'a-pes'cōw, or Ath'a-bas'cä
Ag'in-cōurt (or ä'-zhän'koor')	Amherst (am'herst)	Är'ä-gon (Sp. pron. ä-rä-gön')	Ath-lone'
Aguilhas (ä-gool'yäs)	Amiens (am'i-enz; Fr. pron. ä-me'ön')	Är'ä-rat	Athy (ä-thi')
Ah'med-nug'gur	Am'mōq-noo'suck	Är'ä-rot'	At'las
Aix (äks)	Amoo, or Amou (ä-moo')	Är'den, or Ardennes (ar'den')	Aube (öb)
Aix-la-Chapelle (äks-lä-shä'pel')	Amoo, or Amou (ä-moor')	Arequipa (ä-rä-kee'pä)	Augz'burg
Ajaccio (ä-yät'cho)	Amoy'	Argenteuil' (ar'zhön'tul')	Augustine, St. (sönt aw'gus-teen')
Akerman (ä'ker-män')	Am'ster-dam'	Argostoli (ar-gos'to-lee) [gil')	Aurungabad (ö-rung'-gä-bäd')
Al'ä-bä'mä, or Al'ä-bä'mä	An-ä-deer', or Anadir	Argyle, or Argyll (ar-rica (ä-re'kä)	Aus'ter-litz (-lits; Ger. pron. ows'ter-lits)
Alamo (ä'lä-mo)	Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk')	Ariège (ä're-ähz')	Aus'tral-ä-si-ä (-ä'-shī-ä)
Åland (Sw. Åland, ö'länd)	An-näm' or An'näm'	Är'i-zo'nä	Aus-trä'li-ä
A-lap'ä-hä'	Andalusia (an'dä-lu-shi-ä; Sp. pron. än-dä-loo-thee'ä)	Är'ä-ron	Äus'tri-ä
Al-bä'ni-ä	An'da-man'	Är'ä-ron	Ätun (ö'tün')
Albano (äl-bä'no)	Andes (an'dēs)	Är'ä-ron	Äuvergne (ö-vörn' or ö'vörn')
Albans, St. (sönt awl'-bunz)	Andorra (än-dor'rä)	Är'ä-ron	Aux Cayes (ö kä)
Albany (awl'ba-n'y)	An'do-vr'	Är'ä-ron	Auxerre (ö'sēr')
Al'be-marle' (Ü. S.)	An'dros-cog'gin	Är'ä-ron	Auxonne (öks'ön'), or Aussone (ös'sön')
Albuquerque (äl-boo-ker'kä or al'boo-erk)	Angers (än'gers)	Är'ä-ron	Ava (ä'vä)
Al'ä-kä-lä' [rä]	Anglesey, or Anglesea (ang'gl-se)	Är'ä-ron	Avignon (ä'vën'yön')
Al'tara (äl-kän'tä-	An-go'lä [too'rä]	Är'ä-ron	Avon (ä'vön)
	Angostura (än-gos-	Är'ä-ron	Ayr (är)
		Är'ä-ron	Ayrshire (är'shīr)

ä, long; ä, ä, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, vgl, tËrm; pique, firm; sön, ör,

Az/of, Azoph, or Azov
Azores (ä-zörz' or ä-zö'rez)

B.

Bä/bel-man'del, or, more correctly, Bab-el-man'deb
Badajos (bad-a-hös')
Baden (bäd'çn or bad'çn)
Bagdad (bäg-däd' or bag'dad); written also Bagdat.
Ba-hä'mas
Bahia (bä-e'ä)
Balkal (bä'käl')
Baireuth (bä'rjth; Ger. pron. bï'roit)
Bal'ä-ghäuts'
Bal'ä-kliä'vä
Balaton, more correctly Bälätöny (bäl-law-toñ) [sel.
Bäle (bäl). Syn. Ba-Bal'e-är'ic (Islands)
Balize (bä-leez')
Balkan (bäl-kän')
Balkh (bälk); written also Bulkh. (spaw)
Ball'ston Spa (spä or Bal-mör'al
Bäl'tic
Bäl'ti-möre (or bawl'ti-mör)
Banff (bamf); sometimes written Bamff.
Bang'kok' [ççr]
Bangor (Eng.) (bang'-ban'gör (U. S.)
Ban'tam'
Bapame (bä'pöm')
Barataria (bä-rä-tä're-ä)
Barbados, or Barbadoes (bar-bä'doz)
Bar-ce-lo'na (or bar-thä-lo'nä)
Barçë (bä'rähz')
Barita (bä-ree'tä) or Barrita
Barnaul (bar-nowl')
Bar're (in two syllables.)
Basel (bä'zël) (Fr. Bäle, or Basle, bäl)

Bä-tä'ry'ä (roozh)
Baton Rouge (bat'un Ba-vä-ri-ä)
Bayeux (bä'yuh')
Bayonne (bä'yön')
Bayreuth. See Bai-reuth.
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō'furt)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bü-furt)
Behring's (beer'ingz) (Strait)
Bel'ed-el-Jer-eed'; written also Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
Bel-fäst' (Ireland)
Bel'fäst (Maine)
Belgium (bel'ji-um)
Bel'grade' ((bel-'il')
Belle Isle, or Bellisle
Belloochistan (bel-loo'chis-tän')
Benares (ben-ä'rës)
Bengal (ben-gawl')
Benguela (ben-gä'lä)
Benin (ben-çen')
Ben-Lo'mond
Ben-Ne'vis
Bërg'çn
Bërk'shire
Bër'lin (Ger. pron. bër-leen')
Ber-mu'däz, or Bermoo'thes
Bër'n, or Bërne (Fr. and Ger. pron. bër'n or bër'n)
Ber'wick (Eng.) (bër-rik)
Bër'wick (U. S.)
Besançon (b'zön'sön')
Bexar (Sp. pron. bā-nar'; often pron. by the Texans, bçh-har' or bar)
Beyroot, Berut, or Bairout (bä'root; Turk. pron. bï-root)
Bilbao (bil-bä'o; often written and pronounced in Eng., Bil'bo-ä)
Biled-ul-Gerid (bil'ed-ööl-jeer-eed')
Bil'ler-ic-ä

Bing'çn
Binghamton (bing'-um-tun)
Bir'mä. Syn. Burma.
Birmingham (bir'-ming-um)
Bis'cay
Blanc, Mont (mön blön), or Mount Blaç.
Blenhçim (blen'im)
Bogota (bo-go-tä')
Bo-he'mi-ä
Bokhara (bo-kä'rä), or Bu-cha'ri-ä
Bo-liv'i-ä (Sp. pron. bo-lee've-ä)
Bologna (bo-lön'yä)
Bom-bäy'
Bo'na Vis'tä, or Bo'ä Vis'tä
Bootan (boo-tän'), or Bhootan
Bordeaux (bor'dō') or Bourdeaux (boor'dō')
Borgne (born)
Bor'ne-o
Bor-noo'; written also Bornou (no)
Borodino (bor-o-dee'-bos'ni-ä)
Bos'po-rus; less correctly written Bosphorus.
Both'ni-ä
Boulogne (boo-lön'; Fr. pron. boo'loñ')
Bourbon (boor'bun; Fr. pron. boor'bön')
Bourbon (Ky.) (bür-bun)
Bordeaux. See Bourdeaux.
Bowdoin (bo'dçn)
Brabant (brä'bant or biä-bant')
Brä-gan'zä
Bräh'mä-poot'rä, or Bür'çm-poo'tçr
Brä-zil' (Port. pron. brä-zeel')
Brä-zo'ri-ä
Brazos (brä'zoz or brä'söss)
Brëad-äl'bane
Brechtin (breç'in)
Brec'çn

Breda (brä-dä')
Bren'çn (or brä'mçn) (Europe)
Bre'mçn (U. S.)
Breslau (brës'lau or brës'lof)
Breton (brit'un) (Cape)
Britain (brit'un or brit'n)
Brit'tä-ny (Fr. Bre-tagne, brçh-tän')
Bröök'line
Bröök'ly'n [brick)
Brück (brük, almost Bry'çes (Fr. pron. brüz)
Brünn (brün or brün)
Brunç'wick
Brus'sçls (Fr. Brux-ells, brü'sel')
Bu-chä'ri-ä. Syn. Bokhara.
Bu'chq-rest', or Bucharest
Bu'dä (Hung. pron. boo'düh')
Buena Vista (bwä'nä vis'tä)
Buenos Ayres (bo'nus ä'riz; Sp. pron. bwä'noss i'rës)
Bur'gun-dy
Bulgaria (bööl-gä'r'i-ä)
Bülkh. Syn. Balkh.
Bür'çm-poo'tçr. Syn. Brahmapootra.
Bushire (boo-sheer')
Byzantium (bi-zan'-shü-um)

C.

Çä-bool' (called by the natives Kä'bül)
Cä'diz (Sp. pron. kä-dëth)
Caen (kõn)
Caermarthen (kçr-mar'tçn) [vçn)
Caernarvon (kçr-nar'-vön)
Caf-frä'ri-ä
Çä-haw'bä
Cä'ro (Egypt)
Cäl'ro (U. S.)
Çä-lä'br'i-ä (or kä-lä-bre-ä)

ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; ä; exist; u as ng; this (see p. 305)

Calais (kāl'iss; <i>Fr. pron. kā'lā'</i>)	Cat'a-lo'ni-a	Che-sun'cōōk	Com'o-rin
Cal-cut'tā	Cat'é-gat, or Kattegat	Cheviot (chiv'e-ut)	Com'o-ro
Cal'i-cut	Caubul (kaw-bool')	Cheyenne (she-en')	Compiègne (kōm'pe-ān')
Cal'i-for'ni-a	<i>Syn.</i> Cabool.	Chicago (she-kaw'go)	Conemaugh (kon'e-maw)
Callao (kāl-lā'o or kāl-yā'o)	Cau'ca-sus	Chick'a-hom'i-ny	Congo (kong'go)
Cam-bay'	Cayenne (kī-en')	Chick'a-mau'gā	Connaught (kon'l-nawt)
Cam-bo'di-a, or Cam-boje'	Cayuga (kā-yoo'gā)	Chick'a-pee'	Connecticut (kōn-nect'i-kut)
Cam'bray, or Cambrai (<i>Fr. pron. kōm'brā'</i>)	Cebu (se-boo'). <i>Syn.</i> Zebu.	Chick'a-sawg	Con-stan'ti-no'ple
Cambridge (kām'brij)	Cefalu (chēf-ā-loo')	Chihuahua (che-wā-wā)	Cooch Bahar (bā-har')
Campeachy (kam-pee-che)	Celebes (sel'e-biz)	Chillon (she'yōn' or shil'lōn)	Coos (ko-os')
Can'a-da	Cent's (or se'ne')	Chiloe (che-lo-ā', <i>al-most chil-way')</i>	Co'pen-hā'gen (Dan-ish Kjöbenhavn, kyr-ben-hown')
Canajoharie (kan'a-johār're)	Ceph'a-lo'ni-a	Chimborazo (chim'bo-rā'zo)	Cor-dil'lor-gas (<i>Sp. pron. kor-dēl-yā-rās</i>)
Canandaigua (kan'ān-dā'gwa)	Ceuta (sū'tā; <i>Sp. pron. thā'oo-tā</i>)	Chin'a	Cor'do-vā, or Cordoba
Canaries (ka-nā'reez)	Cévennes (sā'ven')	Chinchilla (chin-cheel'yā)	Co-re'a
Ca-nav'er-al	Ceylon (see'lōn or sī-lōn')	Chin In'di-a	Corfu (kor-foo' or kor-fu)
Can-dā-har', or Kandahar	Chagres (chā'grēs)	Chippenham (chip-num)	Cōr'inth
Cand'i-a, or Crete	Chaleur (shā-loor')	Chippewa (chip'pe-wā)	Corpus Chris'ti (kor-pus kris'te)
Cannes (kān)	Chalons (shā'lōn')	Chippewa (chip'pe-wā)	Corrientes (kor-re-ēn'tēs)
Canterbury (kan'tē-ber-e)	Chalmouny (shā'moo-ne')	Chiswick (chiz'ik)	Cōr'si-ca
Can'ton (China)	Champagne (shōn-pān')	Chowan (chō-wān')	Co-run'ng (Sp. Co.ruña, ko-roon'yā)
Can'ton (U. S.)	Chandeleur (shan-dē-loor')	Christiania (kris-te-ā-ne-ā)	Costa Rica (kos'tā-ree'kā)
Cape Breton (kāp brit't'n or brit'ūn)	Chang-hai. <i>Syn.</i> Shang-hai.	Chudleigh (chūd'lee)	Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks'e; <i>Sp. pron. ko-to-pāh'he</i>)
Cap'u-a	Chantilly (shān-til-lee; <i>Fr. pron. shōn'tēl'ye' or shōn'te'ye'</i>)	Chuchoisaca (choo-ke-sā'kā)	Coventry (kuv'ēn-tre)
Ca-rac'as, or Caraccas	Charente (shā'rōnt')	Cincinnati (sin'sin-nah'ti)	Cōv'ing-tōn
Cardenas (kar'dā'nās)	Chartres (shart'r)	Circassia (scr-kash'y-a)	Cowes (kowz)
Cār'ib-be'an Sea	Chat'tā-hoo'che	Ci'ren-cēs'ter (<i>commonly pron. sis'e-ter or sis'is-ter</i>)	Cracow (krā'ko)
Ca-rin'thi-a	Chat'tā-noo'gā	Clogher (klōh'gēr)	Crécy (kres'se; <i>Fr. pron. krā'se'</i>)
Carlisle (kar-lil')	Chaudière (shō'de-ēr')	Clon-mell'	Cre-mo'nā (<i>It. pron. krā-mo'nā</i>)
Carlsroona (karls-kroo'nā); or Carls-roon	Chautauqua (shā-taw'kwā)	Coango (ko-ang'go)	Cri-me'a (<i>Russ. Krim.</i>)
Carlsruhe, or Karlsruhe (karls-roo)	Chelmsford (chemz-furd)	Coblentz (kob'lents)	Croatia (kro-ā'sh'i-a)
Carolina (kār'o-lī'nā)	Cheltenham (chelt-num)	Cochin (ko-cheen')	Croix, St. (kroi). <i>Syn.</i> Santa Cruz.
Carpathian (kar-pā-thi-an)	Chemung (she-mūng')	Co'chin Chi'nā	Cronstadt (krōn'stāt)
Car'pen-tā'r'i-a	Chenango (she-nang'go)	Cohahulla, or Coahulla (ko-ā-wee'lā)	Cu'bā (<i>Sp. pron. koo-bā</i>)
Carrara (kār-nā'rā)	Che-raw'	Coleraine (kōl-rān')	Cul'pep-per
Cartagena (kar'tā-je-nā; <i>Sp. pron. kar-tā-hā'nā</i>)	Cherburg (sher'burg or shēr'boor')	Cologne (ko-lōn')	Cumana (koo-mā-nā')
Cashmere, or Kashmir (kash-meer')	Cher'o-kee'	Colorado (kol'o-rā-do)	Curçoa (ku'rçō-sō')
Cas'pi-an	Chertsey (ches'se)	Co-lum'bi-a	Cūr'ri-tuck'
Cassiquiare (kā-se-ke-ā'ree)	Ches'a-peakē		Cuzco (koos'ko)

ā, ē, & c., long; ä, ë, & c., short; câre, târ, âsk, âll, whâ; êre, vçil, tçrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr,

D.

Dahomey (dah/'ho-
Dä-ko'ta [mä']
Dalles (dälz)
Dalmatia (dal-mä'-
sh'-ä)
Dalton (dawl'tön)
Dant'zic (dant'sik)
(Ger. Danzig, dän't-
sig)
Dan'ube
Dardanelles (dar'dä-
nelz') [än]
Darlen (Ga.) (dä're-
Darlen, Isthmus of
(dä-re-än')
Darmstadt (därm'stät)
Dartmouth (dart'-
muth)
Dec'kan, or Dek'kan
Del'a-go'a
Delaware (del'a-war)
Delft (every letter
should be pro-
nounced.)
Delhi, or Dehli (Hin-
dostan) (del'lee)
Demerara (dem'er-ä'-
rä) [shir]
Denbighshire (den/be-
Deptford (det'furd)
Dér'by (or dar'b'y)
Derne (dér'ng or dër'-
ng)
Des Moines (de moïn)
Des'sau (Ger. pron.
des'sow)
De-troit'
Dhawalaghiri (dä-
wol'a-g'èr're)
Dieppe (dyep or de-ep')
Dijon (de'zhön')
Dnieper (nee'për ;
Russ. pron. dnyép'-
tër)
Dniester (nees'tër ;
Russ. pron. dnyës'-
tër)
Do'frä fi-eld'. Syn.
Dovre'feld.
Domingo (do-ming'go)
Dominica (dom'e-nee'-
kä)
Donegal (don-e-gawl')
Dongola (dong'go-lä)
Dor-dogne (dor'dön'
Fr. pron. dor'dön')

Douai, or Douay (doo'-
ä') ; sometimes
written Doway.
Doubs (doobz or doo)
Douro (doo'ro)
Do'vrç-fi-eld' (Norw.
Daavrefjeld, dö'vrç-
fyeld')
Drin (dreen), or Drino
(dree'no)
Drogheda (dröh'ng-
dä)
Drontheim (dron'tim)
Dub'lin
Dubuque (du-böök')
Duero (doo-ä'ro or
düwä'ro)
Dulwich (dul'ij)
Dum-blane' [frees']
Dumfries (dum-
Dun-bar'
Dundalk (dun-dawk')
Dun-dass'
Dun-dee'
Dunfermline (dum-
fer'mlin)
Duquesne (du-kän')
Durham (dür'um)
Dus'sel-dorf' (Ger.
Düsseldorf, düs'sgl-
dorf')
Dw'i'ngä

E.

Ecuador (ek-wä-dög')
Edinburgh (ed'jn-bür-
ruh) ; written also,
but less properly,
Edinboro'.
Ed'is-to
Egypt (e'jipt)
Elbe (elb ; Ger. pron.
el'bçh)
El-boorz', or El-brooz'
written also Elburz
and Elbrouz
El'gin-shire
El Paso del Norte (el
pä'so del nor'tä)
El'si-nore', or Elsi-
neur (el'se-nür')
England (ing'gländ)
Entre Douro e Minho
(en'trä doo'ro ä
meen'yo)
Erfurt (ër'föört)
Erie (è'ree)

Essequibo (ës-sü-kö'-
bo)
Estremadura (es-trä-
mä-doo'rü) [töz]
Euphrates (y'frä'-
Europe (u'rup)

F.

Faeröe (fä'ro or fä'rö-ç)
Falkland (fawk'länd)
Falmouth (fäl'muth)
Falster (fäl'stër or
fäl'stër)
Färoe (fä'ro or fä'rö-ç)
Fayal (fä-awl' ; Port.
Fon. fä-äl')
Fee'jee. Syn. Fiji.
Ferrara (fër-rä'rä)
Fezzan (fèz'zän')
Fiji (pronounced, and
often written, Fee-
jee)
Finisterre, Cape (fin-
is-tër')
Fin'land
Fiume (fyoo'mä)
Flan'derz
Flor'ence
Flor'ès
Flor'i-da
Fontainebleau (fön'-
tän'blö')
For-mo'sä
France (fräns)
Frank'furt
Freiburg (frü'burg or
fri'bööro)
Frië'rländ
Frio (free'o)
Frob'ish-gr'a Strait
Fulda (fööl'dä)
Funchal (foon-shäl')
Fü'ngän

G.

Gaeta (gä-ä'tü)
Galapagos (gal'a-pä'-
gus)
Galatz (gä'läts)
Gä-le'ngä
Galicia (gä-lish'ä-ä)
Gal'li-po-lis' (Ohio)
Gal'lo-wäy
Gal'ves-tön
Galway (gawl'wä)

Gan'gèz
Garda (gar/dä)
Garonne (gä-ron')
Gas'co-n'y
Gaspe (gäs'pä')
Gelders, or Guelders
(gèl'derz)
Gén'e-see'
Gé-ne'vå
Gén'o-a
Gèör'g'i-ä
Gèr'mä-n'y
Geysers (gè'serz)
Ghauts (gawts)
Ghent (gènt)
G'i-bräl'tar
Gila (he'lä)
Gilolo (he-lo'lo)
Gizeh (jèe'zèh or gèe'-
Glas'göw [zèh)
Gloucester (glos'tër)
Gol-con'dä
Gon'dar
Gotha (go'tä)
Goth'land
Göttingen, or Goettin-
gen (gèt'ting-gün or
göt'ting-gün)
Gram'pi-gün
Granada (grä-nä'dä)
Grætz, or Graetz (grets)
Great Britain (brit'un
or brit'n)
Greenwich (grin'tij)
Grenada (grè-nä'dä)
Grenoble (grèn-ob'l or
grèh-nö'b'l)
Grisons (grè'zön')
Gross-Wardein (grös-
wär'din)
Gro'tön (Eng.)
Grö'tön (U. S.)
Guadalajara, or Gua-
dalaxara (gwä-dä-
lä-nä'rä)
Guadaloupe (gaw'dä-
loop' or gäd'dä-loop')
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-
loo'pä or gaw'dä-
loop')
Guadalquivir (gaw'-
däl-kwiv'ër ; Sp.
pron. gwä-däl-ke-
veer')
Guadiana (gaw'de-ä'-
nä or gwä-de-ä'nä)
Guadafui (gwar'dä-
fwæe or gar'dä-fwe')

dö, wölf, töö, töök ; ärn, rye, pull ; ç, è, soft ; e, è, hard ; äg ; e_xist ; ü as ng ; this (see p. 305).

geles (lä pwëb/lä dü löö äng'üel-ës)	Lomond, Loch (lox lö'mund)	Mad'rid (U. S.)	Mauch-Chunk (mawk-chünk')
Las'sa, or H'lassa (h'läs/sä)	London (lun'dun or lun'd'n)	Maelstrom (mä'l'strum or mä'l'strum)	Mau-mee'
Latakia (lä'tä-kee'a), or Ladikia (lä'de-kee'a)	Londonderry (lun'dun-deer'i)	Maestricht, or Maestricht (mä's'trikt)	Maurepas (mo're-pä')
Lausanne (lö'zän')	Loo Choo (ch as in child)	Mag'a-dox'o, or Magadoxa	Mauritius (maw-rish'-I-us)
Laybach, or Laibach (lī'bāk)	Lorraine (lor'rän')	Mag'da-le'na	Mayence. See Mentz.
Léam'ing-tön	Lothian (lo'thī-än)	Mag'de-burg (Ger. pron. mä'd'gh-böörä')	Mayenne (mä'yen' or mi'en')
Leg-horn' (or leg'-horn)	Lou'don (ou as in shout)	Main, or Mayn (mīn)	Maz'at-lan' (or mä-sät-län')
Lehigh (lee'hī)	Louis, St. (sënt loo'is or loo'e; Fr. pron. sü'n loo'e') [äd']	Maine (France) (män; Fr. pron. almost mēn)	Mechlin (mek'lin)
Leicester (les'tēr)	Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-ä'na)	Maine (U. S.) (män)	Meck'len-burg (Ger. pron. mek'l'gn-böörä')
Leinster (lin'stēr or leen'stēr)	Louisiana (loo'e-ze-ä'na)	Ma-jor'ca	Medina (Arabia) (mede'e'na)
Leipsic (lip'sik) (Ger. Leipzig, lip'tsiä)	Louisville (loo'is-vil; formerly pron. loo'-löv'gll [i-vil])	Mäl'ä-bar'	Medina (U. S.) (med-i'na)
Leith (leeth)	Lü'beck	Ma-lac'ca	Melbourne (mel'burn)
Le'na (Russ. pron. lä-nä)	Luc'ca (It. pron. look'kä)	Mäl'ä-gä (or mä'lä-gä)	Mel-rose'
Léon'in-ster (U. S.)	Lucerne (loo-sēr'n')	Mäl'dgn	Mem'el (or mä'mgl)
Leominster (Eng. leem'stēr)	Lück'now'	Maldives (mal'divz)	Mem'phre-mä'gog
Le'on (Sp. pron. lä-ön')	Lü'ng-nburg	Malmesbury (mä'mz-bür-i)	Menai (mē'nä' or men-ä') (Strait)
Le-vent'	Lutzen (lüt's'zgn)	Mal'mö (or mä'l'mö)	Mendocino (mēn-dosee'no)
Lew'en, Loch	Lux'gm-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüks-qn'boor') [zēr'n']	Malta (mawl'tä; It. pron. mä'tä)	Mer'I-dä (or mēr'e-dä)
Lew'ish-än	Luzerne (U. S.) (lu-qn'boor')	Malvern (maw'vēr'n)	Mer'I-on'eth
Leyden, or Leiden (lī-dēn or lä'dēn)	Luzon (loo-zōn'), or Luçon (Sp. pron. loo'thōn')	Malwah (mawl'wä)	Mer'ri-mack
Lī-be'ri-a	Lý'ons (Fr. Lyon, lē'ōn')	Man'ches-tēr	Mersey (mēr'sī)
Lichtenfels (lik'tgn-fels')		Mä-nil'ä (Sp. Manila, mä-nee'lä)	Messina (mēs-see'nä)
Liege (leej; Fr. pron. le-äzh')		Mantchooria (man-choo're-a)	Mesurado (mä-soo-rä-do) [pron. mä's]
Lille, or Lisle (leel)		Man'tu-a (It. Mantova, män'to-vä)	Metz (mēts; Fr. Meuse (müz; Fr. pron. müz)
Lima (Peru) (lee'mä)		Maracaybo, or Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī'bo)	Mex'ico
Lima (U. S.) (lī'mä)		Mar'ble-hēäd'	Miaco (me-ä'ko)
Līm'gr-ick		Marlborough (mawl-brüh)	Miami (mi-ä'mī)
Līmoges (le'mozh')		Mar'mq-rä, or Mar-mä-rä)	Michigan (mish'i-g'n, or mish'i-gän)
Līncoln (līnk'un)		Marquesas (mar-kä's-säs)	Milan (mil'än or mī-län')
Līn-lith'gōw		Marseilles (mar-sälz') (Fr. Marseille, mar-säl')	Mil-wäu'kee, or Mil-wau'kie
Lis'bqn		Mar'tä-ban'	Mindanao (mīn-dä-nä'o)
Lisle (leel)		Martiniqne (mar'ti-neek')	Min'ne-so'ta (cä)
Lith'u-ä'nī-ä		Mä'ry-land	Mī-nor'ca, or Men-or-Miramachi (mī'r-ä-mä-shee')
Liv'er-pool		Mas'sä-chu'setts	Mis-sis'que
Lī-vo'nī-a		Mat'ä-gor'dä	Mis'sis-sip'pi
Llandaff (lan-daf'), or Landaff [l'gn]		Mat'ä-mo'rōs, or Mat-amoras	Missolonghi (mis'solong'gē)
Llangollen (lan-goth'-llanos (ly'änōs)		Ma-tan'zäs (or mä-tän'thäs)	Missouri (mis-soo'rī)
Loango (lo-ang'go)			Mobile (mo-beel')
Lof-fo'dēn, or Lō-fo'dēn			
Loire (lwar)			
Lom'bar-dy			

M.

Maastricht (mä's'trikt or mä's'trikt)
 Macao (mä-kä'o or mä-kow')

Mä-cas'sar
 Machias (mä-chi'äs)
 Mack'i-naw
 Mäcon (France) (mä-kōn') [kun]
 Macon (U. S.) (mä-
 Mad'ä-gas'car
 Madeira (mä-dee'rä; Port. pron. mä-dä-
 Mad-ras' [e-rä]
 Mad-rid' (Sp. pron. mä-dreed', almost mäth-reeth')

dq, wplf, töb, töök; ðrn, rye, pçll; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; æ; exist; u as ng; this (see p. 305).

Sa-van'nah	Shen'an-do'ah	(stän'tun or stän'- tun)	Tehran, or Teheran (teh-h'rän')
Sav'oy (or sa-vol')	Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shrüz'bër-i)	Stettin (stet-teen')	Tehuantepec (tä-wän tä-pek')
Saxe Altenburg (saks al'ten-burg)	Shrewsbury (England) (shrüz'bër-i or shröz'bër-i)	Steuben (stu'ben or stu-ben')	Teignmouth (tin'- muth or tän'muth)
Saxe Cöburg	Shrop'shire	Stö'n/ing-tön	Temesvár (tem-esh- vär')
Saxe Weimar (saks wi'mar)	Slam (si-am' or se'am')	Stralsund (sträl'- soond)	Teneriffe (ten'er-if') (Sp. Tenerife, tä-nä- ree'fä)
Sax'o-ny	Si-be'ri-a	Strasbourg (straz'- burg)	Ten'nes-see'
Scan'di-nä'vi-ä	Si-en'na (It. Siena, se- ä'nä)	Strasburg (Germany) sträs'böörög)	Ter'ra del Fu-e-go, or Tierra del Fuego (te- ër/rä döel fwä'go)
Scarborough (skar'- b'rüh or skar'bur- Scheldt (skelt) [rüh)	Si-er'ra Le-o'ne (Sp. pron. se-ër/rä lä-o'- nä)	Stutt/gart, or Stut- gard (Ger. pron. stöö't/gart)	Terre-Bonne (tër'- bon') ; often pron. tar-bön)
Schemnitz (shem'nits)	Sierra Madre (se-er'rä män'rä)	Styria (stür'i-ä)	Terre-Haute (tër'räh- höt ; Fr. pron. tër'- hö't or tër-räh-höt)
Schenectady (skg- nek'tä-dÿ')	Sierra Morena (se-er'- rä mo-rä'nä)	Suabia, or Swabia (swä'bi-ä)	Teviot (tiv'e-ot)
Schiedam (skée'däm')	Sierra Nevada (se-er'- rä nä-vä'nä)	Suez (soo'ez ; Arab. pron. soo-ez' or soo- äz')	Thames (tämz)
Schiraz (she'rüz')	Silesia (si-lee/shi-ä)	Suffolk (suff'fök)	Thebes (theebz)
Schleswig. See Sles- wick. [ree)	Sim'plon (Fr. pron. sän'plö's')	Suamätra (soo-mä'trä)	Theiss (theis)
Schoharie (sko-här'- Schoodie (skoo'dik)	Sinde, or Scinde (sind)	Sün'dä	Thes'sä-ly, or Thes- sä'li-ä
Schuyler (ski'lgr)	Singapore (sing'gä- pör'), or Singapoör	Surat (soo-rat')	Thibet, or Tibet (tib'- et or ti-bet')
Schuyllkill (skool'kil)	Sin-o'pe	Surinam (soo-ri-nam')	Ti'ber
Schwerin (shwä-reen')	Sioux (usually pron. soo ; Fr. pron. se- oo')	Sus'que-han'nä	Ti-con'der-o'gä
Scilly (sil'li)	Skye (ski)	Sutledge (sut'lej)	Tifis (tif-ees')
Scinde (sind)	Slä-vo'ni-ä, or Sclä- vo'ni-ä	Swe'den	Ti'gris
Scio (si'o or shee'o)	Sles'wick (Ger. Schles- wig, shiles'wig)	Switz'er-land (swits'- län)	Tim-buc'too [ri]
Scioto (si-o'to)	Sluys (slois)	Sÿr'a-cuse	Tipperary (tip-per-ä'- Titicaca (tit-e-kä'kä)
Scituate (sit'u-ät)	Smo-lensk', or Smo- len'sko	Sÿr'i-ä	Tivoli (tiv'o-le or teo'- vo-lee)
Sclä-vo'ni-ä	Smyrna (smir'nä)	Szegedin (sëg'ed'ën' or sëg'ed'in')	Tobago (to-bä'go)
Scot'land	So-co'trä, or Soc'o-trä	Ta-co'ny	To-bolsk'
Scutari (skoo'tä-ree)	Solferino (sol-fä-ree'- no)	Taf'Y-le't, or Taf'i-le't'	To-käy'
Secunderabad (se- kün'der-ä-bäd')	Som'auli (so-maw'lee)	Tä'gus	To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-lä'do)
Seine (sän)	Söm'cr-set	Tahiti (tä-hee'te)	Tom-big'bee
Sen'e-ca	So-no'rä	Tah'le-quah	Tonkin, or Tonquin (ton-keen')
Senegal (sen'e-gawl')	Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan (soo'dän')	Tal'lä-poo'gä	Toorkistan, or Turki- stan (toor'kis-tän')
Sen'e-gam'bi-ä	Sorata (so-rä'tä)	Tampico (täm-pee'ko)	To-pe'kä
Seringapatam (ser- ing'gä-pä-tam')	Southampton (suth- hamp'tun)	Tananarivoo (tä-nä- nä-ree-vo')	Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp'- lits), or Teplitz (tepl'lits)
Sër'vi-ä	Spa (spaw ; Fr. and Flem. pron. spä)	Tangier (tan-jeer')	Tor-bäy'
Setubal (sä-too'bäll), or Setuval (sä-too'- väll), or St. Ubes (übz)	Spitz-berg'gen	Taos (tä'ös, almost towss)	To-ron'to
Sev'as-to'pol (or sev- vas-to-pol) ; less cor- rectly, Sebastopol.	Staten Island (stat'tn I'land) [tun)	Ta-s-mä'ni-ä	Tortuga (tor-too'gä)
Sev'ern	Staunton (Va.) (stän'- tön)	Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'tön)	Toulon (too'lön')
Seville (sev'il or se-vil')	Sheer-ness'	Taunton (Mass.) (tän'- tön)	Toulouse, or Thou- louse (too'looz')
Sèvre (säv'r or säv'r)		Tchad (chad)	
Seychelles (sä'shel')			
Shamo (shä'mo')			
Shang-Hai, or Chang- Hai (shang'hi')			
Sheeraz, or Shiraz (she'rüz' or shee'raz)			

ä, ä, &c., long ; ä, è, &c., short ; çäre, fär, äsk, all, what ; çre, vçil, tërm ; pique, firm ; sön, ör,

Touraine (too'rân')
 Tournay (toor'nâ')
 Tours (toor)
 Towcester (tows'ter)
 Traf'al-gar', or Tra-
 fâl'gar
 Tran'syl-vâ'ni-â
 Treb'f-zond'
 Trichinopoli, or Trich-
 inopoli (tritch'in-
 op'o-le)
 Trieste, or Trieste (tre-
 êst' or tre-ês'tâ)
 Trincomalee (trink'o-
 ma-lee')
 Trin'f-dad'
 Trip'o-li
 Trois Rivières (trwâ
 re've-êr')
 Trujillo (troo-neel'yo)
 Tübingen (tü'bing-en)
 Tur'co-mâ'ni-â
 Tu'nis
 Tu'rin (or tu-rin')
 Tur'key
 Tus'câ-loo'sâ
 Tus'câ-ny
 Tus'câ-ro'ra [rôl']
 Týr'ol (Ger. pron. te-

Utah (yoo'tiâ, less
 properly yoo'taw)
 Utrecht (u'trêkt)
 Uttoxeter (üks'e-têr

V.

Valencia (vâ-len'shî-â;
 Sp. pron. vâ-leu'-
 the-â)
 Val'iq-do-lid' (Sp.
 pron. vâl-yâ-do-
 leed') [so]
 Valparaiso (vâl-pâ-ri-
 Vancouver (van-koo'-
 vgr)
 Van Diemen's (vân
 dee'mânz)
 Vaud (vô), or Pays-
 de-Vaud (pâ'e-dgh-
 vô')
 Vendée La (lä vôn'-
 dê)
 Vendôme (vôn'dôm')
 Venezuela (ven'g-
 zwee'lä)
 Venetia (ve-ne'shî-â)
 Venice (ven'iss)
 Vera Cruz (vâ'râ
 kroos)
 Vergennes (vêr-jenz')
 Ver-mont'
 Verona (vâ-ro'nâ)
 Versailles (vêr-sälz';
 Fr. pron. vêr'säl' or
 vên-säl'y')
 Ve-sij'vi-us
 Vienna (ve-en'na)
 Villa (in Sp. veel'yâ;
 in Port. veel'lâ or
 vil'lâ)
 Villa Rica (Sp. Amer-
 ica) (veel'yâ ree'kä)
 Villa Rica (Brazil)
 (vil'lâ, or veel'lâ,
 ree'kä)
 Vincennes (vin'sênz';
 Fr. pron. vîn'sên')
 Virginia (vêr-jin'i-â)
 Vistula (vist'yj-lâ)
 Vitebsk (vit-tebsk'), or
 Vitepsk
 Vol'ga, or Wolga
 Vosges (vôzh)

W.

Wabash (waw'bash)
 Waday (wâ'dî)
 Wagram (wâ'gram or
 wâ'grâm)
 Waldoborough (wawl'-
 do-bûr'rûh)
 Wâlej [a]
 Wallachia (wol-lâ'ki-
 Waltham (Eng.) (wôl'-
 tam)
 Waltham (Mass.)
 (wôl'thâm)
 Warasdin (wâ'râs-
 deen')
 Wâr'saw
 Warwick (Eng.) (wor'-
 rik)
 Warwick (U. S.) (wor'-
 wik or wor'rik)
 Washita (wôsh'i-taw')
 Wâ'têr-ee'
 Wâ'têr-loo'
 Weimar (wî'mâr)
 Wener (wâ'ngr), or
 Wenner (wên'ngr)
 We'ser (Ger. pron.
 wâ'zgr)
 West Indies (in'dêz)
 West-phâ'li-â
 Weymouth (wâ'muth)
 Wil'na, or Vilna
 Windsor (win'zgr)
 Win'ne-bâ'go
 Win'ni-peg
 Winnipiseogee (win'-
 ne'pis-sok'kî)
 Wis-câs'set
 Wis-con'sin
 Wit'ten-berg (Ger.
 pron. wît'tên-bêrg')
 Woburn (woo'burn)
 Wolverhampton
 (wôol'vêr-hamp'-
 tun)
 Woolwich (wôol'itch
 or wôol'ij)
 Worcester (wôos'ter)
 Worms (wûrmz; Ger.
 pron. wôrms)
 Würtemberg (wûr'-
 têm-berg; Ger.
 pron. wûn'tem-
 bêrg')

Wy'an-dot'
 Wy-o'ming
 Wythe (with, th being
 sounded as in *thin*)

X.

Xenia (zee'nî-â)
 Xenil (hû-neel')
 Xingu, or Chingu
 (shôn-goo')

Y.

Yakootsk (yâ-kootsk');
 written also Ya-
 koutsk.
 Yang'tse-kiang
 (yang'tse-ke-ang')
 Ya-zoo'
 Yeddo, or Jeddo (yed'-
 do)
 Yekatarinoslav (yâ-
 kü-tâ-ree-no-slâv')
 Yem'en
 Yenisei (yen'e-sâ'e or
 yen-e-sâ')
 Yesso, or Jesso (yes'-
 so)
 Yo-sem'i-te.
 Ypres (eep'r)
 Yp'câ-tân' (or yoo'-
 kâ-tân')
 Yvetot (êv'to')

Z.

Zacatecas (zâk-â-tâ-
 kâs or sâ-kâ-tâ'kâs)
 Za'rê, or Zahir (zâ-
 eer') [zg]
 Zam-beze' (or zam-bâ'-
 Zanguebar (zang'gû-
 bar')
 Zan'te
 Zan'zi-bar'
 Zollverein (tsol'fêr-in')
 Zürich (zu'rik; Ger.
 pron. tsû'rik)
 Zuyder, or Zuider, Zee
 (zî'dêr zee or zoo'-
 dêr-zee)

dâ, wôlf, tso, tsook; ûrn, rjje, pull; c, ê, soft; c, g, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this (see p. 305)

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.	Amerigo (ä-mä-ree'go or ä-nër'e-go). See Vespucci.	B.	Beauharnais (bõ'än/ nä')
Abd-el-Kader (äbd- el-kä'der)	Amiot, or Amyot (ä- me-o')	Baba, Ali (ä'lee bä/bä)	Beaumarichais (bõ'- mär'shü')
Äb'g-lard	Ampère (än'pèr')	Bach (bäck)	Beaumont (Eng.) (bõ'- mönt)
Abercromby (Äb'cr- krüm'bī) [thY]	Am'u-rath	Bache (bätch)	Beauregard (Am.) (bõ'rèh-gard')
Abernethy (Äb'cr-në- Äbinger (Äb'in-jër)	André (Eng.) (än'drâ or än'dri)	Baillie (bä'lee)	Bed'döez
Abu-Bekr, or Abou- Bekr (ä'boo-bèkr')	Angelo (än'jä-lo)	Baillou (bäl'lee)	Bede (bede)
Adair (ä-där')	Angoulême (ön'goo'- lëm' or ön'goo'läm')	Bailly (Fr.) (bä'le or bä'ye')	Bedell (Amer.) (be- dël')
Adanson (ä'dän'sön')	An'stry-thër (popu-lar- ly an'ster)	Ballou (bäl-loo')	Bedell (Eng.) (bee'dël or be-dël')
Adelung (ä'dèh-löng)	Är'a-go (Fr. pron. ä'rä'go')	Balzac (bäl'zäk')	Beethoven (bä'tõ-vçn)
Agassiz (äg'a-see or ä-gäs'siz; Fr. pron. ägäs'se')	Aram (är'ram)	Barbarossa (bar'ba- ros'sä)	Behn (bën)
Ahmed (äh'mèd), or Achmet (äh'mèt)	Ar/büth-not	Barbault (Eng.) (bar'- bawld or bar-bõ')	Behring (beer'ing; Danish pron. bär- ring)
Ainsworth (änz'wörth)	Ariosto (är'i-os'to or ä-re-os'to)	Barbour (bar'bur)	Belknap (bël'näp)
Akenside (äk'en-sid)	Arminius (ar-min'i-üs)	Barère (bä'rèr')	Bellamy (Eng.) (bël- lä-mi)
Aladdin (ä-läd'din)	Arnaud (ar'nõ')	Baretti (bä-ret'tee)	Bel'men-dçn
Alarie (äl'ä-räk) (Lat. A-lar'i-cus)	Arnauld (ar'nõ')	Barham (bär'am)	Bellini (bël-lee'nee)
Alboni (äl-bo'nee)	Arteveld (ar-tä-vèlt'), or Artevelde (ar-tä- vèlt'deh)	Baring (Eng.) (bär'- ing)	Bellinsham
Albuquerque (äl'bu- ker; Port. pron. äl-boo-kèrk' or älb- boo-kèrk'ä)	Är'un-del	Barras (bä'rär')	Belzoni (bël-zõ'nee)
Alcuin (äl'kwïn)	Äscham (äs'käp)	Barrère (bä'rèr'). See Barère.	Ben'bõw
Aldrich (awl'dritch or awl-drij)	Ashburnham (äsh'- burn-äm)	Barth (bart)	Bentham (bën'täm or bën'thäm)
Alembert (äl'õn'bèr'), or d'Alembert (dä- lõn'bèr')	Ashbur-ton, or Ash- bur'ton	Barthélemy (bar'täl- me' or bar'täl'çh- me')	Bentivoglio (bën-te- võl'yo)
Alfieri (äl-fe-ï'ree)	Atahualpa (ä-tä- hwäl'pä)	Bäth'ürst	Benvenuti (bën-vä- noo'tee)
Alford (awl'förd)	Äth'çl-stan	Bauer (bow'çr)	Béranger (bä'rõn'zhä')
Ali (ä'lee)	Aubigné (õ'bçn'yä')	Baumgarten (bowm'- gär-tçn)	Bërke'ley (former- ly bark'lç')
Alighieri (ä-le-ççe-ä- ree)	Aubrey (Eng.) (aw'- brī)	Bayard (bä'yärd or b'y- ärd; Fr. pron. bä'- yär')	Bernadotte (bër-nä- dot' or bër'nä'dot')
Alison (äl't-sön)	Au'du-bõn (Fr. pron. õ'dü'bõn')	Beatrice (bè'trëe's Fr. pron. bä-ä-treè'- chä)	Bër'ward (Fr. pron. bër'nä'r')
Aliston (awl'stõn)	Augustine (Saint) (sent aw'gus-tin)	Beattie (bee'ti; Scotch pron. bë'ti)	Berzelius (bër-zee'i- us; Sw. pron. bër- zili'le-us)
Almack (äl'mak)	Aurungzebe (õ'rüng- zäb' or aw'rüng- zeeb')	Beauchamp (Eng.) (bee'çhäm)	Beth'am
Almeida (äl-mä'e-dä or al-mä'dä)	Averroes (ä-vèr-rõ-çs or äv-er-rõ'çs)	Beauchamp (Fr.) (bõ'- shõn')	Bethune (bçh-thoon')
Alsop (awl'sõp)	Avicenna (äv'e-sën- nä)	Beaulere (bõ'klèrk)	Bewick (bü'ik)
Alston (awl'stõn)	Ayçshah (ä'ç-shä)	Beaufort (Eng.) (bõ'- fört)	Bë'zä
Alton (Eng.) (awl'tõn)	Ayton, Aytoun (ä'- tun)	Beaufort (Fr.) (bõ'- fört')	Billaud-Varennes (bõ' yõ'-vä'rènn')
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl'vä- rèth)			Biot (be'õ' or be'õ't')
Am'ä-de'üs. Syn. Amadeo.			Bligh (bli)
			Blomfield (blüm'feeld)

ä, è, &c., long; ä, è, &c., short; çare, fär, äsk, äll, whät; ère, vçil, tçrm; pique, firm; són, ör, (316)

Blount (blünt)
 Blicher (bloo/kçr; *Ger. pron. blü/kçr*;
 Blumenbach (bloo-
 mçn-bäk) (yä)
 Bobadilla (bo-na-peel/-
 Boccaccio (bok-kät/-
 cho) (*in French and
 old English* Boccace,
 bok/käss')
 Böckh (böck)
 Bode (bo/dgh)
 Boerhaave (bör'häv;
*Dutch pron. boor/-
 hä/vçh*)
 Böhme (bö/mçh), or
 Böhm (böm)
 Boileau (boi/lo; *Fr.
 pron. bwä/lö')*
 Bojardo, or Boiardo
 (bo-yär/do)
 Boleyn (bööl/in)
 Bolingbroke (böl/ing-
 bröök, formerly
 bööl/ing-bröök)
 Bolivar (bo-lee/vär;
*erroneously pron.
 boi/-var')*
 Bonaparte (bo'na-
 pärt; *It. pron. bö-
 nä-pär/tä*)
 Bonheur (bo'nür')
 Borghese (bor-gäv/zä)
 Brough (bor'ja or bor/-
 jä)
 Bos-caw-gun, or Bos-
 ca-wen
 Bossuet (bos'sü-ä', al-
 most bos/swä')
 Bossu (bo'sü')
 Bossut (bo'sü')
 Bos'well [ris.
 Both'well
 Botzaris. See Bozza-
 Boucher (Eng.) (bow/-
 çhr)
 Boucher (Fr.) (boo/-
 shä')
 Boudinot (boo/de-not)
 Bougainville (boo/-
 gän/vël')
 Bourbon (boor'bön);
Fr. pron. boor/bön')
 Bourdaloue (boor/dä/-
 loo')
 Bourdon (boor/dön')
 Bourne (börn) (ën')
 Bourrienne (boo/re-

C.

Cäb'ot
 Ca-do-gan
 Cäd-wäl/ä-dgr
 Cagliari (käl'yä-ree)
 Cagliostro (käl-yos/-
 Cairns (kärnz) [tro)
 Caius (keez)
 Cal'a-my
 Calderon (käl-dä-rön')
 Calhoun (käl-hoon')
 Call'cott
 Cäl'met (*Fr. pron.
 käl/mät')*
 Calvert (Eng.) (käl/-
 vçrt) [vçrt)
 Calvert (Amer.) (köl/-
 Cambacérés (kön'bä/-
 sä'rës')
 Cam'gr-on [o-ëns)
 Ca-mo'ëns (or käm/-
 Cämpbell (käm'gl)
 Some fami-
 lies of this name call
 themselves käm'bg'l.
 Canova (kä-no/vä)
 Canrobert (kön'ro/-
 bër')
 Cantemir, or Kantemir
 (kän'tçh-meer or
 kän'te-meer')
 Canute (kä-nüt')
 Cä'pet (*Fr. pron. kä/-
 pä')* roo')
 Carew (*generally* ka-
 Carlisle (kar-lil')
 Carlyle (kar'lil or kar-
 lil')
 Carmichael (kar-mi/-
 kçl or kar-mi-kçl)
 Carteret (kar'tçr-et)
 Casimir (käs'e-meer)
 Castlereagh (käs/sl-
 Cäv'çn-dish [rä')
 Cecil (sës'il or sis'il)
 Cellini (chël-lee/nee)
 Cenci (chën'chee)
 Cervantes Saavedra
 (sër-vän'těz sä-véd/-
 rä)
 Chalmers (chäl'mçrz;
*Scot. pron. çaw/-
 mçrz)*
 Chamisso (shä'me'so')
 Champollion (sham-
 pol'le-çn, or shön'-
 pol'le-çn')

Charlemagne (shar'le-
 män'; *Fr. pron.
 sharl'män')*
 Chäteaubriand (shä/-
 tö/bre'ön')
 Chatham (chät'am)
 Chauncey (chän'si
 or çawn'si)
 Cherubini (kü-roo-
 be/nee)
 Chë's'çl-dçn
 Cheyne (chän or çhïn)
 Childebert (chil'de-
 Chil'dgr-ic [bçrt
 Chil'pçr-ic
 Chisholm (chiz'çm)
 Cinq Mars (sänk/
 mars')
 Claverhouse (klav'çr-
 üs or klav'çrs)
 Clotaire (klo'tër')
 Clough (klüf)
 Clö'vis
 Cochrane (kok'ræn)
 Cockburn (ko'burn)
 Cœur de Lion (kur de
 li'çn)
 Coke (köök or kök)
 Colbert (kol'bër')
 Cöl'by
 Con-len/so
 Coleridge (köl'rij)
 Cöl'man
 Cöl'tçn
 Combe (koom)
 Comstock (küm/stok)
 Condé (kön'dä; *Fr.
 pron. kön/dä')*
 Confucius (kon-fü/shi-
 üs)
 Congreve (köng'gräv)
 Copernicus (ko-pçr'-
 ni-küs)
 Corday (kor/dä')
 Corneille (kor'näl; *Fr.
 pron. kor'näl' or
 kor'nä'y')* [lis)
 Cornwallis (korn-wöl/-
 Correggio (kor-réd'jo)
 Cor'tez (Sp. Cortés,
 kor-tës')
 Cousin (koo'zän')
 Cowper (kow'pçr or
 Cräd'çck [koo'pçr)
 Cräsh'aw
 Crichton (kri'tçn)
 Cromwell (krüm'wel
 or kröm'wel)

çp, wçlf, töö, töök; ðrn, rye, püll; ç, ç, soft; e, ë, hard; aç; eçist; ç as ng; this (see p. 305).

Cunard (ku-närd')
Cuvier (kü've-ä' or
kü've-gr)

D.

Dagobert (däg'o-bërt
or dä'go'bër')

Daguerre (däg'gë'r')

Dalhousie (däl-hoo'zì)

Dalton (dawl'tqn)

Dalzell (dä-ël')

Damiens (dä'me-än');
Anglicized Dä'mi-
ens.

Dampier (däm'peer)

Dante (dän'te; *It.*
pron. dän'tä)

Danton (dän'tqn or
dön'tön')

D'Arbly (dar'blä)

Daubigné (dö'bën'yä')

Dä'v'gn-ant

Dä'v'gn-pört [dol']

De Candolle (dëh kôn'le-
cä'tur [bi])

Derby (dër'bì or dar')

Derzhavin (dën-zhäv-
vin)

Descartes (dä'kärt')

Devereux (dëv'gr-oo)

Dewees (dë-weez')

D'Ewes (düz)

Diderot (dëd'ro' or
dë'dëh-ro')

Didot (dë'do')

Disraeli (diz-rä'el-ee)

Domenichino (do-mä-
ne-kee'no)

Donizetti (don'e-zet'-
tee or do-nid-zet'tee)

Don'o-van

Ducangé (du-kängj;
*Frësch pron. dü-
könzh')*

Duchesse (dü'shün')

Duclos (dü'klo')

Dudevant (dü'dëh-
vön' or düd'vön')

Dumas (dü'mä')

Dumont (dü'mön')

Dun-bar'

Duncan (dun'çan)

Dundas (dün-däss')

Dupont (Am.) (du-
pönt') [ränd']

Durand (Am.) (du-

Dürer (dü'rër or dü-
rër)

Duyckinck (dü'kink)

Dyche (dich or dïch)

E.

Echard (Eng.) (ëch'-
ard)

Egerton (ëj'gr-tqn)

Elgin (ël'gin)

Ellesmere (ëlz/meer)

Elmes (ëlmz)

Elphinstone (ël'fin-
stqn)

Elzevir (ël'zëh-vj'r)

Encke (ënk'ëh)

Enghien (ön'gë-än')

Epes (eps)

Erasmus (e-räz'müs)

Eric (ër'ik)

Eriasson (ër'ik-sqn)

Erschine (ërs'kin)

Esterhazy, or Ester-
házy (ës'te or ës'tä-
házy (ës'tër-hä'ze)

Étienne (ä'te-ënn')

Ewart (yoo'art)

Ewing (yoo'ing)

Eyre (är)

F.

Fabyan, or Fabian
(fä'bi-än) [hit]

Fahrenheit (fä'r'çn-
falconer (fawk'nçr' or
fawk'nçn-gr)

Falkland (fawk'länd)

Faneuil (fün'il)

Faraday (fä'r'ä-dä)

Farnese (far-nee'; *It.*
pron. far-nä'sä)

Farquhar (far'kwar or
far'kär)

Fatima (fä'te-mä or
fät'e-mä)

Faust (fowst or fawst)

Fénelon (fën'çh-lqn;
*Fr. pron. fän'lön' or
fän'ngçh-lön')*

Fichte (fik'tçh)

Fingal (fing'çal or
fing-gawl')

Firdousi, or Firdausi
(fir-dow'see)

Fontaine (fön-tän';
Fr. pron. fön'tän')

Fontenelle (fön-tçh-
nel'; *Fr. pron.*
fönt'nel')

Forbes (Eng.) (förbz)

Forbes (Scot.) (fö'r'bçz)

Fordyce (for-dis')

Forsyth (fçr-sith')

Fortescue (fär'tçs-ku)

Fosbroke (fos'bröök)

Fothergill (föth'er-gil)

Fouché (foo'shä')

Foulis (fow'lis; *Scot.*
pron. fowliz)

Foulques (föök)

Fouqué (foo'kä'). See
La Motte-Fouqué.

Foureroy (foo'krwä')

Fourier (foo're-r; *Fr.*
pron. foo're-ä')

Francia (South Am.)
(frän'se-ä)

Frelinghuysen (free-
ling-hi'ççn)

Frémont, or Fremont
(Am.) (fre-mönt')

Fröb'ish-er

Froissart (frois'särt';
Fr. pron. frwä'sär')

Froude (frod)

Fulton (fööl'tqn)

Fuseli (fu'sç-lì)

G.

Gainsborough (gäng'-
b'çr) [nee]

Galignani (gä-lën-yä')

Galileo (gäl'i-le'e'o; *It.*
pron. gä-le-lä'o)

Gäl'lä-tin

Gäl'lau-det'

Galt (gawlt)

Galvani (gäl-vä'nee)

Garcilasso (or Garci-
lasso) de la Vega
(gar-the-läs'so, or
gar-se-läs'so, dä lä
vä'gä)

Gardiner (gard'nçr)

Garibaldi (gär'y-bäl-
dì or gä-re-bäl'dee)

Gascoygne, or Gas-
coigne (gäs'koin')

Gay-Lussac (gä'lüs'-
Gell (jel) [säk')

Genet (jçh-net' or
zh'nä)

Gengis Khan, or Jen-
gis Khan (jeng'çis
kän or kán)

Genlis (zhön'le')

Genseric (jen'sçr-ik)

Geoffroy (Eng.) (jçf-
fri)

Gerard (Eng.) (jër'ard)

Gerry (gër'rì)

Gessler (gëss'lçr)

Gib'bnqn

Gibbz

Gib'sqn

Gifford (jiff'çrd and
jiff'çrd) [bert]

Gilbert (Eng.) (gil'çh-
Gilchrist (gil'krist)

Gil-flan

Gillespie (gil-lës'pi)

Gil'man

Gil'more

Gil'pin

Giotto (jöt'to)

Girard (Am.) (jçr-rard')

Gis'börne

Glauber (glaw'bçr or
glou'bçr)

Gleig (gleg)

Glendower (glen'dou-
Glover (glüv'çr) [çr]

Go-dol'phin

Goethe. See Göthe.

Goldoni (gol-do'nee)

Gonzalo (gon-thä'lo).

Gortchakov, or Gorts-
chakov (gor'çhä-
kof) [tçh]

Göthe, or Goethe (gö'-
Gough (gof)

Gould (gool) [gör]

Gower (gow'er and
Graeme (gräm)

Granger (Eng.) (grän'-
Greaves (greevz) [çr]

Greenough (green'o)

Gresh'am

Grisi (gree'ëce) [çr]

Grosvenor (gro'vçn-
Grotius (gro'shi-üs)

Grouchy (groo'she')

Guelph (gwelf) [no]

Guercino (gwër-chee-
Guicciardini (gwët-
chäa-dce'nee)

Guido Reni (gwee'do
rä'nee)

ä, è, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; çäre, fär, äsk, äll, wçat; ère, wëil, tçrm; pique, firm; sön, ör,

Gulso (gŭwĕz)
 Guizot (gŭwe/zo' or gē/zo')
 Günther (gün'tŕ)
 Gutenberg (goo'tĕn-bĕrg/ or goo'tĕn-bĕrg)
 Guthrie (gŭth'rĭ) [dŏn']
 Guyon (gŭ'ŏn or go/-Guyot (gē'o')

Hovey (hŭv'ĭ)
 Hugor (Am.) (ŭ-jee')
 Hughes (hüz)
 Humboldt (hŭm'bŏlt; *Ger. pron.* hŏm/-Hus/kŭs-sŏn [bŏlt])
 Huss, or Hus (hüss; *Ger. pron.* hŏßs)
 Huyghens (hŭ'gĕnz or hoi'gĕnz)
 Hyder Ali (hĭ'dĕr ä'-lee)

Knowles (nŏlz)
 Körner, or Koerner (kŏr'nĕr) [ko]
 Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-'ŭs/-Kossuth (kosh/shoot')
 Kotzebue (kot'sĕh-bŭ; *Ger. pron.* kot'sĕh-boo)
 Krümmacher (krŏm/-mäk-ĕr)

Liebig (lee/big)
 Lingard (ling'gard)
 Linnæus (lin-nee'ŭs)
 Linnell (lin'nĕl)
 Liszt (list)
 Lloyd (loid) [va/gä]
 Lope de Vega (lo'pŭ dĕ Lothaire (lo-thĕr' or lo-tĕr')
 Loudon (lou'dŏn)
 Louis (loo'is; *Fr. pron.* loo'e')
 Lowth (louth)
 Loyola (loi-o'lä or lo-Lŷ'ŏrd [yo'lä])

H.

Hañz (hä'nĭz)
 Hahnemann (hä'nĕh-män)
 Häk'luyt; *written also* Hackluyt.
 Hä-lŏ-ran
 Hän'del (Ger. Händel, hĕn'dĕl) [kurt]
 Harcourt (Eng.) (har-Hardicanute (har'de-kä-nŭt')
 Hardinge (här'ding)
 Haroun - al - Raschid (hä-roon'äl-räsh'id)
 Häüy (hä'we')
 Havelock (häv'ĕh-lŏk)
 Haydn (hä'dn; *Ger. pron.* hĭ'dn)
 Haynau (hä'nŏw)
 Hearne (hĕrn)
 Hegel (hä'gĕl)
 Heine (hĭ'nĕh) [man]
 Heintzelman (hĭnt'sĕl-Helvetius (hĕl-vee'shĭ-Hĕm'äng [ŭs)
 Hengist (hĕng'ĭst)
 Herder (hĕr'dĕr or hĕr'dĕr)
 Herrera (ĕs-rä'rä)
 Herschel (hĕr'shĕl)
 Hewes (hüz)
 Heylin (hä'lin)
 Heyne (hĭ'nĕh)
 Heyse (hĭ'zĕh)
 Heywood (hä'wŏd)
 Hogarth (ho'garth)
 Holbein (hol'bĕin)
 Holinshed, or Hollynshed (hŏl'inz-hĕd)
 Holmes (hŏmz)
 Houdon (oo'dŏn')
 Houghton (ho'tŏn)
 Houston (popularly pronounced hŭ'stŏn)

I.

Inchbald (inch'bäld)
 Inez (ee'nĕz)
 In'ĕ-lŏw
 Ireton (ir'tŏn)
 Iriarte (e-re-ar'tä.)
Syn. Yriarte. [dä]
 Iturbide (e-toor/be-Ivan (Russ.) (e-vän')

J.

Jacobi (yä-ko'bee)
 Jamieson (jäm'e-sŏn or jĕ'mĭ-sŏn)
 Jean Paul (zhŏn powl or jeen pawl)
 Jellachich (yĕl'lä-rik)
 Jŏan of Arc (Fr. Je-anne d'Arc, zhän dark') [zhwän'vĕl']
 Joinville (join'vil or Jouffroy (zhoo'frwä')
 Juarez (hoo-ä'rĕs or hwä'rĕth)
 Junot (zhü'no')

K.

Kant (känt or känt)
 Kantemir (kän'tĕ-meer)
 Kavanagh (kav'ä-nä' or kav'ä-nän')
 Kearney (kar'ni)
 Keble (kĕb'l)
 Keightly (kĭt'lee)
 Kneller (nel'lĕr; *Ger. pron.* knĕl'lĕr)
 Knolles (nŏlz); *written also* Knollys (nŏlz)

L.

Lacroix (lä'krwä')
 Ladislav (läd'is-lav); *written also* Lad'is-lav's.
 La Fayette, or Lafay-ette (lä'fä-ĕt')
 Laffitte (lä'fĭt' or lä-fĭt')
 La Fontaine (lä fŏn'tän'; *Fr. pron.* lä-fŏn'tĕn')
 Laing (läng) [tĕn']
 Lamartine (lä'mar/-Lamballe (lŏn'bäl')
 La Motte-Fouqué (lä mot-foo'kä')
 La Pérouse (lä pä-rooz')
 Laplace (lä'pläss')
 Las Casas (läs kä'säs)
 Las Cases (läs käz)
 Lă'tham
 Lavater (lä-vä'ter or lä'vä'tĕr')
 Lavoisier (lä'vwä/ze-ä')
 Layard (lä'gard)
 Legaré (Am.) (lĕh-gree')
 Legendre (lĕh-zhŏnd'r' or lĕh-jĕn'dĕr)
 Leibnitz, or Leibniz (lĭp'nĭts)
 Leigh (lee)
 Leighton (lä'tŏn)
 Lempriere (lem'pĭ-er or lem-preer')
 Le Sage, or Lesage (lĕh-säzh')
 L'Estrange (lĕs-tränj')
 Lĕ'vĕr
 Leverrier (lĕh-vĕr'rĭ-er or lĕh-vä're-ä')
 Liddell (lĭd'dĕl)
 Lieber (lee'bĕr)

M.

Macaulay (mä-kaw'li)
 Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vel'lee). *Syn.* Machiavel.
 MacCulloch (mä-kŭl-lŭh) [vän']
 MacIvaine (mä'ĭl-Mackay (mä-kä' and mä-kĭ')
 Mack'in-tosh
 Mack'lin
 Mac-laur'in
 Maclean (mäk-län')
 Macleod (mä-klŏwd')
 Maclin (mä-klĭn')
 MacIise (mä-klĕez')
 Macomb (mä-kŏmb')
 Macready (mä-kree'dĭ)
 Mad'oc
 Magellan (mä-jel'lan; *Sp. pron.* mä-hĕl-yän')
 Maginn (mä-gĭn')
 Mahmud, or Mah-moud (mäh'mood')
 Mahomet (mä-hom'et, mä'ho-met, or mä-ho-met). *See* Mo-hammed.
 Mahon (mä-hoon' or mä-hŏn')
 Maintenon (mänt-nŏn' or män'tĕ-nŏn)
 Malcolm (mä'l'kŏm)
 Malone (mä-lŏn')
 Malte Brün (mawit brŭn' or mält'ĕ-brŭn')
 Mantell (mänt'l)

ä, ŏ, wŏlf, tŏo, tŏök; ŭrn, rĕ, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; æ; exist; u æ ng; this (see p. 305).

Marat (mä'rä')	Mo-häm'med	Ney (nä)	Po'cöcke
Marie-Antoinette (mä're' ö'n'tvä'net')	Molière (mö'le-ër')	Niebuhr (nee'boor)	Poin-sëtt'
Marie Louise (mä're' loo'ëz') [qn]	Molyneux (mol'i- nooks')	Nos'trä-dä'mus	Polk (pölk or pök)
Marion (Am.) (mä'r'e- Marlborough (mäwl- b'ro)	Moncreiff (mon-kreef')	Novalis (no-vä'lis)	Pompadour (pöm'pä- döör' or pöm'pä- döör')
Marlowe (mar'lö)	Monroe (mqn-ro')		Ponce de Leon (pön- tä dä lä-ön')
Martel (mar'tel')	Monstrelet (möns- trëh-lä')	O.	Poniatowski (po-ne-ä- tov'ske)
Martineau (Eng.) (mar'ti-nö)	Montague (mö'n'tä- Montaigne (mö'n'tän'; <i>Fr. pron. mö'n'tän')</i>	Oberlin (o'ber-lin)	Popham (pop'am)
Masaniello (mä-sä-ne- Mäs'sä-soit' [el'lö])	Montalembert (mö'n- tä'lön'bëk') [käm']	Ogilby (o'g'il-bi)	Porteus (pör'te-üs)
Masséna (mä-sä'nä; <i>Fr. pron. mä'sä'nä')</i>	Montealm (mönt- Montecucoli (mon'tä- köök/ko-lee)	Ogilvie (ö'g'il-vi)	Poussin (poo'sän')
Massillon (mä's'sil-lön or mä's'se'yön')	Montespan (mö'n'tës- pän'; <i>Fr. pron.</i> mö'n'tës'pön')	Öhlenschläger, or Oeh- lenschläger (ö'lhän- shlä'gër)	Powell (pou'el)
Massinger (mä's'sjñ- jër)	Montesquieu (mö'n- tës-kü'; <i>Fr. pron.</i> mö'n'täs'kë-uh')	Olmstead (um'sted or öm'stëgd)	Pow'hat-tän'
Mather (mäth'ër)	Montgolfier (mö'n'gol- fe-ä' or mönt-gol'fë- ër)	O'Meara (o-mee'rä; <i>Irish pron. o-mä'rä')</i>	Praed (prä'd)
Maturia (mä't'yoo-rin)	Montgomery (Eng.) (mqnt-güm'ër-1)	Orsini (ör-see'nee)	Preble (prëb'l)
Maunder (mawn'dër)	Montrose (mqnt-röz')	Ossian (ösh'an)	Prichard (pritch'ard)
Maury (Am.) (mäw'ri än' mü'r'i)	Moore (Eng.) (mör- Moray (mür'ri)	Ousely (ooz'li)	Prideaux (prid'o and prid'ix)
Mauzy (Fr.) (mö're')	Moreaue (mö'reu')	Oxenstierna (öks'än- stërn')	Priessnitz (preess'nits)
Mazarin (mäz'a-reen'; <i>Fr. pron. mä'zä- rän')</i>	Morel (mö'rel')		Pughe (pä)
Mazzini (mä't-see'nee or mä-zee'nee)	Morrell (Am.) (mö'r- Mör'ton [rël])	P.	Pugin (pü'jin)
Meagher (mä'gr)	Mö's'by	Pälgrave	Pulaski (pü-läs'kee; <i>Pol. pron. poo-läs'- kee)</i>
Medici (med'e-chee)	Motteux (mot-too')	Palmerston (päm'ër- stön) [lee]	Pulci (pool'chee)
Médecin (mä'de'sëss' or med'e-sis)	Moultrie (moo'tri)	Paoli (pä'o-lee or pow- Pär'a-pël'süs)	Pulteney (pült'ni)
Meigs (mëgz)	Möw'att	Pardoe (par'do)	Pusey (pü'zi)
Melanchthon (mq- läpk/thön)	Mozart (mo-zart'; <i>Ger. pron. mot'sart')</i>	Par'ngel	Q.
Mendelssohn (men- dël-sön)	Müller (mül'lër, al- most mül'gër)	Pascal (päs'kal; <i>Fr.</i> <i>pron. pä's'käl')</i>	Quarles (kwär'lz)
Mendoza (men-do'zä; <i>Sp. pron. mën-do- thä')</i>	Münchhausen (mün- chaw'sën; <i>Ger.</i> <i>pron. münk-how- zën)</i> [rät']	Pearce and Pearce	Quevedo (kë-vä'do)
Metastasio (met'ä-stä- še-o or mä-tä-stä- še-o)	Murat (mür'rä' or mu- Murillo (moo-reel'yo or mü-ril'lo)	Pear'son and Pëar'son	Quincy (kwïn'si or kwïn'zi)
Metternich (met'tër- nik or met'tër-nik)	Mylnë (miln)	Pepin (pëp'in or pip- in; <i>Fr. pron. pëh- pä'n')</i>	R.
Meyer (mi'ër)	N.	Pepys (pëps) [see]	Rabelais (rä'bë'h-lä' or räb'lä')
Meyerbeer (mi'ër-bän')	Napier (nä'pë-ër)	Pestalozzi (pës-tä-löt- Petrarch (pëe'trärk) (It. Petrarca, pä- trär'kä)	Rachel (Fr.) (rä'shel')
Meyrick (më'r'ik)	Näck'ër (<i>Fr. pron.</i> nëk'kë'r')	Piccolomini (pik-kö- lom'e-nee)	Racine (rä'sën' or räs- sën')
Mil'lín-gën		Pierce (pëers or përs)	Raffaello (räf-fä-el'lä) <i>Syn. Raphael.</i>
Milne (Scot.) (mil)		Piozzi (pe-ot'see or pe- öz'zi)	Raleigh (raw'li); <i>writ- ten also Ralegh.</i>
Milne (Eng.) (m'lin)		Pizarro (pe-zär'ro; <i>Sp. pron. pe-thär- ro)</i> [täj'e-net]	Ranke (ränp'eh)
Milnes (milz)		Plantagenet (plän- Pleyel (plii'el); or Pleyl (plil)	Raphael (rä'fä-ël or räf'fä-ël)
Mirabeau (mür'a-bo' or me'rä'bö') [lä]		Po'ca-hön'tas	Rapin (räp'in or rä- pä'n)
Mirandola (me-rän'do-			Réaumur (rä'ö'mür' or rö'mur)

ä, ä, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tärn; pique, firm; sön, ör,

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (ár'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
 Ā'bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
 A-bī'el. [Heb.] Father of strength.
 A-bī'jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father. [light.
 Āb'ner. [Heb.] Father of Ā'bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. [elevation.
 Ā'bram. [Heb.] Father of Ād'am. [Heb.] Man; earthen; red earth.
 A-dōl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.
 Ād'o-nī'tram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
 Āl'a-riē. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; *or*, noble ruler.
 Āl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
 Āl'bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; — the ancient name of England.
 Āl'ex-ān'der. [Gr.] A defender of men.
 Āl'fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. [ALPHONSO.
 A-lōn'zo. [O. Ger.] Same as Āl'phe-us (*properly* Āl'phe-us). [Heb.] Exchange.
 Al-phōn'so. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
 Āl'vah, } [Heb.] Iniquity.
 Āl'van, }
 Āl'vin, } [O. H. Ger.] Be-
 Āl'win, } loved by all.
 Ām'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
 Ām'a-sā. [Heb.] A burden.

Ām'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
 Ām'mi. [Heb.] My people.
 Ā'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, a burden.
 Ān'drew (ān'drū). [Gr.] Strong; manly.
 Ān'selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
 Ān'tho-ny (-to-), } [Lat.]
 Ān'to-nŷ. } Priceless; praiseworthy.
 Ār'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince.
 Ār'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, *or* Diana.
 Ār'thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
 Ās'a. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.
 Ās'a-hēl. [Heb.] Made of
 Ā'saph. [Heb.] A collector.
 Āsh'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.
 Āsh'ur. [Heb.] Black; black-Au-gūs'tin, } [Lat.] Belong-
 Au-gūs'tine, } ing to Au-
 Au-gūs'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. [of the Lord.
 Āz'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Helped

Bēn'e-dīct. [Lat.] Blessed.
 Bēn'ja-min. [Heb.] Son of the right hand
 Be-rī'ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
 Bēr'nard, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold
 Bār'nard. } as a bear.
 Bēr'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
 Be-zāl'e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
 Bōn'i-fāce. [Lat.] A benefactor.

C.

B.

Ċad-wal'a-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
 Ćæ'sar. [Lat.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation.
 Ćā'leb. [Heb.] A dog.
 Ćāl'vin. [Lat.] Bald.
 Cecil (sē'sil, sis'il, *or* sēs'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
 Ćē'phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
 Ćhār'leg. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
 Ćhrist'ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.
 Ćhris'to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-Ćlār'en'ce. [Lat.] Illustrious.
 Ćlau'di-us, } [Lat.] Lame.
 Ćlaude. }
 Ćlēm'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
 Ćōn'rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
 Ćōn'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
 Ćōn'stan'tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
 Ćor-nē'li-us (*or* kor-neel'-yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain*.)

Bāp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.
 Bār'na-bas, } [Heb.] Son of
 Bār'na-by. } consolation.
 Bar-thōl'o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
 Bar-zil'lāl. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
 Bāz'il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.

Āūth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
 Āyp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
 Āyr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
 Āyr'us. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dān. [Heb.] A judge.
 Dān'i-el (or dān'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge.
 Da-r'i'us. [Per.] Preserver.
 Dā'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.
 De-mē'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
 Dēn'is, } [Gr.] Same as DI-
 Dēn'nis. } ONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]
 Dēr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.
 Di'o-nys'i-us (-nīzh'i-us), [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, the god of wine.
 Dēn'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
 Dūn'ean (dūnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Ēb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
 Ēb'en-ē'zer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
 Ēd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
 Ēd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.
 Ēd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property.
 Ēd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of property.
 Ēg'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
 Ēl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
 Ēl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
 Ēle-ā'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
 Ēl'i. [Heb.] A foster son.
 E-l'āb. [Heb.] God is his father.
 E-l'ās. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH. [Lord.]
 E-l'āhu. [Heb.] God the
 E-l'ājah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. [salvation.]
 E-l'āpha-let. [Heb.] God of
 E-l'āshā. [Heb.] God my salvation.

E-l'āzur. [Heb.] God is my rock. [of ELISHA.]
 Ēl'is. [Heb.] A variation
 Ēl'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
 Ēl'nā-than. [Heb.] God gave.
 Em-mān'u-el. [Heb.] God with us.
 Ēm'er-y, } [A.-S.] Power-
 Ēm'mer-y, } ful; rich.
 Ēm'o-ry. }
 Ē'noeh. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
 Ē'nos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.]
 Ē'phra-im. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
 E-rās'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
 E-rās'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable. [powerful.]
 Ē'rie. [A. S.] Rich; brave;
 Ēr'nest. [Ger.] Earnest.
 Ē'than. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
 Eū'gene, or Eū-gēne'. [Gr.] Well-born; noble.
 Eūs'tace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
 Ēv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [of God.]
 E-zē'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength
 Ēz'rā. [Heb.] Help.

F.

FĒ'līx. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous.
 Fēr'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
 Fer-nān'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.
 Fēs'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
 Frān'cis. [Fr.] Free.
 Frānk. [Fr.] A contraction of Francis.
 Frēd'er-ic, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Frēd'er-ick. } Abounding in peace; or, peaceful ruler.

G.

Gā'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.
 Gā'vus. [Lat.] Re-joined.
 Ga-mā'li-el. [Heb.] Recom-pense of God.
 Gār'ret. [O. H. Ger.] An- other form of GERALD.

Ġēof'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
 Ġēōrge. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman.
 Ġēr'ald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong
 Ġēr'ard. } with the spear.
 Ġēr'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
 Ġid'e-on. [Heb.] A de-
 stroyer.
 Ġil'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yel-
 low-bright; famous.
 Ġīles. [Gr.] A kid.
 Ġiv'ēn. [Eng.] Gift of God.
 Ġōd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
 Ġōd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At
 peace with God.
 Grēg'o-ry. [Ger.] Watch-
 ful; vigilant.
 Ġrif'fith. [Brit.] Having
 great faith. [rior; hero.]
 Ġus-tā'vus. [Sw.] A war-
 Guŷ. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hān'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace
 of Baal.
 Hār'old. [A.-S.] A cham-
 pion; general of an army.
 Hē'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
 Hēn'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The
 head or chief of a house.
 Hēr'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of
 the army. [warrior.]
 Hēr'man. [O. H. Ger.] A
 Hēz'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Strength
 of the Lord. [merry.]
 Hīl'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful
 Hī'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
 Hōr'ace. [Gr.] Same as
 HIORATIO. [Fr. form.]
 Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shī-o). [Gr.]
 (Uncertain.)
 Ho-sē'a. [Heb.] Salvation.
 How'ell. [Brit.] Sound;
 whole.
 Hū'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright
 in spirit; soul-bright.
 Hūgh (hū), } [D.] Mind;
 Hū'go. } spirit; soul.
 Hūmph'rey. [A.-S.] Pro-
 tector of the home.

I.

Īch'a-bōd. [Heb.] The glory
 has departed.

Ig-nā'ti-us (ig-nā'shī-us).
[Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im-mān'u-el. [Heb.] The
same as EMMANUEL.
Īn'gram. [Teut.] Raven.
Īn'i-go. [Gr.] The same as
IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Īrā. [Heb.] Watchful.
Ī'saac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laugh-
ter.
Ī-gā'iah (ī-zā'yā). [Heb.] Sal-
vation of the Lord. [God.]
Īs'ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of
Īv'an. [Brit.] The same as
JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause
pain.
Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.
Jā'i-rus. [Heb.] He will en-
lighten.
Jāmes. [Heb.] The same as
JACOB. [ment.]
Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-
Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.
Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.
Jās'per. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple.
Jē'de-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved
of the Lord.
Jē'frey. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as GODFREY.
Jēr'e-mī'ah, } [Heb.] Exalt-
Jēr'e-my. } ed of the
Lord.
Jēr'ome (in Eng.), Je-rōme'
(in Amer.). Holy name.
Jēs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.
Jō'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his
father. [cut.]
Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-
Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is
God. [gift of God.]
Jōhn (jōn). [Heb.] Gracious
Jō'nah, } [Heb.] A dove.
Jō'nas. }
Jōn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of
Jehovah.
Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add.
Jōsh'u-ā. [Heb.] God of sal-
vation.
Jo-sī'ah, } [Heb.] Given of
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.
Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is
upright.
Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from,
or belonging to, Julius.
Jū'li-ūs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Jūs'tin, } [Lat.] Just; up-
Jūs'tus. } right.

K.

Kēn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender
of his kindred.
Kēn'neth. [Gael.] A leader;
commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.
Lām'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Il-
lustrious with landed pos-
sessions.
Lān'ce-lot. [It.] A little an-
gel; *otherwise*, a little lance
or warrior; *or*, a servant.
Lāu'rence, } [Lat.] Crowned
Lāw'rence. } with laurel.
Lāz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will
help.
Le-ān'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lēm'u-el. [Heb.] Created
by God.
Lēon'ard (lēn'ard). [Ger.]
Strong or brave as a lion.
Le-ōn'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold
for the people.
Lē'vī. [Heb.] Adhesion. See
Gen. xxix. 34.
Lew'is (lōw'is). [O. H. Ger.]
Bold warrior.
Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llew-ēl'lyn (lu-ēl'lin).
[Celt.] Lightning. [people.]
Lo-ān'mī. [Heb.] Not my
Lo-rēn'zo. [Lat.] The same
as LAURENCE.
Lōt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.
Lep'us. [O. H. Ger.] The same
as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lū'ci-an (lū'shī-an). [Lat.]
Belonging to, or sprung
from, Lucius.
Lū'ci-ūs (lū'shī-ūs). [Lat.]
Born at break of day.
Lū'do-vīe. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]
Lūke. [Lat.] Light.
Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious
warrior.

Lŷ-eūr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-
driver.

M.

Mā'doe. [W.] Good; benefi-
cent. [of the Lord.]
Māl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger
Ma-nās'sch. [Heb.] Forget-
fulness.
Mar-cēl'ius. [Lat.] Diminu-
tive of MARCUS.
Mar'ci-ūs (mār'shī-ūs). [Lat.]
Same as MARCUS.
Mār'eus, } [Lat.] A ham-
Mār'k. } mer; *otherwise*,
a male; *or*, sprung from
Mars.
Mār'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A
mighty noble.
Mār'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars;
warlike.
Māt'thew (māth'yū). [Heb.]
Gift of Jehovah.
Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as).
[Heb.] Gift of the Lord;—
the same as MATTHEW.
Ma'u'rice. [Lat.] Moorish;
dark-colored.
Māx'i-mil'i-an. [Lat.] The
greatest Fulianus.
Mī'eah. [Heb.] Who is like
the Lord?
Mī'cha-el (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.]
Who is like God?
Mīleg. [Lat.] A soldier.
Mōr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman;
a dweller on the sea.
Mō'sēs. [Egypt.] Drawn out
of the water.

N.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a
gift.
Na-thān'a-el, } [Heb.] The
Na-thān'i-el. } gift of God.
Nēal } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;
Nēil. } *otherwise* [Celt.],
Chief. [of the Lord.]
Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort
Nēh'o-las, } [Gr.] Victory of
Nē'o-las. } the people.
Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*]
Christmas; born on Christ-
mas day.

Nôr'man. [Ger.] A northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

Ô'ba-dî'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
 Ô'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.
 Oe-tâ'vi-ûs, } [Lat.] The
 Oe-tâ'vûs. } eighth-born.
 Ô'l'i-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree. [aineer.]
 O-rês'tês. [Gr.] A mountain.
 Or-lân'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
 Ôs'ear. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
 Ôs'mond, } [O. H. Ger.] Pro-
 Ôs'mund. } tection of God.
 Ôs'wald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
 Ôw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P.

Pât'rîck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
 Paul. [Lat.] Little. [PAUL.]
 Pâu'l'nus. [Lat.] Same as Pê'leg. [Heb.] Division.
 Pêr'e-grîne. [Lat.] A stranger.
 Pê'ter. [Gr.] A rock.
 Phî-lân'der. [Gr.] A lover of men.
 Phî-lê'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly. [horses.]
 Phil'ip. [Gr.] A lover of Phîn'e-as, } [Heb.] Mouth
 Phîn'e-has. } of brass.
 Pî'tus. [Lat.] Plous; dutiful.
 Pôl'y-cârp. [Gr.] Much fruit.
 Pre-sêrv'ed. [Eng.] Re-decimed; saved.

Q.

Quîn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Râlp'h (in Eng. often pron. râf.) [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS. [ing of God.]
 Râph'a-el. [Heb.] The heal-
 Rêg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

Reu'ben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.

Reu'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.
 Rêyn'old. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.
 Rîch'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
 Rôb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
 Rôd'er-îe, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Rôd'er-îck. } Rich in fame.
 Rô'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Rô-dôl'phus. } Famous wolf, or hero.
 Rôg'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
 Rô'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
 Rôw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
 Ru'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
 Ru-dôl'phus. } Variations of RODOLPHUS. [haired.]
 Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-
 Ru'p'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

S.

Sâ'l'mon. [Heb.] Shady.
 Sâ'm'son, } [Heb.] Splendid
 Sâmp'son. } sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.
 Sâ'm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
 Sâul. [Heb.] Asked for.
 Sê'bâ. [Heb.] Eminent.
 Se-bâs'tian (-bâst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
 Se-rê'no. } [Lat.] Calm;
 Se-rê'nus. } peaceful.
 Sêth. [Heb.] Appointed.
 Sîg'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
 Sîl'vas. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS. [a wood.]
 Sil-vâ'nus. [Lat.] Living in Sil-vês'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
 Sim'e-on, } [Heb.] Hearing
 Sî'm-on. } with acceptance.
 Sôl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
 Stê'phen (stê'vn). [Gr.] A crown.
 Sÿl'van, } The same as
 Sÿl-vâ'nus. } SILVANUS.
 Sÿl-vês'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thâd'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.
 Thê'o-bald (formerly tib'ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
 Thê'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
 The-ôd'o-rîe. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
 The-ôph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
 Thê'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.
 Thôm'as (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin. [God.]
 Tîm'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing
 Tî'tus. [Gr.] [Uncertain.]
 To-bî'ah, } [Heb.] Distin-
 To-bî'as. } guished of the Lord.
 Trîs'tam, } [Lat.] Grave;
 Trîs'tram. } pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
 Tÿb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lÿs'sês. [Gr.] A hater.
 Ûr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
 U-rî'ah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord. [man.]
 Ûrî-an. [Dan.] A husband-
 Ûrî-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Vâl'en-tîne. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
 Vîe'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
 Vîn'cent. [Lat.] Conquering.
 Vîv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
 Will'iam. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
 Wîn'frêd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zâb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.

Zac-chē'us. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.	Zēb'a-dī'ah, } [Heb.] Gift of Zēb'e-dec. } the Lord.	Ze-lō'tēg. [Gr.] A zealot.
Zāch'a-rī'ah, } [Heb.] Re- Zāch'a-ry. } membered of the Lord.	Zēch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Same as ZACHARIAH.	Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Ju- piter.
Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.	Zēd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.	Zēph'a-nī'ah. [Heb.] Hild of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Āb'i-gail (āb'i-gēl). [Heb.] My father's joy.	An-tō'ni-ā, } [Lat.] Inesti- Ān'to-nī'nā. } mable.	Čē'li-ā (or see'lyā). [Lat.] Feminine of CÆLIUS. [It. form.]
Āch'sā. [Heb.] Anklet.	Ār'a-bēl'lā. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman. [of ARIADNE.	Čhār'i-tý. [Eng.] Love.
Ā'dā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH. [as ADELINE.	Ā'ri-ān'a. [Gr.] A corruption of AUGUSTUS.	Čhār'lotte. [O. H. Ger.] Fem. of CHARLES. [blooming.
Ād'a-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. [as ADELINE.	Āu-gūs'tā. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.	Čhlō'e. [Ger.] A green herb;
Ād'e-lā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. [as ADELINE.	Āu-rē'li-ā (or aw-reel'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of AURE- LIUS.	Čhris'ti-ān'ā, } [Gr.] Fem. Čhris-ti'nā. } of CHRIS- TIANUS, Lat. for Christian.
Ād'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. [as ADELINE.	Āu-rō'rā. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.	Čič'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA. [trious.
A-dē'li-ā [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.		Člār'a. [Lat.] Bright; illus- Člār'iče, } [Lat.] A varia- Čla-ris'sā. } tion of CLARA.
Ād'e-lī'nā, } [O. H. Ger.] Of Ād'e-līne. } noble birth; a princess.		Člau'di-ā. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Āg'a-thā. [Gr.] Good; kind.	Bār'ba-rā. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.	Člēm'en-ti'nā, } [Lat.] Mild; Člēm'en-tine. } gentle.
Āg'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.	Bē'a-triçe, } [Lat.] Making Bē'a-trix. } happy.	Čōn'stance. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Ā'e-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.	Be-lin'dā. (Uncertain.)	Čō'rā. [Gr.] Maiden; — an- other form of CORINNA.
Ā'ex-an'drā. [Gr.]	Bēr'thā. [O. H. Ger.] Bright.	Čor-dē'li-ā (or -deel'yā). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Ā'ex-an-dri'nā. } Feminine of ALEXANDER.	Bēt'scy. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.	Čo-rin'nā. [Gr.] Maiden.
Ā'içe, } [O. H. A-līç'i-ā (-lish'i-). } Ger.] Same as ADELINE.	Blānçh. } [Teut.] White. Blānçe. }	Čor-nē'li-ā (or -neel'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of CORNE- LIUS. [Mt. Cynthus.
Al-mī'rā. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.	Bridg'et. [Celt.] Strength.	Čyn'thi-ā. [Gr.] Belonging to
Al-thē'ā. [Gr.] A healer.		
Ām'a-bēl. [Lat.] Lovable; amiable. [to be loved.		
A-mān'dā. [Lat.] Worthy A mē'li-ā (or a-meel'yā). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.	Ča-mī'l'lā. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.	
Ā'my. [Lat.] Beloved.	Čār'o-line. [O. H. Ger.] Fem- inine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]	D.
An-gēl'i-cā, } [Gr.] Lovely; An'gē-lī'nā. } angelic.	Čas-sān'drā. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.	Dēb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee.
Ānn, } [Heb.] Grace; — the Ān'nā, } same as HAN- Ānnē. } NAH.	Čāth'a-rī'nā, } Čāth'a-rīne, } [Gr.] Pure. Čāth'er-ine. }	Dē'li-ā (or deel'yā). [Gr.] Of Delos.
An-nētte'. [Heb.] A varia- tion of ANNE. [Fr. form.]	Ce-cī'l'i-ā, } [Lat.] Feminine Čēç'i-ly. } of CECIL.	Dī-ān'ā. [Lat.] Goddess.
Ān'toi-nētte'. [Gr.] Dim. of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]	Čē-les'tīne. [Lat.] Heavenly.	Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.

śón, ār, dğ, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ĝ, soft; e, ĝ, hard; as; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

Dör'o-thē'á, } [Gr.] The gift
Dör'o-thy. } of God.

E.

Ē'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happi-
ness; *otherwise*, rich gift.
Ē'd'ná. [Heb.] Pleasure.

Ē'l'e-a-nor, } [Gr.] Light;—
Ē'l'i-nor. } the same as
HELEN.

E-lis'a-béth, } [Heb.] Wor-
E-liz'a-béth, } shiper of God;
E-liz'á. } consecrated to
God. [of ELEANOR.

Ē'l'á. [Gr.] A contraction
Ē'l'en. [Gr.] A diminutive
of ELEANOR.

El-vi'rá. [Lat.] White.
Ēm'e-line, } [O. H. Ger.]
Ēm'me-line. } Energetic;
industrious.

Ēm'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as EMELINE.

Ēm'má. [O. H. Ger.] Same
as EMELINE.

Ēr'nes-tine. [Ger.] Femi-
nine and dim. of ERNEST.

Ēs'ther (ēs'ter). [Per.] A
star; good fortune.

Ēth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble;
of noble birth;—the same
as ADELA.

Ēth'e-lind, } [Teut.] Noble
Ēth'e-lin'da. } snake.

Eū-dō'rá. [Gr.] Good gift.

Eū-gē'ni-á. [Gr.] Feminine
of EUGENE.

Eū-gē'nie. [Gr.] Same as
EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]

Eū'niçe. [Gr.] Happy victo-
ry. [report.

Eū-phē'mi-á. [Gr.] Of good
Ē'vá. [Heb.] Life.

E-ván'ge-line. [Gr.] Bring-
ing glad news.

Ēve. [Heb.] Same as EVA.

Ēv'e-lin'á, } [Heb.] Diminu-
Ēv'e-line. } tive of EVA.
[It. form.]

F.

Fán'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive
of FRANCES.

Faus-ti'ná. [Lat.] Lucky.

Fé-lic'i-á (fe-lísh'i-á). [Lat.]
Happiness.

Fī-dē'i-i-á (or-deel'yá). [Lat.]
Faithful.

Flō'rá. [Lat.] Flowers.

Flō'r'ence. [Lat.] Blooming;
flourishing. [FRANCIS.

Frán'çes. [Ger.] Feminine of
Frēd'er-í'cá. [O. H. Ger.]
Feminine of FREDERICK.

G.

Ĝeōr'gi-án'á, } [Gr.] Femi-
Ĝeōr-ĝi'ná. } nine of
GEORGE. [GERALD.

Ĝér'al-dine. Feminine of
Ĝér'trude. [O. H. Ger.]
Spear-maiden. [heroine.

Grī-sēl'dá. [Teut.] Stone-

H.

Hān'nah. [Heb.] The same
as ANNA.

Hār'ri-et, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Hār'ri-ot. } inine and dimini-
utive of HENRY.

Hēl'en, } [Gr.] Light.
Hēl'e-ná. }

Hēn'ri-ēt'tá. [O. H. Ger.]
Feminine and diminutive of
HENRY. [Fr. form.]

Hēph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My de-
light is in her.

Hēs'ter, } [Per.]
Hēs'ther (hēs'ter). } The
same as ESTHER.

Hī-lā'ri-á. [Lat.] Feminine
of HILARY.

Ho-nō'rá, } [Lat.] Honor-
Ho-nō'ri-á. } able.

Hor-tēn'si-á (hor-tēn'shí-á).
[Lat.] A lady gardener.

Hūl'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

Ī'dá. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.

Ī'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES.
[Portuguese form.]

I-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.

Īs'a-bēl. } [Heb.] The same
Īs'a-bēl'á. } as ELIZABETH.

J.

Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of
JOHN;—same as JOANNA.

Ja-nēt' (in Scot. & U. S.),

Jān'et (in Eng.). [Heb.]
Dim. of JANE.

Jāq'ue-line. [Heb.] Femi-
nine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]

Jeān, } [Heb.] Same
Jeanne, } as JANE or
Jean-nette'. } JOAN. [Fr.
forms.]

Je-mi'má. [Heb.] A dove.

Je-ru'shā. [Heb.] Possessed;
married.

Jōan (jōn), } [Heb.] Femi-
Jo-án'ná, } nine of JOHN.
Jo-hán'ná. }

Jo-sē'phá, } [Heb.] Femi-
Jō'se-phine. } nine of JO-
SEPH.

Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.

Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'l'i-á (or jūl'yá). [Lat.] Femi-
nine of JULIUS.

Jū'l'i-án'ná. [Lat.] Feminine
of JULIAN.

Jū'l'i-ēt. [Lat.] Diminutive
of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

Jus-ti'ná. [Lat.] Feminine
of JUSTIN.

K.

Kāth'a-ríne, } [Gr.] The
Kāth'er-ine. } same as
CATHARINE.

Ke-tū'rah. [Heb.] Incense.

Ke-zí'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'rá. [Lat.] A laurel.

Lāu-rin'dá. [Lat.] A varia-
tion of LAURA.

La-vín'i-á. [Lat.] Of Latium.

Lē'o-nō'rá. [Gr.] The same
as ELEANOR.

Le-ti'ti-á (le-tish'i-á). [Lat.]
Happiness. [LETITIA.

Lēt'tiçe. A corruption of
Lil'i-an, } [Lat.] Lily.
Lil'y. }

Lō'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.

Lōu-í'sá, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Lōu-ise'. } inine of LOUIS.

Lū'ci-á (-shí-á). [Lat.] Same
as LUCY. [It. form.]

Lu-çin'dá. [Lat.] Same as
LUCY.

Lu-erē'ti-á (-krē'shí-). [Lat.]
Gain; *otherwise*, light.

Lū'cy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.

Lýd'i-á. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Mā'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.

Mād'e-line. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]

Māg'da-lēne (properly māg'da-lē'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.

Mar-čel'la. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.

Mār'ci-á (-shý-). Feminine of MARCIUS.

Mār'ga-ret. [Gr.] A pearl.

Ma-ri'á. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]

Mā'ri-ánnē'. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.

Mār'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.

Mār'thá. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy.

Mā'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion; or star of the sea.

Ma-thíl'dá (-tíl'-), } [O. H. Ger.]
Ma-tíl'dá. } Ger.]

Mighty battle-maid.

Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or of MAGDALENE.

Māy. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.

Me-hēt'a-bel, } [Heb.] Bene-
Me-hít'a-ble. } fited of God.

Mēl'i-čent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.

Me-lis'sá. [Gr.] A bee.

Mil'dred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.

Mi-rán'dá. [Lat.] Admirable.

Mír'i-am. [Heb.] Same as MARY. [or laments.]

Mý'rá. [Gr.] She who weeps

N.

Nán'cy. A familiar form of ANNE.

Nō'rá. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oe-tá'vi-á. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.

Ól'íve, } [Lat.] An olive.
O-liv'i-á. }

O-phē'lí-á (or o-feel'yá). [Gr.] Serpent.

O-lým'pi-á. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

Paū-lí'ná, } [Lat.] Feminine
Paū-line'. } of PAULINUS.

Pē-nēl'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.

Phē'be. [Gr.] The same as PHEBE. [of PHILIP.]

Phí-líp'pá. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.

Phoe'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.

Phý'lis. [Gr.] A green bough.

Pól'ly. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY. [old.]

Pris-čil'la. [Lat.] Somewhat

R.

Rā'chel. [Heb.] A ewe.

Re-bēc'cá, } [Heb.] Of en-
Re-běk'ah. } chanting beauty.

Rhō'dá (rō'dá). [Gr.] A rose.

Rō'sá. [Lat.] A rose.

Rōs'a-bél, } [Lat.] A fair
Rōs'a-bél'la. } rose.

Ro-sá'li-á, } [Lat.] Little and
Rōs'a-liē. } blooming rose.

[Fr. and It. forms.]

Rōs'a-línd. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.

Rōs'a-mond. [Teut.] Horse-protection; *i. e.*, famous protection. [day.]

Rox-án'a. [Per.] Dawn of Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bí'ná. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.

Sa-lōme' (properly sa-lō'mē). [Heb.] Peaceful.

Sā'rá, } [Heb.] A princess.
Sā'rah. }

Se-lí'ná. [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.

Se-rē'ná. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.

Sīb'yl, } [Gr.] A prophet
Sī-býl'la. } ess.

So-phí'á. [Gr.] Wisdom.

So-phró'ni-á. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.

Stēl'la. [Lat.] A star.

Stēph'a-ná. [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.

Sū'gan, } [Heb.] A lily.
Su-sán'ná, }
Su-sán'nah. }

T.

Tāb'i-thá. [Syr.] A gazelle.

Thē'o-dō'rá. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.

Thē'o-dō'si-á (-dō'zhý-á). [Gr.] Gift of God.

The-rē'sá. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.

Thōm'a-sá (tōm'-), } [Heb.]
Thōm'a-šine. } Feminine of THOMAS.

Trý-phē'ná. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious. [ous; dainty.]

Trý-phō'sá. [Gr.] Luxuri-

U.

Ū'ri-cá. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.

U-rá'ni-á. [Gr.] Heavenly; — name of one of the Muses.

Ū'rsu-lá. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

Va-lē'ri-á. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.

Vie-tō'ri-á. [Lat.] Victory; feminine of VICTOR.

Ví'o-lá. [Lat.] A violet.

Vir-žín'i-á. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.

Vív'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wíl'hel-mí'ná. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of William.

Win'i-frēd. [Teut.] A lover of peace.

Z.

Ze-nō'bi-á. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xii.)

A.

a., or @. (*Ad.*) To or at.
 ā., or āā. (*Ana.*, Gr. *avā.*)
In med., Of each the same
 quantity.
 A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant
 General.
 A. A. S. (*Academix Ameri-*
canæ Socius.) Fellow of the
 American Academy.
 A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*)
 Bachelor of Arts.
 A. B. C. F. M. American
 Board of Commissioners for
 Foreign Missions.
 Abp. Archbishop.
 A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before
 Christ.
 Acc. or Acct. Account.
 Act., or act. Active.
 A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the
 year of our Lord.
 Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At
 pleasure.
 Adm. Admiral.
 Admr. Administrator.
 Admx. Administratrix.
 Æ., or Æt. (*Ætatis.*) Of age;
 aged.
 Al., or Ala. Alabama.
 A. M. (*Artium Magister.*)
 Master of Arts.—(*Ante*
Meridiem.) Before noon.
 Amer. American.
 Amt. Amount.
 Anon. Anonymous.
 Ans. Answer.
 Apr. April.
 Ark. Arkansas.
 Asst. Assistant.
 A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Condita.*)
 In the year from the build-
 ing of the city, i. e., Rome.
 Aug. August.
 Av. Avenue.

B.

b. born.
 B. A. British America;
 Bachelor of Arts.
 Bart., or Bt. Baronet.
 (330)

Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
 B. C. Before Christ. [*Law.*]
 B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
 Law.
 B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
 Bd. Bond; Bound.
 Bk. Bank; Book.
 B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
 Bl. Barrel.
 Bp. Bishop.
 Br., or Bro. Brother.
 Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
 Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-Gen-
 eral.
 Brit. Britain; British.

C.

C. (*Centum.*) A hundred;
 Cent.
 Cal. California;—(*Calendæ.*)
 Calendars.
 Cant. Canticles.
 Capt. Captain.
 Cat. Catalogue.
 Cath. Catholic.
 C. A. S. (*Connecticutensis*
Academix Sociæ.) Fellow of
 the Connecticut Academy.
 C. C. P. Court of Common
 Pleas.
 C. E. Canada East; Civil
 Engineer.
 Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
 Cf. or cf. (*Confer.*) Compare.
 C. H. Court-House; Custom-
 House.
 Ch. Church; Chapter.
 Chap. Chapter.
 Chron. Chronicles.
 C. J. Chief Justice.
 Cld. or cld. Cleared.
 C. M. Common Meter.
 Co. Company; County.
 C. O. D. Cash (or Collect)
 on Delivery.
 Col. Colonel; Colossians.
 Coll. College; Collector.
 Comp. Compare; Compara-
 tive; Compound.
 Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In
 opposition.
 Con., or Cr. Contra; Credit.

Conn., Con., or Ct. Conneo-
 ticut.
 Const. Constable; Constitu-
 tion.
 Cor. Corinthians.
 Cor. Mem. Corresponding
 Member. [retary.
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec-
 cos. Cosine.
 C. P. Court of Probate;
 Common Pleas.
 Cr. Credit; Creditor.
 Crim. Con. Criminal Con-
 versation, or Adultery.
 C. S. Court of Sessions.—
 (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of
 the Seal.
 Ct. Connecticut; Count;
 Court. [A hundred.
 Ct., or ct. Cent.—(*Centum.*)
 Cts., or cts. Cents.
 C. W. Canada West.
 Cwt., or cwt. (Lat. *Centum*,
 a hundred, and English
 weight.) A hundred weight.
 Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (*Denarius* or *de-*
narii.) A penny, or pence.
 Dan. Danish; Daniel.
 D. C. District of Columbia.
 —(*Da Capo.*) Again, or
 From the beginning.
 D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (or
 Canon) Law.
 D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*)
 Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea. Deacon.
 Dec. December.
 Deft., or deft. Defendant.
 Del. Delaware; Delegate.
 Del. (*Delineavit.*) He (or
 she) drew it;—prefixed to
 the draughtsman's name.
 Dep. Deputy; Department.
 Dept. Department; Depo-
 nent.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 Dft., or dft. Defendant.
 D. G. (*Dei Gratia.*) By the
 grace of God.

Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or do. (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or dols. Dollars.
Doz., or doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
Dwt. (*Lat. Denarius* and *English weight.*) Penny-weight.

E.

E. East; Earl.
Ecl., or Eccles. Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Eclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English. [example.]
e. g. (exempli gratia.) For *E. I.* East Indies, or East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (et alibi.) And elsewhere. — (*et alii, or alia.*) And others.
Etc., etc., or &c. (Et ceteri, ceteræ, or cætera.) And others; and so forth; and the like.
et seq. (et sequentes, or et sequentia.) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exc., or Ecr. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez., or Ezz. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb. February.
Fec., or fec. (Fecit.) He (or she) did it.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or Fol. Folio.

Fr. France; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday. [Society.]
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
ft., or ft. Foot, feet; Fort.

G.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or gal. Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General
Gent. Gentleman.
Geog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or gr. Grain, grains.

H.

H., or h. Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hhd., or hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

Ia. Indiana. [same place.]
lb., lbid. (Ibidem.) In the
Id. (Idem.) The same. [is.]
I. e., or i. e. (Id est.) That

I. H. S. (Iesus [or Jesus] Hominum Salvator.) Jesus the Savior of Men.

Ill. Illinois.
In. Inch, inches.
Ind. Indiana.
incog. (incognito.) Unknown.
In lim. (In limine.) At the outset.

I. N. R. I. (Iesus [or Jesus] Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum [or Judæorum].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant.

I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. [as. *i. q. (idem quod.)* The same
Is., or Isa. Isaiah.
It., or Ital. Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (Juris Civilis Doctor.) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (Jurum Doctor.) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or jr. Junior.
J. U. D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor.) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., Junr. Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Ki. Kings.
Knt., or Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.

L., *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight. [ling.]
L., *l.*, or *£.* A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L. C. Lower Canada.
l. c. Lower case. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.

L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural.

LL.D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monsieur. — (*Mille.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.
M., or *m.* Mile, miles.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Macc., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.

Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.
Min., or *min.* Minute, minutes.
Minn. Minnesota. [utes.]
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL.B.*
Mme. Madame.
Mo. Missouri.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, or Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.

N.

N. North.
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter.
N. A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, or take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine Dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No., or *no.* (*Número.*) Number

Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non Prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.

Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.

Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.

Nov. November.

N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.

N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).

N. T. New Testament.

Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.

N. W. North-West.

N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previous to 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.
 ☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ζ , anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philipians; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Pinz., or *Pzt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Plff. Plaintiff.

P. M. Post-Master. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., pos., Poss., or poss. Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL. B.*
Pph., or pph. Pamphlet.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem., or pro tem. (Pro tempore.) For the time
Prov. Proverbs. [being.
Prox. (Proximo.) Next.
P. S. (Post scriptum.) Post-
Ps., Psalm, or Psalms. [script.
Pt. Pint; Point; Port.
Pwt., or pwt. Pennyweight.

Q.

Q. Question. [tion; Queen.
Q., or Qu. Query; Ques-
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (Quasi dicat.) As if he
 should say.
*Q. E. D. (Quod Erat Demon-
 strandum.)* Which was to
 be demonstrated. [General.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-
Qr., or qr. Quarter (28
 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Qt., or qt. Quart; Quantity.
Q. v., or q. v. (Quod vide.)
 Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. A. Royal Academy, or
 Academician.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secre-
 tary.
Rev. Revelation; Revolu-
 tion; Review; Revenue;
 Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S.

S. South; Shilling.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sat. Saturday.
S. C. South Carolina.

Sc., or Sculp. (Sculpsit.) He
 (or she) engraved it.
Sch., or Schr. Schooner.
Scil., or Sc. (Scilicet.) To wit;
S. E. South-East. [namely.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or sec. Second; Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or Sept. September.
Serv., or Servt. Servant.
*S. H. S. (Societatis Histo-
 riæ Socius.)* Fellow of the
 Historical Society. [Court.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or sld. Sailed.
S. M. Short Meter.
Soc. Society.
Sq. ft., or sq. ft. Square feet.
Sq. in., or sq. in. Square
 inches. [miles.
Sq. m., or sq. m. Square
SS., or ss. (Scilicet.) Name-
 ly. — (*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Strait.
*S. T. D. (Sacræ Theologiæ
 Doctor.)* Doctor of Divin-
 ity.
*S. T. P. (Sacræ Theologiæ
 Professor.)* Professor of
 Theology.
Su., or Sun. Sunday.
Subj., or subj. Subjunctive.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. W. South-West.

T.

Ten., or Tenn. Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tr. Transpose.
Tu., or Tues. Tuesday.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult., or ult. (Ultimo.) Last,
 or of the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of
 America; United States
 Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail;
 United States Marine.

U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. V. United States Vol-
 unteers.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Verb; Verse.
V. a., or v. a. Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or vid. (Vide.) Sep.
Vis., or Visc. Viscount.
Viz., or viz. (Videlicet.)
 Namely; To wit. [See Note
 under *Oz.*]
V. n., or v. n. Verb neuter.
Vol., or vol. Volume.
V. R. (Victoria Regina.)
 Queen Victoria.
Vs., or vs. (Versus.) Against,
 or In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West; Welsh.
Wed. Wednesday.
W. I. West Indies.
Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. Va. West Virginia.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. S. W. West-South-West.
Wt., or wt. Weight.

X.

X., or Xt. Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.

Y.

Yd., or yd. Yard.
Ye, or y^e. The.
 The *y* in this abbre-
 viation is a corrupt repre-
 sentation of the Anglo-Saxon *ƿ*,
 or *th*, introduced at the time
 when the Anglo-Saxon alpha-
 bet was superseded by the
 Old English or Black Letter,
 in which *ƿ* (*y*) bore a consid-
 erable resemblance in form to
ƿ.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — L. Latin; Fr. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Gr. Greek.

A.

À la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Abandok. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Ad eundem (sc. gradum). [L.] To the same degree; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nauseam*, to disgust.

Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon. [come.]

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self. (334)

Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridiem*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed. [artist's room.]

Atelier. [Fr.] A workshop, or

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit. [mind.]

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A bugbear.

Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.

Billetdoux. [Fr.] A love-letter.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Boulevercement. [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.

Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.

Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.

Café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.

Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.

Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.

Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A

catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; —*bras*, a military cocked hat.
Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
Charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air. [piece].
Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] One who lives by persevering fraud. [former].
Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly;
Circa, or *Circiter.* [L.] About.
Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.
Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
Confère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.
Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.
Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.
Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
Cordon sanitaires. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; —*de grace*, a finishing stroke; —*de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; —*de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and

multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.
Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; —*maticorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.
De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; — *volente*, God willing.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Deus ex machina. [L.] A god coming down from the staging (of a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.

Dissecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur. [Fr.] A bribe.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure; — *viâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
Égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.
Élite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons. [tion].
Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.
Émeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.
Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *rapport*, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication; — *route*, on the way.

Enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states. [ourselves].
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between.
Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.
Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.
Ergo. [L.] Therefore.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body. [perpetual].
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka). [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; — *cathedrā*, from the bench; with high authority; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculeum*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Exempli gratiā. [L.] By way of example.
Eeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.

Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid.
Festina lentē. [L.] Hasten slowly. [festival].
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.
Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallie. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place. [police].
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *atri*, glory be to the Father.
Γνωθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Haut passibus equis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here

lies; — *labor*, *hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.
Improvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiā*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formā pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientie*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *mediis res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propriā personā*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*,

against the thing; — *seculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.

Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.

Inviâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius. [said it.]

Ipsè dixit. [L.] He himself

Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.

Ipsò facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.

Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.

Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.

Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.

Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate.

Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.

L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection. [trial.]

Lite pendente. [L.] During

Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long inter.

Lucus d non luce. [L.]

A jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *luere*, to shine, supposes it must be *d non lucendo*, from its not being light.

Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue. [faith.]

Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my

Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.

Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great

Apollo; one of high authority.

Maître de hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.

Mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.

Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us. [itself.]

Malum in se. [L.] Bad in

Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.

Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed; opposed to *personnel*.

Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.

Me judge. [L.] I being judge.

Mélange. [Fr.] A medley.

Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.

Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.

Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.

Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.

Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.

Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.

Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.

Magnus in parvo. [L.] Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.

Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naïve. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.

Naiweté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Négligée. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *desperandum*, never despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [touch me.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnis moritur*, I shall not wholly die; *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget. [see.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; graduation; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any con-

sideration, and therefore void. [or never.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
Oi πολλοί (Hoi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now [us.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity, dignified leisure.
Oublette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.
Oui Air. [Fr.] Hearsay.
Quarrier. [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

P.

Papier mâché. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike. [of honor.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.

Parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
Pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key. [liver pie.
Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.
Patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Pecavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment. [liking.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination;
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.
Per annum. [L.] By the year; — *capita*, by the head, centum, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *se*, by itself considered.
Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
Personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.
Petitia principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
Pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
Pisaller. [Fr.] The last shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority. [web.
Plexus. [L.] A net-work;
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
Post mortem. [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.
Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.

Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.

Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.

Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.

Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.

Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *ratâ*, in proportion; — *tempore*, for the time.

Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.

Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.

Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to men, or to husbands.

Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.

Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.

Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.

Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh?

Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Qui tam? [L.] Who as well?

Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.

Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.

Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?

Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *vide*, which see.

R.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.

Recueil. [Fr.] Collection.

Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.

Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]

Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.

Renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.

Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty. [the end.]

Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.

Résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.

Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.

Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.

Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

Salle. [Fr.] A hall.

Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.

Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the peo-

ple is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.

Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.

Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.

Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.

Savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.

Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.

Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.

Séance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.

Secundem artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature.

Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.

Senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannus*, ever so tyrants; — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.

Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.

Si monumentum queris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.

Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine curâ. [L.] Without

charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.

Si quaris peninsulam amœnam, circumspecte. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled. *Soubrette.* [Fr.] An intriguing woman. [ing on one foot.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] *Stat Stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name. [which.

Statu quo. [L.] The state in *Stet.* [L.] Let it stand.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind. [chief good.

Suummum bonum. [L.] The *Suum cuique.* [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tapis. [Fr.] Cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.

Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being; — *firma*, solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.

Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.

Tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

Tò kalón (To kalon). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.

Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.

Toto cælo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.

Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.

Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.

Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.

Ut infra. [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.

Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

Ve victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valer de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vetturino. [It.] A hackman.

Vexata questio. [L.] A disputed question.

Via. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vicè. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertie*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vita*, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.

Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is, or there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more. — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION

OF

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

Any words in the explanation of the following grouping of Illustrations not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

FLAGS, BANNERS, INSIGNIA, &c.



Banners.



Colors.



Flag.



Mace.



English Jack.



American Jack.



Coronet (of a Duke.)



Crown.



Crescent



Device.



Ecclesiastical Gonfalon.



Oriflamme.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, &c.



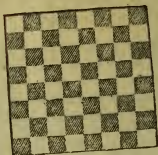
Battledoor and Shuttlecock.



Dice.



Dominos.



Draughts or Checkers.



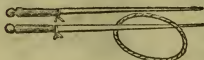
Fandango.



Dumb-bell.



Foil.



Grace Hoop and Sticks.



Leap-frog.



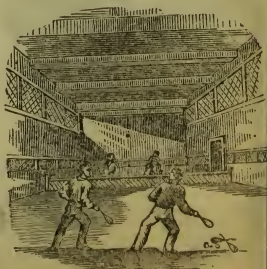
See-saw.



Stilts



Tangram.



Tennis. Ball, Bat, and Court.

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 VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AERIAL LOCOMOTION.



Balloon.



English Barouche.



Break.



Brett.



Britzka.



Buggy.



Top Buggy.



Cabriolet.



Calash.



Railway Car.



Chaise.



Chariotee.



Coach.



Clarence.



Coupé.



Dog-cart.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
VEHICLES, &c. — Continued.



Gig.



Gladstone.

Jump-seat.
One-seat form.Jump-seat.
Two-seat form.

Landau.



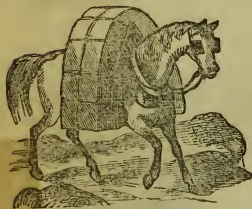
Stanhope.



Kibitka.



Palanquin.



Pack-saddle.



Parachute.



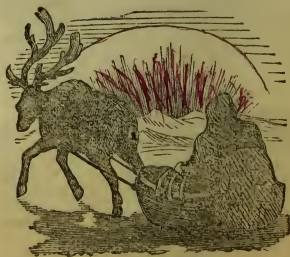
Sedan.



Rockaway.



Skeleton Sulky.



Laplander's Sledge.

ANIMALS — BIRDS.



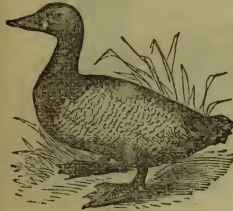
Bobolink, or Rice-bird.



Blackcock.



Canary-bird.



Canvas-back.



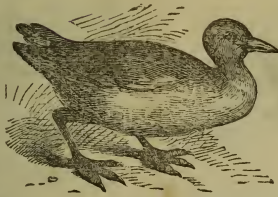
Chaffinch.



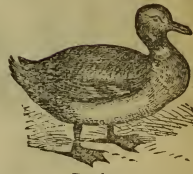
Cormorant.



Cockatoo.



Coot.



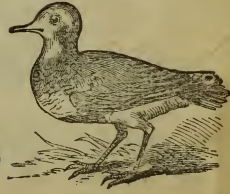
Duck.



Corn-crake.



Dove.

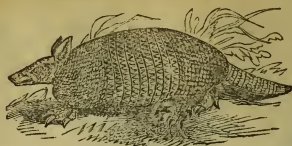


Dotterel.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
ANIMALS — BEASTS.



Ape.



Armadillo.



Aurochs.



Ass.



Black Bear.



Baboon.



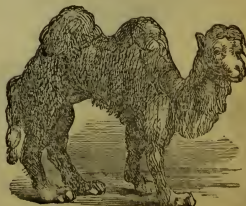
White Bear.



Indian Badger.



Fallow Deer.



Bactrian Camel.

ANIMALS — FISHES.



Angler, or Sea-devil.



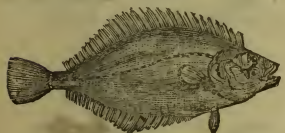
Bellows-fish.



Cod-fish.



Flying-fish.



Flounder.



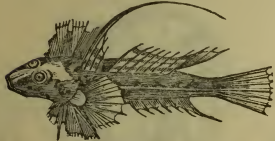
Mackerel.



Haddock.



Halibut.



Sculpin.



Salmon.

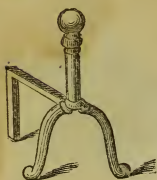


Saw-fish.



Sword-fish

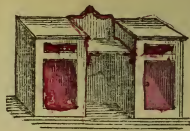
DOMESTIC ECONOMY. — UTENSILS, FURNITURE, &c.



Andiron



Beaker.



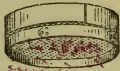
Buffet.



Candelabrum.



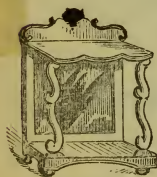
Colander.



Sieve.



Extinguisher.



Console table.



Distaff.



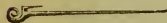
Ewer.



Caster.



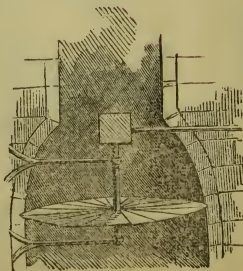
Go-cart.



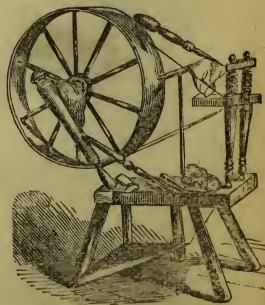
Spit.



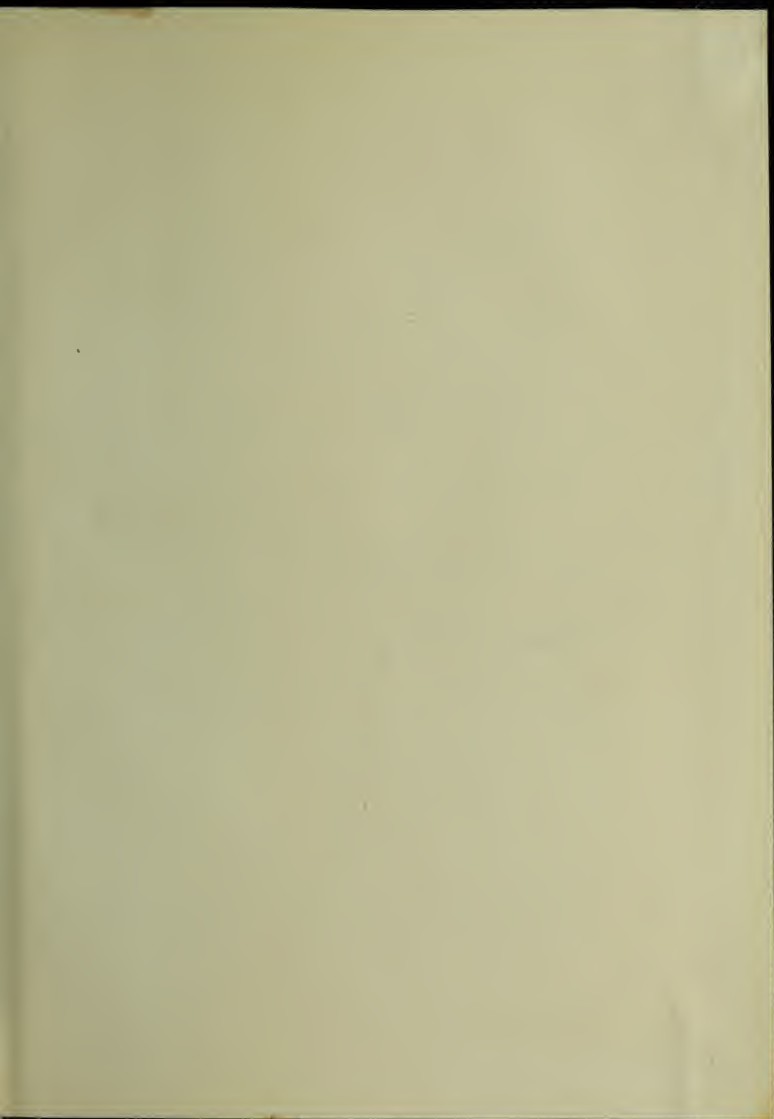
Gong.

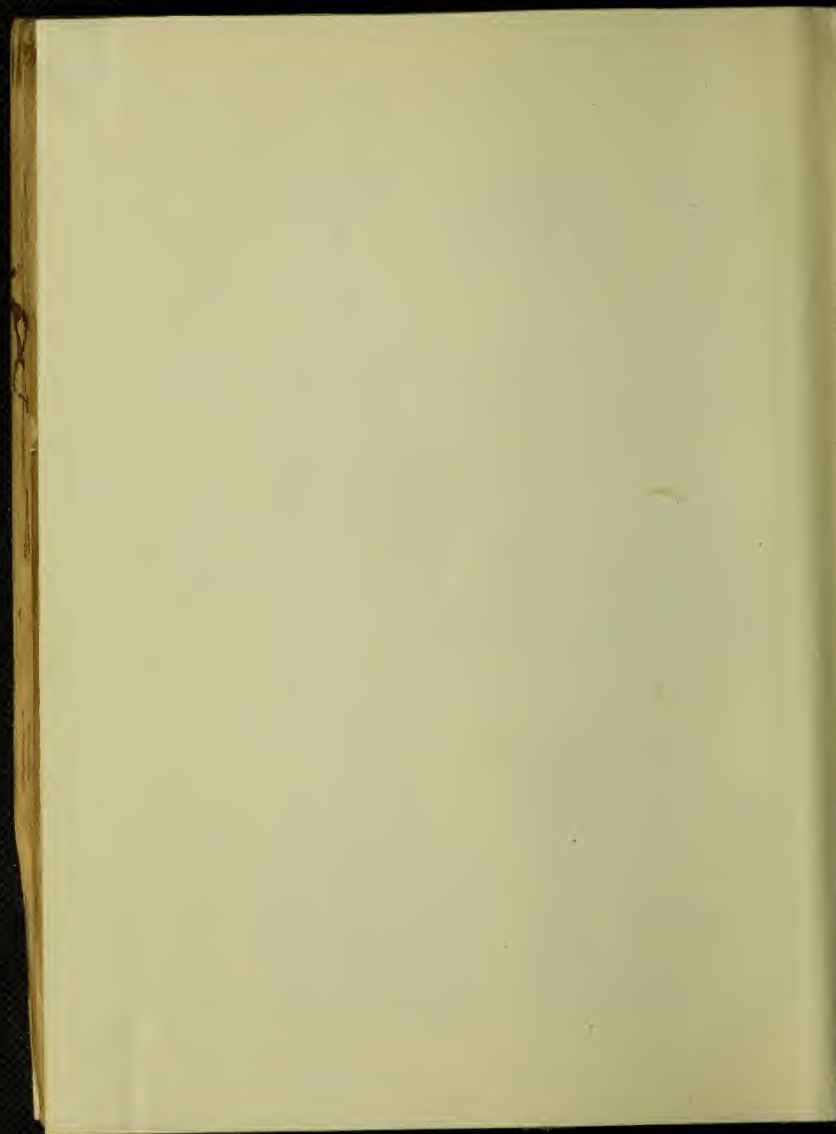


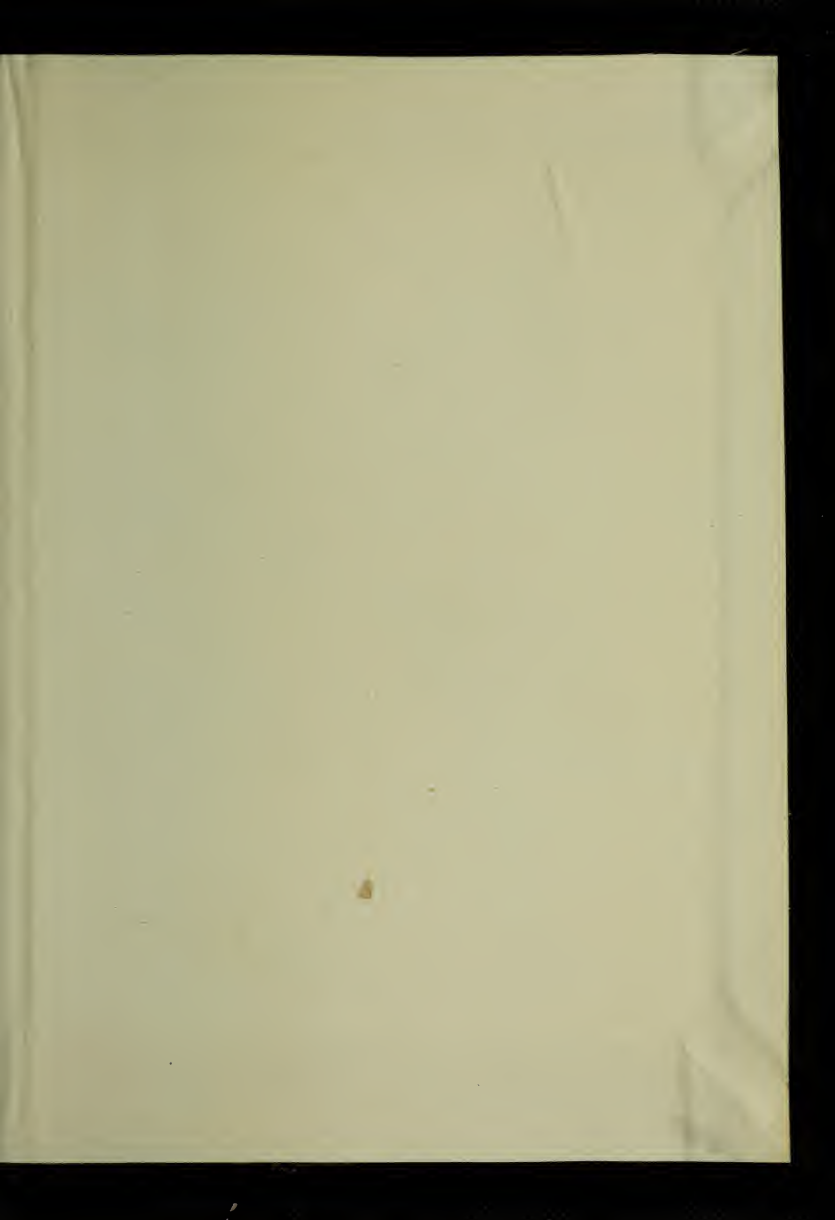
Smoke-jack.



Spinning-wheel.







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